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Men of Mark in Maryland

Johnson's Makers of America Series
Biographies of Leading Men
of the State

V. 4

VOLUME IV

Illustrated with Many Full Page Engravings

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MEN OF MARK IN MARYLAND

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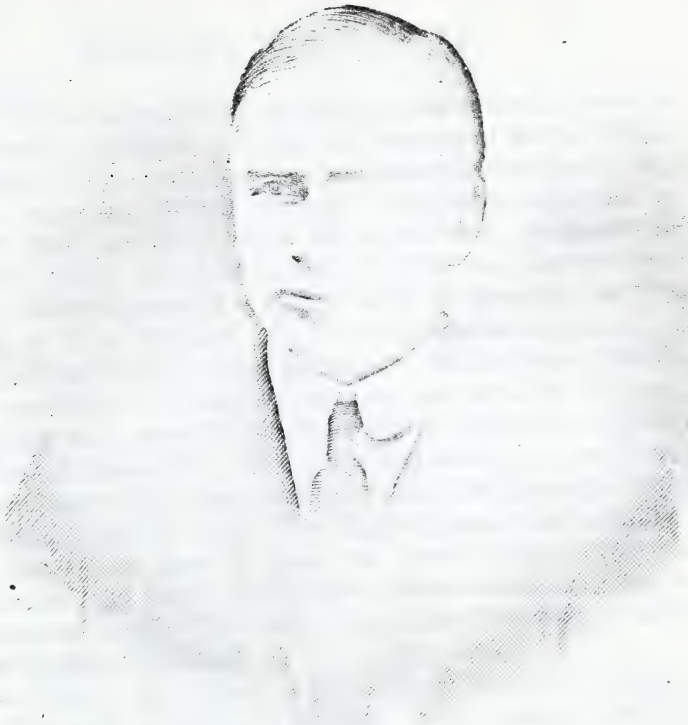


Very truly yours
J. Thiem

DANIEL WILLARD

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is, as railroads count in America, an old line. It has long been one of the best known roads of the country and has been manned from time to time by some of its ablest railroad officials. Competent authorities of the present agree that it has never had at its head a stronger man than Daniel Willard, who since January 15, 1910 has been its president. Mr. Willard comes of a family which in America has been distinctively of New England. In the very earliest settlement of New England one of the strong figures was Major Simon Willard, the ninth generation of whose descendants now abide in the land. The family has been settled in England on the east coast of Sussex since the time of Edward III. It was founded there by a Frenchman from Caen in Normandy, whose name was Villiard, which was promptly anglicized into its present form. One English genealogist holds that the derivation of the name is from the French *Gueulard;* but his argument is not well borne out in face of the authenticated fact of the establishment of the Villiards in Sussex and the change in name to the English form of Willard.

Daniel Willard, the subject of this sketch, was born in North Hartland, Vermont, on January 28, 1861; son of Daniel Spalding and Mary Anna (Daniels) Willard. His father was a farmer and held the office of justice of the peace. Mr. Willard was reared in a village, and as a boy had strong mechanical tastes. He went through the local schools and the Windsor (Vermont) High School, from which he was graduated in 1878. Leaving school, he began at the very bottom as a railroad man, at one time running an engine. It is said of him that he was a good engineer and knew how to put one in order as well as to keep it in order, and of the innumerable stories told about him now, one is worth telling. Since his election as president of the Baltimore and Ohio, he came down part of the way from Philadelphia to Baltimore on an engine cab, and on the trip was able to give the engineer most valuable information as to the proper handling and keeping in order of an engine.

He steadily climbed between 1879 and 1899 in the railroad service by reason of his constantly qualifying himself for the position above, until in 1899 he was assistant general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio. He held this position until 1901, when he went to the Erie as first assistant to the president; later as third vice-president, and then as vice-president and general manager. In 1904, he left the Erie to become second vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system, with which he remained until 1910. In the meantime, during 1910 he was also president of the Colorado Midland Railway, and vice-president of the C. & S. Railway. On January 15, 1910, he came back to the Baltimore and Ohio as president.

It is worth while to notice a little more closely the career of this most able railroad manager. He entered the service as a track laborer on the Central Vermont. He was then a fireman and locomotive engineer on the Passumpsic; next an engineer on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; then a brakeman, conductor, roundhouse foreman, engineer, trainmaster, assistant superintendent and superintendent of the Wisconsin and Peninsular divisions of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway. In twenty years he had passed through all these positions and had become a recognized force in railway circles.

One would naturally expect from such a career a hard-headed, entirely practical and grim sort of man who would subordinate everything to his own success. In this case nothing is farther from the facts. Abundant light is shed upon the man himself by the opinions of some of the men who knew him well. A prominent railroad man who knows Mr. Willard thoroughly, said: "He is as plain as an old shoe, without any frills and furbelows; and yet he has dignity enough for two or three ordinary men. Few men realize what a great man he is amongst railroad men, but I'll tell you, every one of the great and successful ones feel that when Willard steps over the city limits of a town, it tips up on the other side." Here's another. Willis J. Abbott, the well known Washington correspondent, says: "Sure, I know Dan Willard. . . . . He has a new fad. It is books. When he sees a book, whether history or economics, that he thinks his subordinates should read, he buys at least twenty-five copies and distributes them where the most good will be accomplished. Another thing, he believes in taking the public into the confidence of the railroad, and has no secrets. This is probably the best policy

that can be pursued now-a-days. He's a hard worker." This statement of Mr. Abbott shows that Mr. Willard in traveling from the bottom to the top in the railroad world, has gained a very just appreciation of present day conditions, and like the wise man that he is, realizes that the time has come when the railroads must deal with absolute frankness with the public, knowing that only upon that basis can they receive from the public that generous treatment which is essential to the success of the business.

In politics he takes no active part, and is classed as an Independent. In religion, he is a Universalist. He is a member of several clubs: the Chicago, Union League, South Shore Country, and Chicago Athletic. In Baltimore, he belongs to the Maryland, and Baltimore Country Clubs; in New York, to the Lawyers, and the Railroad Clubs.

Mr. Willard was married on March 2, 1885, to Miss Bertha Leone Elkins, daughter of Oscar Elkins, of North Troy, Vermont. Of this marriage there are two sons, Harold N. and Daniel Willard, Jr.

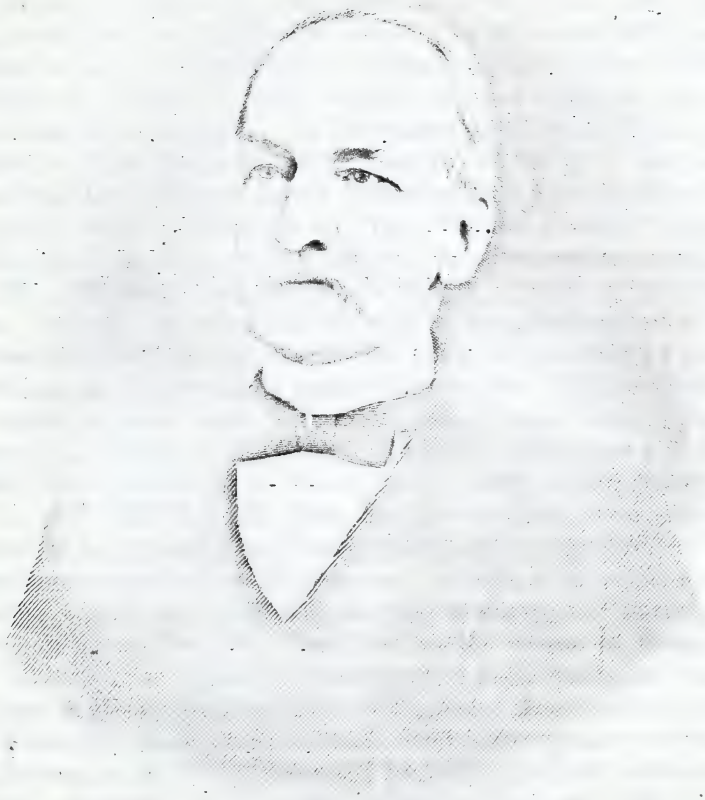
Several members of the New England Willard family have been eminent in this country, but curiously enough always along educational, ministerial and reformatory lines. Daniel Willard appears to be the first who struck out in industrial lines. Perhaps the greatest member of the family in point of reputation was the famous Frances E. Willard, who though she did not live to reach the age of sixty, was the greatest reformer of her generation and the most widely known woman of the world at the time of her death in 1898. Her memory is to this day cherished in millions of American homes.

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS WICKES

JUDGE JOSEPH A. WICKES of Chestertown, is not only one of the oldest, but also one of the most eminent men of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He was born in Chestertown, September 27, 1826; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chambers) Wickes. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Cork's Hill, Maryland. He was a lawyer by profession; served as deputy attorney-general for Kent and Cecil Counties for many years, until the Constitution of 1850 was adopted. He was a courtly man in his manners, noted for the purity of his character and the excellence of his judgment.

No family in Maryland has a cleaner line of descent than this. The American progenitor was Major Joseph Wickes, who came from England in 1650; settled on Kent Island, then a part of Kent County; was within a year after his arrival in the country appointed judge of the county court, serving until 1656, in that capacity, when he became its presiding judge. He was one of the burgesses representing Kent County in the assembly in 1668, and in 1678 was again presiding judge. He married a Mrs. Hartley and had a son, Joseph, who also was a prominent man; and a daughter, Rachael. He had another daughter, Mary, who appears to have married George Gouldhawke, and whose will appears dated April 27, 1671. The first Joseph Wickes appears as one of the singers of a document dated fifth of April, 1652, pledging loyalty to the commonwealth of England; and this list of sixty-six names is said to have represented the entire white male population of Kent Island on that date.

Judge Wickes has an honorable and useful record, second in length to that of no man in Maryland. His father, himself a cultivated man from a long line of cultivated ancestors, saw to it that he was well educated. He went through Washington College in Chestertown; entered Princeton University; was graduated in the class of 1845, taking one of the honors in a class of over eighty. He then studied medicine in the University of Maryland, and was graduated in 1848. He changed from medicine to the law; studied



Yours very truly
Joseph R. Hawley

under his father's direction; was admitted to the bar in 1852, and began active practice.

Prior to that, in 1848, when a young man of twenty-two, he had married Miss Anna Maria Tilghman, a member of the noted Tilghman family of Maryland. She passed away on April 2, 1864, leaving five children, two of whom yet survive. In November 1865, he was married to Anne Rebecca Wickes, daughter of Colonel Simon Wickes. She died on October 17, 1889, survived by one daughter,—an only son having died in infancy. In November, 1893, Judge Wickes was married to Miss Gladys Robinson, daughter of Joseph T. Robinson, granddaughter of Doctor Porter Robinson and great-granddaughter of Major Beverly Robinson of Prince William County, Virginia. Of this marriage there are two children living, a son and daughter.

His professional and public life covers a period of fifty-eight years. In 1852, the same year in which he was admitted to the bar, he was nominated by the Democratic party of the State as one of its electors in the impending presidential election. His associates on the electoral ticket were Robert McLean, Judge Alvey, Carroll Spence and Charles J. M. Gwinn. Together with these able men, Judge Wickes canvassed the State, and his party carried Maryland.

In 1854, believing that there was a wider field for him in the practice of his profession in Western Maryland, he removed to Cumberland and instantly met with success. In 1855, while he was absent from the county, and even without his knowledge, the Democratic party nominated him as a candidate to the House of Delegates. The American, or "Know-Nothing party" as it was often called, was then in the zenith of its short-lived power. It was believed that it had enough members enrolled in its secret lodges to carry the State. The Democrats undismayed made a hard fight, and Mr. Wickes was elected. He went to the General Assembly in January, 1856, having as colleagues such eminent Democrats as William D. Merrick, Benjamin G. Harris and Judge Stone. Mr. Wickes served as member of the judiciary committee, and took active part in the debates in the House.

Concluding his legislative service, he devoted himself with assiduity to his growing practice, and was building up a large and lucrative practice, when the close confinement of his office, combined with the dampness of the climate brought about such impairment of his health that in the early part of 1858, he was compelled to relin-

quish his practice and abandon the law. He returned to his native town and spent the greater part of a year in recreation and outdoor life, which restored his health to such an extent that, in 1859, he resumed practice, this time in Chestertown, and speedily built up a large practice. He confined himself to the steady practice of his profession, until 1866, when he was appointed a delegate to the Peace Convention which met in Philadelphia, and over which Mr. Doolittle presided. This effort,—however little productive in results it was—was very creditable to the men engaged in it, who were trying to cure the evils resulting from a bloody war. Maryland was then under the Constitution of 1864,—an instrument which had been drawn and made into law by a minority of the people. It was not in harmony with the views of the majority; and so after a hard struggle, the General Assembly submitted in January, 1867, to the voters of the State the question of calling a new convention. The convention was called. Mr. Wickes was elected a member of that convention from Kent County; he was appointed chairman of the committee on elective franchise; member of the judiciary committee, and a member of the committee on revisions. The Constitution was ratified by the people and superseded the Constitution of 1864. Under the provisions of the new Constitution, it was necessary to elect judges to carry into effect the judicial system. Mr. Wickes was nominated as one of the judges for the Second Judicial Circuit, composed of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Caroline and Talbot Counties. With him were associated John M. Robinson and Frederick Stump, and they were elected without opposition for a term of fifteen years. In 1882, just prior to the expiration of his term, he was nominated and again elected for another term of fifteen years.

While serving his first term, as far back as 1872, he could have had the Congressional nomination from his district, but declined it. Before the conclusion of his second term, there occurred an incident most creditable to him, and one indeed remarkable in our annals. Judge Wickes is, and has been, a lifelong Democrat of the staunchest breed. On the bench not a partisan, yet his political views are known of all men. Under the Constitution, he had reached the age limit in 1896, when his term had more than a year to run. The legislature was then Republican. Doctor Barber, a Republican member in 1896, offered in this Republican legislature a joint resolution extending his term until it expired, which was two years beyond the consti-

tutional age. This was done absolutely without his request, and was the strongest possible tribute that could have been given of his absolute impartiality and rectitude as a judge during his thirty years on the Bench.

For more than thirty years, Judge Wickes was president of the board of visitors and governors of Washington College. By long and faithful service, marked not only by the strictest rectitude, but also by the highest capacity, Judge Wickes has endeared himself to the people of his State, and now in his old age enjoys their esteem in fullest measure. He has lived up to the traditions of the elders.

WILLIAM HENRY WELCH

IT IS one of the curious ironies of fate that very few of the men who have most effectually and usefully served humanity have reaped any material reward for their services. It must be conceded that these useful men have not been seekers after material rewards—that, is reserved for the promotors and exploiters. But it would cast a little better light upon our human race if one could see that the people had some sort of appreciation of the services rendered by the great scientists, the inventors, and the patriots The true scientist is never a money-hunter—he works for love of science and love of humanity. It may be added that he is never a seeker after notoriety or fame. His satisfaction comes from the knowledge of a problem worked out—a discovery made—a benefit conferred. No generation has had a monopoly of these men, but they are comparatively few in every generation. In the last half of the nineteenth century the medical profession gained as much ground in the way of useful discovery as it had gained in all the preceding generations. The introduction of anesthesia by William Morton, preceded by the work of Crawford Long and Horace Wells in 1846 would of itself have made the century a notable one in medical annals. But this was merely the beginning. From that time down to the closing years, there is a long record of great achievements, of valuable discovery, such as antiseptic surgery, and the causation of infectious diseases. The closing years of the century were signalized by the great discovery of the agency of a particular species of mosquito in spreading yellow fever—and in the research along this line the honor belongs to Doctor Walter Reed, a native of Virginia and surgeon in the United States army, now deceased; and his colleagues of the army yellow fever commission. Dr. Reed and other members of this commission were pupils of Doctor William Henry Welch of Baltimore, a native of Connecticut, professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins University and the subject of this sketch.

Doctor Welch was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, April 8, 1850; son of Doctor William Wickham and Emeline (Collins) Welch. His

father was a successful and influential country doctor, of the best type, and heredity may have cut some figure in the final selection of a profession by Doctor Welch. It is of record, however, that so versatile were his talents in youth that his friends were in a state of conjecture as to what work in life he would take up, but none of them doubted for a moment that he would make his mark in whatever direction he might turn. He was graduated from Yale University with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1870. After graduation he was principal of a private school in Norwich, New York. Before entering on the study of medicine he spent nearly a year in practical work in chemistry in the Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven. In the autumn of 1872, he turned his attention to medicine; entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, a department of Columbia University, and was graduated as doctor of medicine in 1875. He spent eighteen months as medical interne in Bellevue Hospital, where he became greatly interested in the subject of pathological anatomy. With the especial purpose of training himself as a pathologist, Doctor Welch spent two years in professional study in Germany in 1876, 1877, and 1878, under Professors Waldeyer, von Recklinhausen and Cohnheim in the Universities of Strassburg, Leipzig and Breslau.

Returning to the United States, he became professor of pathological anatomy and general pathology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, serving in that capacity from 1879 to 1884.

In 1884, Doctor Gilman, the president of the Johns Hopkins University, founded in 1876, was looking around for a man to fill the chair of pathology. Doctor Gilman desired to secure the best pathologist available for the purpose and applied among others to the late Professor Cohnheim, then professor in Leipzig. To Doctor Gilman's representative he replied: "Why do you come to us Germans? There is a young American perfectly competent to take the professorship. Why don't you ask him to become the professor of pathology?" "Who is he? What is his name?" asked Dr. Gilman's emissary. "His name is William H. Welch, and the world is going to hear of him." Doctor Gilman promptly acted upon this hint from the eminent professor; was successful in the negotiation; and since 1884, Doctor Welch has been professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins University. The world has heard of him, rightly enough.

Since 1889 he has been pathologist of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

From 1893 to 1898, he was dean of the medical faculty of the University. Since 1898, he has been president of the Maryland State board of health. Since 1901, he has been president of the board of directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Since 1906, he has been a trustee of the Carnegie Institution. He has been the recipient of honorary degrees from Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton and other universities. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and other learned bodies. He is at this moment president of the American Medical Association—the highest honor which can be conferred upon an American doctor. Now, at sixty, Doctor Welch ranks as one of the leaders in American medicine.

It becomes of some interest to see what manner of man this medical professor is, who has gained such a reputation. He is not a big man physically, except as to his brain. He has in an eminent degree the saving sense of humor—and no matter however great the stress, the twinkle of his eye shows that his heart is yet strong within him.

Those who know him best agree that from his earliest youth up to the present moment, Doctor Welch has always carried into his studies the zest of an ambitious schoolboy, and that he has had the remarkable advantage which comes from a phenomenal memory, and thus has been able to learn with less effort than many other close students have to use. He is an easy and delightful public speaker—rarely using a note or a manuscript; and yet it is said that his train of thought moves in an orderly sequence which even the most commonplace understanding can easily follow.

The personal interest which he manifests in his students is such that his boys have for him a warm affection, and many of his pupils affectionately call him "Popsie." Among those who have been trained in his laboratory may be mentioned Dr. Flexner, the director of the Laboratories of Rockefeller Institute, Dr. Abbott of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Barker of the Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Howard, of Cleveland, Dr. MacCallum of Columbia and many others.

It is a fortunate thing for humanity that a man of Doctor Welch's mental bias and humanitarian instincts has been so situated in his working life that he could devote his great talents to research work without having to be troubled with the petty questions connected with making a living. He has made a world-wide reputation not

only for himself, but for the great university which he has represented for twenty-seven years, and has thus more than repaid the university for the opportunity which it gave him. On the five-hundredth anniversary of the University of Leipzig, and the four-hundredth anniversary of the University of Geneva, both in the same year (1909), Doctor Welch was selected as the representative of Johns Hopkins, Carnegie Institution, and the Smithsonian Institution to attend the celebration. By a special invitation he was one of the few distinguished visitors entertained by the King of Saxony on that occasion; and while in Leipzig had the pleasure of dining with Frau Cohnheim, the widow of his old instructor who twenty-five years before had suggested him as the man for the chair of pathology in Johns Hopkins.

Among the investigations conducted by Dr. Welch may be mentioned his researches on pulmonary oedema, the pathology of fever, thrombosis and embolism, diphtheria, hog cholera, and various problems of infection and immunity. His name is connected with the discovery of a species of bacillus, commonly known as the gas bacillus.

Of course, with his great reputation, Doctor Welch is called upon from every quarter for professional advice and service. He is literally worked to the limit, and yet he finds time for serving on charter revision commissions and for solving difficult problems, as a recreation. He is very partial to chess problems, and indeed any problem of a mathematical character interests him.

Some of the positions held by him have been referred to. In addition to those already mentioned, he holds the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania (1894); is a doctor of law, of the Western Reserve University (1894); doctor of law, Yale University (1896); doctor of law, Harvard University (1900); doctor of law, University of Toronto (1903); doctor of law, Columbia University (1904); doctor of law, Princeton University (1910). In 1892–93 he served as president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; in 1897 as president of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; in 1901 he was president of the Association of American Physicians; in 1902 he was chosen to deliver the Huxley Lecture before the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, London; in 1906 he was elected honorary member of the Vienna Medical Society; in 1906–07 he served as president of the American

Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences; of the American Philosophical Society; a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians; honorary member of the Pathological Society of London; honorary member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; member of the advisory board of the hygienic laboratory of the United States Marine Hospital Service; and author of *The General Pathology of Fever* and numerous papers on pathological and bacteriological subjects. Dr. Welch has received from the German Emperor the decoration of the Royal Order of the Crown, second class. He holds membership in the University Club and the Maryland Club of Baltimore and the University Club of New York.

The brief record here imperfectly sketched shows Doctor Welch to be not only one of the leading pathologists of the world, but also that his position as such has won world-wide recognition. All that, however, is merely incidental. The real greatness of the man is found in the fact that he has served his generation faithfully to the utmost limit of the strength and the ability which has been given him. To be able to say this of a man is to give him the highest meed of praise that is possible.

One of the most remarkable testimonials ever given to any American scientist was given to Doctor Welch on the evening of April 2, 1910, when four hundred and fifty-one men, leaders in every walk of life, representing every section of the country, met in a banquet at the Hotel Belvedere, in Baltimore, in honor of Doctor Welch, and presented him with a gold medallion of himself, designed and executed by the celebrated sculptor, Victor D. Brenner.

Yours Sincerely
John M. Bowers

JOHN HUBNER

IT IS not an extravagant statement to make when it is said that Maryland has not within its borders a more valuable citizen than John Hubner, whose business operations for more than forty years have been part of the business life of the city of Baltimore, and who makes his home at Catonsville. Mr. Hubner is one of the excellent people given to us by Germany and who have in the last seventy-five years contributed so much to the development of our Republic in every phase of its life.

Mr. Hubner was born in Bavaria, South Germany, on December 26, 1840; son of Michael and Mary Hubner. His father, a lumber dealer, emigrated in 1855 and settled in Baltimore. Prior to that, young Hubner had had some school training in the excellent village schools of his native land, and his education was completed in Baltimore.

During the latter part of the great Civil War, 1863–64–65, Mr. Hubner was proprietor of the Relay House on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and made the acquaintance of many of the most prominent generals of the armies. In those days, "The Relay" was one of the principal gateways to and from the South, because of the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad did not then control the Metropolitan Branch, and all passengers from their main line going South had to be transferred at that point, and vice versa.

After some preliminary training in business, in 1868, the young man began the manufacture of brick in Baltimore on a small scale. He remained in the brick business for several years; but in the meantime, in 1869, also took on a real estate interest. The real estate interest developed into large things, and in the development of that business Mr. Hubner became one of the largest developers of the city of Baltimore. Directly and indirectly, he has in the last forty years built more than three thousand houses in the city and its suburbs. No man in the city is better known in building and real estate circles; and though he has reached his three score and ten years, he is still actively engaged, being president of the Catonsville

Improvement Company; president of the Maryland Real Estate Company; director in the Maryland Casualty Company, and director in the First National Bank. He was formerly president of the Old Line Real Estate Company; and in 1895, he was one of the principal organizers of the American Bonding Company, and became its first president, serving in such capacity for several years. He takes an especially keen interest in his home town of Catonsville, and as president of the Improvement Company has done much towards its building up and beautifying.

All this work has been on the material side of life and would not bear out the opening sentences of this sketch, unless something else could be shown. This brings in his political record. A lifetime Democrat and always actively interested in politics, though never a seeker after place from any personal ambition, he was sent to the General Assembly as a member of the House of Delegates in 1886 and served six years therein. During the latter part of his term he was made speaker of the House, He was sent to the State Senate in 1892, and served four years; was again sent to the Senate in 1900 and served four other years, and in the last two terms was president of the Senate. He has been one of the most valuable members of the legislature, because of the fact that he was not, and is not, a professional politician, and his service in the legislature was but an incident begotten of a patriotic desire to serve the State.

We come now to another phase of his life—the religious. He is one of the best known men in the work of the Lutheran Church in the United States, being a lay member of its national governing body, and a member of the United States Board of Home Missions. He has been for many years very active and diligent in the work of this great Christian body. In fraternal societies, he belongs to the various Masonic bodies from Blue Lodge to Temple. The only social organization to which he is attached is the Catonsville Country Club.

Perhaps his best work for the State remains to be mentioned. Far and near he is recognized as the father of the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, one of the best equipped asylums in America, and of which for sixteen years he has been the practical head, serving as vice-president from 1895 to the present day. The governor of the State is ex-officio president, and this means that the real responsi-

bility of the institution in a large measure rests upon Mr. Hubner's shoulders.

Mr. Hubner was married in September, 1863, to Miss Mary A. Harken of Anne Arundel County. Of the fourteen children born of this marriage, five are now living. Henry H. and William R. Hubner are attorneys practicing in Baltimore. Grace is now the wife of Reverend L. M. Enter. Helen is now Mrs. W. P. Stringer, and Miss Rachel Hubner is unmarried.

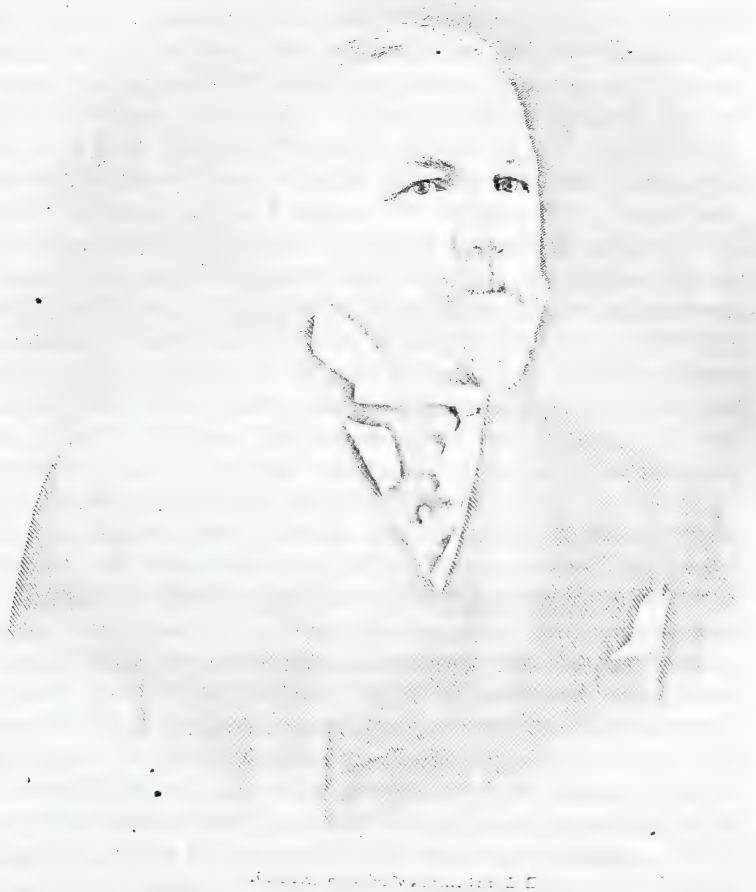
When one considers the record which has been so briefly outlined; the enormous building operations carried on; the political service rendered; the church service so freely given, and the long years devoted to that splendid charity, the State Hospital, one can readily understand Mr. Hubner's reply to the question as to his favorite recreation when he says "hard work."

HENRY BARTON JACOBS

DOCTOR HENRY BARTON JACOBS, of Baltimore, was born in South Scituate, Massachusetts, on June 2, 1858; son of Barton Richmond and Frances Almira (Ford) Jacobs. He is just past fifty-three years old. He is a very prominent figure in the medical profession, with a reputation which spreads even beyond the borders of his own country. But this is not the most remarkable thing about him. The most remarkable thing—and it is a most remarkable thing—is how, in fifty-three years, he has been able to do what the record shows that he has done. His record of things done would almost lead one to believe that he is an alchemist who, in the recesses of his laboratory, has worked out some plan known only to himself, whereby he can make each day count double.

Doctor Jacobs is of the New England Puritan stock, being in the seventh generation from Nicholas Jacob, the first American ancestor, and one of a small band who first settled the town of Hingham, Mass., in 1625. The house he built still stands.

It will be noted that the name was originally Jacob, which is found among the old family names in England (being among the armigerous families), and the final *s* is an American addition. The line of descent is as follows: Nicholas Jacob, the immigrant, father of John (born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1629) who married Mary Russell. John was the father of Deacon David Jacob (born at Hingham, Massachusetts, 1664), who married Sarah Cushing, born at Hingham in 1671. We now come to the addition of the *s*. Deacon David Jacob was the father of Joshua Jacobs (born at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1702), who married Mary James. Joshua was the father of James Jacobs (born in Scituate, Massachusetts, 1742), who married Dora Richmond, born at Dartmouth, in 1742. James was the father of Ichabod Richmond Jacobs (born at Scituate, Massachusetts, 1774), who married Clarissa Richmond, born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, 1778. Ichabod R. was the father of Barton Richmond Jacobs (born at Scituate, Massachusetts, June 23, 1823), who married Frances A. Ford, born at Scituate, Massa-



Henry Barton Jacobs

chusetts, December 9, 1828; and these last were the parents of Doctor Henry Barton Jacobs.

A peculiar feature of interest appears in Doctor Jacobs' line of descent. Every American who knows anything of his country's history is familiar with the story of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, who came over in the *Mayflower*, and whose love story our young people never weary of hearing. Doctor Jacobs is in direct line of descent from John Alden and his wife, Priscilla Mullins, in this way: his great-grandfather, James Jacobs, married Deborah Richmond. Deborah Richmond was a daughter of Captain Perez Richmond, whose wife was Deborah Loring. Captain Perez Richmond was son of Colonel Sylvester Richmond and his wife, Elizabeth Rogers. Elizabeth Rogers was a daughter of John Rogers (born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, 1640), and his wife, Elizabeth Pabodie. Elizabeth Pabodie was the daughter of William Pabodie and his wife, Elizabeth Alden. Elizabeth Alden was the daughter of John Alden and his wife, Priscilla Mullins. In various other lines of descent, Doctor Jacobs traces back to five other passengers of the *Mayflower*, among whom is Elder Brewster and Richard Warren.

Doctor Jacobs went through the Hingham (Massachusetts) High School, and was graduated in 1875. He then entered the famous old Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1879. While in the school he was interested in athletics, and in one of the annual contests took the first prize, a silver medal, for putting the shot. When he graduated from Exeter, he was president of the day at the graduating exercises, and afterwards as secretary of his class published the *Proceedings* of that day. He then entered Harvard and was graduated with the degree Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1883, and was elected by his fellows one of the class day committee to arrange for the class day exercises. While in his academic course at Harvard, he decided upon the medical profession as a vocation, and gave his studies a trend in that direction. In his sophomore year, he rowed with his class crew in the annual class races, pulling creditably number five at a weight of one hundred and fifty-two pounds. He took highest honors in natural history upon his graduation, and was immediately appointed proctor and assistant in botany in Harvard, positions which he held for the succeeding two years.

In the meantime he had become a student in the medical school.

He graduated with his doctor's degree in 1886, and became one of the resident medical staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he spent eighteen months.

Right here, it is worth while to stop and notice a thing of first importance. Doctor Jacobs did not grudge the time given to training. He was twenty-eight years old when he obtained his doctor's degree—he had been practically twenty years at school. In an academic, or rather a classical way, he had not grudged the time necessary to take the full courses in the very best schools, and then did not grudge the additional time necessary to get the best theoretical and practical knowledge of medicine, spending between the medical schools and the hospital a full five years. When he opened his office at No. 8 Hancock Street, Boston, in January, 1888, for general practice, he only lacked six months of being thirty years old. There is a special reason why this should be emphasized—it tells why the twenty-two years which have since elapsed have been so fruitful: When he entered upon the active practice of medicine, he entered upon it with an equipment not possessed by one doctor in a thousand. He did not have to flounder around and make guesses and experiments, because he had the knowledge, both theoretical and practical, to enable him to come to quick decisions. At the end of his first year as a practicing physician in Boston, there came a turning point in his career. He was asked to become physician to Mr. Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, Maryland, then the most prominent figure in the industrial life of Maryland, being president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He accepted this offer, and for eight years was Mr. Garrett's physician.

Johns Hopkins University, always on the alert to secure capable men, had during these earlier years in Baltimore come in contact with Doctor Jacobs, and he became connected with the dispensary department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and soon thereafter was appointed associate in medicine to the university. In the past twenty years, Doctor Jacobs has made eleven trips to Europe, partly on his own affairs, and partly to attend medical conventions.

On April 2, 1902, Doctor Jacobs was married to Mary Swan (Frick) Garrett, daughter of William Frederick Frick of Baltimore, and niece of Frank Frick (whose sketch appears in Volume I of this work).

As the years went by and his reputation grew, Doctor Jacobs found himself constantly called upon more and more for work of a

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public character. He has a large measure of public spirit and, combined with that, a desire to be of some use in his day and generation, so, it has come about that of late years most of his time has been devoted to the problem of the suppression of tuberculosis and to the offices held in the various institutions with which he is connected. He is a vestryman in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church; member of the board of trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and of the Peabody Institute. All three of these call for a certain share of his time. He is governor of the Society of Colonial Wars. He is secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; president of the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis; president of the Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland; president of the Society for the Study of Tuberculosis in Johns Hopkins Hospital; one of the board of managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanitorium; member of the International Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis of Berlin. He is a Fellow of the National Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Medical Association; of the American Forestry Association; of the American Historical Association; of the Maryland Historical Association; of the Archaeological Association of America; of the National Civic League; of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore; of the executive committee of the Federated Charities of Baltimore, and of the executive committee of the Colonial Trust Company of Baltimore. In civic life he has been a member of the council of the National Civil Service Reform League, and is a member of the Maryland Civil Service Reform Association. In club life he holds membership in the Union, Harvard, City, and Grolier Clubs of New York; in the Casino, Reading Room, and Golf Clubs of Newport, where he spends most of his summers, and in all the social clubs of Baltimore. One patriotic society has already been mentioned. Another is the Society of *Mayflower* Descendants, by right of his descent from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. He has been president of the Harvard Club of Maryland, and in the year 1910, was president of the association of Southern Alumni of the Phillips Exeter Academy. In 1900, as secretary of the American National Committee, at the time that the International Medical Congress was being held in Paris, Doctor Jacobs arranged the representation and looked ably after that interest during the exposition, an account of which was published in *The Boston Medical and Sur-*

gical Journal, January 10, 1901. He has furnished many papers to the medical journals, especially upon the best methods of proceedure in the suppression of tuberculosis, and upon this question and other medical questions has made numerous addresses before associations, conferences and conventions. The story here so briefly, and so baldly told at least proves the opening statement of this sketch, that Doctor Jacobs has a record of remarkable achievement during the last twenty-two years. But this record is better than remarkable; for underlying these labors has been the desire to serve and benefit his fellowmen. The god of gold has not dictated his activities, but love of human kind. The value of such a man to his generation cannot be computed; but he belongs to that class of whom a noted orator once said, that "he has earned five hundred million dollars, but has been too busy to collect it—while the fellows who have been collecting it, didn't earn it."

Yours Truly

Frank B. Mayhew

FRANK HUGHES

NEW JERSEY is counted an old country in America. Settled nearly three hundred years ago, one of the original thirteen colonies, it is very natural for the people of the new States to look upon New Jersey as a very old section of the country, practically finished as to its development. In these latter days, however, we are waking up to the fact that, while New England and the Middle States are not serious competitors with the newer States of the West and South as to ordinary field crops, they have developed along lines of perhaps equal importance with the agricultural interests; have enjoyed a prosperity unknown in the older days of agricultural supremacy, and have entered upon a new period of growth and development which afford great opportunities to men of courage and enterprise. Some farsighted men saw this before the rest of us could grasp it.

One of these farsighted men, a native of Maryland, now domiciled in New Jersey, is Frank Hughes, of Passaic, who was born in Baltimore, November 28, 1860. Mr. Hughes is a thorough business man, a developer—and his life reads like a business epic. He is a son of John Hughes, a native of Belfast, Ireland, who came from that country in 1853, with other members of his family, settling first at North East, Maryland, and soon thereafter in Baltimore. He married Mary A. Dawson, who was a cousin of Johns Hopkins, the Baltimore capitalist who founded the University and Hospital—his grandmother having been Roberta Hopkins, who married Robert Dawson. Mr. Hughes' mother was also a grand-niece of General James Sewell, a notable soldier and politicial leader of the earlier part of the last century (whose name is commemorated in Sewell's Point) who was in command of Fort McHenry for a time during the War of 1812, when its defense led to that inspiring poem "The Star Spangled Banner," and who was later a candidate for governor of Maryland. His country seat, "Holly Hall" in Cecil County, is well preserved and is one of the historic homes of that section. John Hughes, father of our subject, though coming from the Scotch-Irish

section of Ireland, and born at Bambridge, a suburb of Belfast, was probably of Welsh descent. The reasons for this belief are found in the fact that at least two Hughes families of Welsh origin migrated to Ireland. The family was almost unknown in Scotland; and Wales being just across the Channel from Ireland, Hughes not being an original Irish name, it is therefore reasonable that the Irish Hughes are of Welsh stock. A peculiar feature of some of these Hughes families is their long line of descent, which has been established by authentic documents—the parent Hughes family of Wales showing a line of twenty-eight generations from Rhodri Mawr, who was king of all Wales in 843.

After John Hughes settled in Baltimore, he became a merchant and engaged in the salt and provision trade. The break-up of business occasioned during the Civil War by Butler's occupation of Baltimore, compelled him to leave Baltimore, and he settled in New York, where he became a shipping merchant and a trader on the Produce Exchange. His early training in life had been in the linen business in Belfast, and in company with his brother, George Hughes, he founded the firm of George Hughes and Company, linen merchants, located at 198 and 200 Church Street, New York, and which was accounted as the largest house in the linen trade in our country. But the celebrated privateer *Alabama* destroyed his ships, and in 1868, he found himself compelled to abandon his mercantile business. He then moved to Plainfield, New Jersey, becoming a dealer in real estate, and purchased a large tract of land at Athenia, two miles from Passaic, which he improved at an expense of over two hundred thousand dollars. This venture, coupled with endorsements on his brother's paper for large amounts, followed by the panic of 1873, wrecked him financially. As a result of these reverses, in 1876 the family returned to the farm on Chesapeake Bay, which had been formerly their summer home.

In the meantime Frank Hughes had been growing up. He was a studious boy, of slight physique; and the life on a farm did not appeal to him. The Pennsylvania Railroad ran through the farm. The lad became interested in the block system of telegraphy and decided to study telegraphy, because it seemed to offer an opportunity. In 1882, he went to Philadelphia; took a brief course in a technical school, working and paying his way, and secured a position as operator on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

locating at Clifton, near Passaic. This was the locality in which his father had lost his money. The young man became impressed that there was a field for real estate developement in that section. Passaic was then a little town of sixty-five hundred people. That Mr. Hughes was farsighted is shown by the result. He decided to enter the real estate field in Passaic, and about March 1, 1886, he opened a small office on Bloomfield Avenue and made his modest announcement in the *Daily News*. He had already located the Clifton Rubber Company—a successful deal—and this encouraged him in his efforts. But, even with this encouragment, the field looked rather bare. Old and experienced men had apparently covered the territory thoroughly. Not deterred by these facts, without capital and with the strong competition of established men, Mr. Hughes entered the field and fought his way upward and forward, until in the twenty-five years which have since elapsed, he has wrought himself forward to be the leader in his county in his line of business, and probably has achieved greater results than any other man in the State. It is not too much to say that he has done more towards the upbuilding of Passaic than any other man; and since he opened his little office on Bloomfield Avenue, he has seen the town grow to a city of sixty thousand, and to that result has contributed most largely nearly all of Passaic's large mills being brought there by him.

He was wise enough in his earlier years to go into other fields. In 1889 and 1890 he was employed by the boards of trade in several large towns in the Indiana natural gas fields, and spent a part of his time in those years, aiding in the development of that section. His business operations have carried him as far afield as California, and he has figured in many of the larger deals in New York City, including the recent sale of Madison Square Garden, which marked an epoch in New York real estate. He ranks with the leading real estate brokers.

He is one of those men who inspire confidence and has been able to bring to his help the capital needed to carry out his broad and progressive ideas, and he organized the following companies to develop Passaic properties: The Passaic Park Company; Passaic Bridge Land Company; Hillside Land Company; Main Avenue Improvement Company; Minerva Land Company; Passaic City Land Company; Passaic Homestead Company; Crescent Real Estate Company;

J. L. Hutchinson Land Company; Cooley Land Company; The Lujanovits Land Company; Henle Land Company; the Park Heights Land and Water Company; Clifton Development Company, and Lakeview Heights Association. In addition to that, he was one of the leaders in the organization of the Hobart Trust Company, of which he is vice-president; and is also interested in several other banks and trust companies in New York and Passaic. He is still president or treasurer of most of these companies. In addition to these, he is president of the Dundee Textile Company, one of Passaic's largest manufacturing concerns, and the Passaic Investment Company. He is also treasurer of the Montross Bond and Realty Company; the West 77th Street Company, and the Fifty-Eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Company of New York City. He has been a president of the board of trade; member of the board of governors of the Passaic General Hospital, and a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association; member of the Maryland Society and City Lunch Club of New York City, besides two or three yacht clubs.

An interesting story is that in connection with his present office building. There was in the heart of the city a little triangular piece of land, directly in front of the city hall, and in full view of the railroad station. Originally bought by John M. Howe in 1852, when Passaic was a country village, it passed into the hands of Henry Frain in 1872, for a consideration of twelve hundred and fifty dollars. He sold it in the boom days of 1875, for eighty-five hundred dollars; and in December, 1876, had to take it back for six thousand dollars. It proved a bone of contention for many years. Occupied by an unsightly little wooden shack, which was used as a beer saloon, it was an eyesore to the people of the city. Several times the city tried to buy it for public purposes, but could not agree as to the price with the owner. Finally, after five years of effort, Mr. Hughes bought it in December, 1893, and offered it to the city for twenty-five hundred dollars less than he paid. After nearly a year of talk, the council rejected this offer. Mr. Hughes then built upon it his present unique office building, which is used for the carrying on of his real estate, loan and insurance business.

What has been written here will clearly convey to the mind of the reader the fact that Frank Hughes is one of the most valuable citizens of Passaic in relation to its material development. But this is only one side of the man's life. He has never taken an active

part in politics in the usual meaning of political activity, but has taken a keen interest. Originally a Democrat, he became a convert to the Republican theory of protection, and in 1887 aligned himself with the Republican party, with which he has since voted. His reading through life has taken a wide range. Partial to the history of our own country and to ancient history, he has also been a liberal reader of general literature—but above all other books he places the Bible, and it is not surprising therefore to find him in active affiliation with the Reformed Church in America.

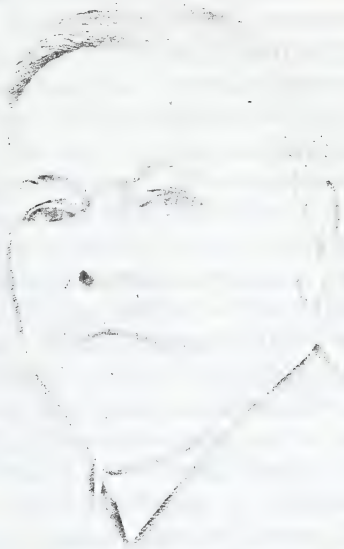
In looking back over his life, Mr. Hughes says that to some extent he was driven by circumstances, but he believes that he always had high ambitions, which crystallized in active effort when, in 1886, the care of the family was placed upon his shoulders. As to the influences which have governed him, he rates his own private study as chief, followed by contact with his fellow men, and that by the influences of home and school.

He is partial to shooting, driving and yachting as means of recreation. He believes that any young man can improve over the life of any other man by studying his failures and striving to avoid them in his own case. A strong believer in the doctrines of the Bible, he thinks the young man entering life should make it his guide; that he should put first his duty to God, regardless of what any may say of, or to him. This will cover all of human life as regards the practical virtues of temperance, honesty and right living.

Mr. Hughes was married on May 23, 1889, to Miss Inez May Thurston. To them have been born three children, Gladys M., Frank R. and Grace L. Hughes.

T. HERBERT SHRIVER

THE counties of Carroll, Frederick and Washington, which form the eastern extremity of what is commonly known as Western Maryland, have been for generations the nursery from which has come forth a great multitude of the best citizens, not only of Maryland, but of other States of the Union. The three counties mentioned formed a sort of apex to which converged a number of racial lines. From the North and from the old country direct came the German; from Eastern and Southern Maryland came the Englishman and the Irishman; from Pennsylvania and also direct from the old country came a little sprinkle of Scotchmen and Scotch-Irishmen. Out of this crucible of the nations has come a citizenship equal to that of any section of our country. Perhaps the strongest element in this mixing-up of divers peoples was the German —in Frederick, where it was the most numerous, and in Carroll and Washington, where it was strong. One of the strongest of these German families is that family which we now know as Shriver. This was not the original German name. In the second volume of George Norbury Mackenzie's *Colonial Families*, there appears a history of this family from which it is shown that the original name was Schreiber, that this family can trace its family history back to the year 1206; and that it was of noble lineage in Germany is proven by the fact that in that year Heinrich Schreiber was spoken of as a knight of noble lineage. The Maryland family derives its descent in an unbroken line from Lorenz and Margarete Schreiber, both of whom died in 1684, and were natives of Abzenborn, Electorate Palatine, Oberamt Lautern, Germany. Within the next one hundred years after the death of Lorenz Schreiber, the name went through an evolution, and was Americanized into Shriver. It has been identified with Carroll County for one hundred and fifty years at least, for we know that David Shriver, senior, settled in Carroll County prior to 1769, in which year his son, David Shriver, junior, was born. The number of strong men descended from David Shriver, senior, has been so great, that it is worth while to stop for a moment



Yours Truly
J. W. Shriver

and consider them. David, junior, lived until 1852; he married Eva Sherman; and in partnership with his brother, Andrew, began his business life by an improvement of the property at Union Mills. David gave up his business to become a road builder as superintendent of the Reistertown turnpike. He then became in 1806, superintendent of construction of the national road from Cumberland to Wheeling, Virginia. He was a strong man and ready to take any risks in the discharge of his duty. He made the surveys for the extension of the national road from Wheeling to St. Louis, Missouri; became a commissioner of public works for the federal government; finally settled in Cumberland and served as a bank president until his death. Abraham Shriver, brother of David, junior, was a farmer, merchant and lawyer. From 1805 until 1843, he was an associate judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Maryland—nearly forty years. He was a blunt, strong man, with an inherent love of justice, and one of the founders of the Democratic party in the nation. One of his daughters married Charles A. Gambrill, founder of the great milling firm of Baltimore known as Charles A. Gambrill and Company. One of his sons was General Edward Shriver, lawyer and strong supporter of the federal government during the war, which he served with ability, and later in the public life of the State filled many important public positions. Going back a little to Andrew, son of David, senior, we find that he had a son, Captain Thomas Shriver. Like other members of the family, he had strong mechanical tastes, and was actively interested in his earlier years in milling. In 1826, he removed to Frederick and became interested in introducing water works into that city. After some other changes, he settled in Cumberland in 1834, and became interested in stage lines. He was several times mayor of Cumberland. Moving finally to New York, he founded the firm of T. Shriver and Company. He lived to the great age of ninety. Politically, he was a Whig. Andrew had another son, James. James also became a builder of public works, his efforts being in the direction of canal building. He put in faithful work on the mountain section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and was serving the government in the service of the Wabash Canal in Indiana, about 1826, and died while in that service. James had a son, Samuel Shriver, who for some time was principal of the academy at Union Mills; was then a merchant, and finally entered the Presbyterian ministry, in which the remainder of his life was spent.

Andrew had another son, Joseph. He assisted his brother James on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; worked on the national road west of Cleveland, and became official chief engineer. Subsequently he was interested in the surveys of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; became interested in banking in Cumberland, in 1833, and resuscitated a broken-down bank, which he managed with distinguished ability. Originally a Whig, in later life he became a Republican. Joseph had a son, Robert, who succeeded his father in the presidency of the bank in Cumberland, which was originally established in 1811, under the title of the Cumberland Bank; reorganized in 1833, and in 1864 became the First National. These are merely a few of the more prominent members of the Shriver family of Union Mills. In the present generation the family is represented among others, by Thomas Herbert Shriver, whose residence is at Union Mills, and whose large business interests are in Westminster.

Thomas Herbert Shriver was born in Union Mills February 19, 1846; son of William and Mary M. J. Owings Shriver. His father combined the occupations of miller and farmer; was a man of intense patriotism, and of a very high sense of honor in all the relations of life. William Shriver was born at Union Mills in 1797. He continued the milling business there established by his father, and also greatly improved the homestead estate. He was one of the organizers and a director of what was known as the Reistertown turn pike, running from Baltimore to Reistertown. His brother, John Shriver, was for many years president of the Ericson Line of Steamships running between Baltimore and Philadelphia. William Shriver survived until June 11, 1879, being in his eighty-third year at the time of his death. He had the same strong qualities which characterized other members of the family alluded to in this sketch.

Thomas H. Shriver was sent to local schools; was taught by private tutors, and was preparing for a college career upon the outbreak of the War between the States. On June 28, 1863, just entering his seventeenth year, he enlisted in the Confederate army; took part in the battle of Gettysburg almost immediately after his enlistment, and participated in several cavalry engagements which occurred in the retreat of the army to Northern Virginia after the battle of Gettysburg. On account of his youth, he was detailed as a student in the Virginia Military Institute, and became a member of that famous cadet corps which won undying glory in the last year of the

war and in the battle of New Market made a record unsurpassed by the veteran soldiers of either army.

On May 15, 1865, he surrendered; returned to Baltimore, and took up commercial life. Years later, in 1882, he received his diploma from the Virginia Military Institute conferred upon all who had participated in the battle of New Market. For several years he filled clerical positions, and was a traveling salesman. Since that time he has been a farmer, a miller and a banker, and has had a remarkably successful career in a business way. The B. F. Shriver Company, of Carroll County, canners of fruits and vegetables, ranks among the largest concerns in Maryland and indeed in the United States in that line of business. The principal owners of the business are Mr. T. H. Shriver and his brother, B. F. Shriver. In 1904, the business was incorporated, and Mr. T. H. Shriver has been president since that time.

Politically, he has been a lifelong Democrat, and in 1908 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In 1878–80, Mr. Shriver served as a member of the General Assembly in the lower house. In 1884, he served as a member of the State Senate. In 1888, he was appointed deputy collector of the port of Baltimore. Lately he has been frequently mentioned as the next nominee for governor of Maryland of the Democratic party. He is an active member of the Knights of Columbus, and holds the position of Grand Knight of the Westminster Lodge. During the administrations of Governors Lloyd and Jackson he served on the Governors' Staffs.

Mr. Shriver is an active, earnest and prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church. He has a beautiful home at Union Mills, and there Cardinal Gibbons, the Primate of the American Catholic Church, spends weeks at a time, regarding it almost as a second home.

In every relation of life, Thomas H. Shriver has lived up to the highest standard. He has won a large measure of business success; has filled honorable public positions with fidelity; has served his country in war in accordance with his convictions; has reached the age of sixty-five without the slightest reflection upon his character in any way; has won the general esteem of the people among whom his life has been spent, and where his family has been known for generations. He can look forward to the declining years of life with the

consciousness that he has discharged his duty in full as God has given him power to see it.

Mr. Shriver was married on February 16, 1880, to Elizabeth R. Lawson. They have four children: Hilda, Joseph N., Robert T. and William H. Shriver.

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Yours very truly
W. Irvine Cross

WILLIAM IRVINE CROSS

WILLIAM IRVINE CROSS, now a leading member of the Baltimore bar, is a Baltimorean born, descended from a family which on the paternal side can trace its line as far back as the times of Edward I in England. At that time this family was settled in what is now the city of Wigan, England. English genealogists give two derivations of the name, one from the Norman St. Croix, which in 1180, appears under the form of De St. Cruce. The same name appears in England in 1199, as De Cruce, from which the evolution was into the English equivalent of Cross, dropping the French *de*. Other families of the name are claimed to have been of original English stock and merely adopted the cross, the symbol of the Christian faith, for the surname. The Wigan family of Crosses—who, by the way, spelled the name in those days Crosse—afterwards settled at Cross Hall, Liverpool, and yet later at Cross Hall and Shaw Hill, Chorley. In the immediate line of descent of William I. Cross, there comes into sight John Cross (I) of Liverpool, born 1559, died 1630. During his life he served as mayor of Liverpool, and it is entirely probable that the coat of arms now held by this branch of the Cross family was granted while he was mayor of that city, such being the common custom in England. John Cross (I) was father of John Cross (II). John Cross (II) was father of John Cross (III), who appears to have been settled at Chorley, and was probably the first of the name to move from Liverpool to Chorley. Later he moved to Clones, Ireland. His wife's name was Margaret. John Cross (III) died at Clones in 1699. The next figure in the line is Richard Gross, son of John Cross (III), who was born at Clones, Ireland, and died there in 1740. His wife was named Phyllis. John Cross (IV), born 1730, son of Richard, emigrated to Maryland. He was married March 3, 1760, to Jean Young, who was born January 6, 1743. He was, therefore, thirty, and his wife seventeen, at the time of their marriage. John Cross (IV) spent many years of his life in Maryland, dying in Baltimore, September 29, 1807, and was survived nearly nineteen years by his wife, who lived until March 6,

1826. William Stewart Cross, son of John Cross and his wife, Jean Young, was born in East Nottingham, Maryland, January 18, 1780, and died in Baltimore, October 3, 1827. His wife was Jane A. Boyd, born August 24, 1782, and died August 13, 1820. William Stewart Cross and his wife are the only ones in all these generations who did not live to a ripe old age. Their son, Andrew Boyd Cross, was born in Baltimore, November 12, 1810, and died in that city November 6, 1889, lacking but six days of being seventy-nine years of age. He married, May 12, 1836, Margaret Irvine Dickey, who was born May 8, 1813, and died May 2, 1882. She lacked but six days of being sixty-nine years old. Of this marriage, William Irvine Cross was born in Baltimore, February 20, 1852.

His mother's antecedents were evidently Scotch; and Andrew Boyd Cross's middle name is also suggestive of a strain of Scotch blood in the family prior to his time, as Boyd is distinctively a Scotch name. Andrew Boyd Cross was a Presbyterian clergyman, and as was to be expected from such a man, looked carefully after the education of his son. William I. Cross went through several other schools in Baltimore City and George G. Carey's Preparatory School; and thence to Princeton University, where he was graduated with the class of 1873, with the degree A.B. In 1876, the degree of A.M. was conferred by Princeton. Mr. Cross then entered the law department of the University of Maryland and was graduated in 1879.

He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in 1880, in Baltimore. He practiced law alone for a time, and that he made reputation is proven by the fact that he was taken in as a member of the law firm of Cowen, Cross and Bond, headed by that eminent lawyer, John K. Cowen; and the name of Bond has always stood high in legal circles in Maryland. This partnership continued up to the death of Mr. John K. Cowen, when it was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Cross has practiced alone. He has been one of the general counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad since 1892, a period of nineteen years—and this fact alone testifies to his legal ability. He has also been counsel for the Maryland Trust Company; the Western Union Telegraph Company, and various other large corporations.

An incident in Mr. Cross's career worth noting is the fact that during his attendance upon the law school, he also read law in the office of Cowen and Cross, and it is a notable fact in connection with

the eminent lawyers of this country that those who have had the benefit of study in some strong lawyer's office have in nearly every instance made their mark later in life. It seems to supply a need which cannot be filled by the schools.

Outside of his law studies, Mr. Cross has been particularly partial to historical and biographical matter, and general literature of standard authors. He is a member of the Maryland State Bar Association, and the Presbyterian Church. In a political way, he has through life been an Independent. Seeking no political position himself, he belongs to that class which is too intelligent to wear the party collar, and which in these later years has been a most potent and beneficial factor in the political life of the country.

Mr. Cross is fond of outdoor sports and gets his recreation in that way.

An interesting feature of this family is the average long life of its members. It will be noted that Mr. Cross is the eighth in line from John Cross (I), who was born in 1559—three hundred and fifty-two years ago. The average family in this country able to trace its descent from 1559, would find ten to eleven generations.

There are three coats of arms belonging to the Lancashire Crosses. That each of these coats of arms was granted to members of the same family is proven by the fact that the same design appears on each one—that used by the family of Liverpool and Chorley being the most complete. It is also of some interest to note that a branch of the original family was located in the old home in Wigan as late as 1842, when Thomas Bright Cross, of Shaw Hill, was member of Parliament for Wigan.

C. WILBUR MILLER

C. WILBUR MILLER, president of the Davidson Chemical Company, is a young man not yet thirty-four, who has already made a most substantial success in the way of a career. Mr. Miller was born at Shepardstown, West Virginia, February 17, 1878; son of the Reverend Durbin G. and Sarah J. (Van Brosius) Miller. Mr. Miller's father was of German and Irish descent, and represented the fourth generation of clergymen in his family. He was devoted to his church, and especially careful in the matter of the education of his children, whose success was to him one of the dearest things of life. In the maternal line, Mr. Miller is of Dutch descent, his mother's people coming to America from The Hague, in Holland, in the early part of the last century. In looking back to his boyhood years, Mr. Miller recalls that his mother was always his closest friend and his guide in all matters. As a boy, he was fond of outdoor life of every kind, and reared mostly in small towns and suburban communities found vent for his athletic tastes, which added to his naturally strong physical body. Coupled with his love of outdoor sports was also a love of reading—history, biography and poetry being especially attractive to him. He went to Marston's School, John Hopkins University, and the University of Maryland. He was graduated as bachelor of laws from the law department of the University of Maryland, in 1899, and entered the law office of Bond and Robinson. His business career began even in his early youth, for while a law student he served as cashier of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company in their Baltimore office.

Six years after he entered the practice of law, on June 14, 1905, he was married to Miss Edith Davison, daughter of Calvin T. Davison then president of the Davison Chemical Company; and of this marriage there are four children.

Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Miller's father-in-law died, and in January, 1906, it seemed wise for him to lay aside his profession and take up the active management of the Davison Chemical Company, of which he was elected secretary in January, 1906. He

C. Hillem Miller

discharged the duties of this new and untried position with such ability that five years later, in January, 1911, he was elected president of the company, which is now the largest manufacturer of sulphuric acid in the world, having three large plants in and near Baltimore.

Mr. Miller takes a keen interest in many things. He has been a member of Troop A, of the Maryland National Guard; holds membership in the Kappa Sigma College Fraternity; the Maryland Club; the Baltimore Country Club; the Merchants Club; the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club; the Baltimore Yacht Club; the Chemists Club of New York, and the Automobile Club of America. He is a communicant of St. Paul's Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is secretary and treasurer of the Manufacturing Chemist Association of the United States; member of the manufacturing committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. He retains his youthful fondness for all outdoor games. While at college he played football and tennis, and yet finds much pleasure in horseback riding and hunting.

The career of this young man presents a very strong case of American adaptability. Educated for the law, and with slender business experience, he was able to step into the shoes of an experienced manufacturer and carry forward a very large interest successfully. Evidently his business ability is of a high order, and he has made the most of it by being careful in the selection of his associates. Mr. Miller has made it a rule of life to be careful in the selection of those men with whom he associates upon anything like intimate terms—and he believes that one's success in life is largely dependent upon this fact. In politics, he is an Independent which may be put down on the credit side of his account, because it is to this element in our citizenship that the country already owes much, and is likely in the future to owe much more. He believes in good counsel, and does not hesitate to seek advice on proper occasions. After weighing carefully all the pros and cons, and giving due credit to the sources from which the counsel comes, he believes one should then make up his own mind—and having once made it up, allow nothing to swerve him from the decision. He does not fear opposition or obstacles. The stronger the opposition, the greater the difficulty, the more credit attaches to the man who overcomes.

CHARLES NEILSON

CHARLES NEILSON, of Maryland, whose life for more than forty years has been identified with the transportation interests of the country, in which he has held many important positions, is a native of Maryland, born in Harford County, on July 19, 1849; son of James Cranford and Rosa (Williams) Neilson. In the maternal line, Mr. Neilson is descended from two very old Maryland families, the Stumps of the Western Shore, founded by John Stump, of Stafford, Harford County; and the Williams of the Eastern Shore, who have been prominent in both parts of the State for many generations. The Stumps belong to those German and Swiss people who came from the Palatinate between 1735 and 1740,—the old records showing Casper Stump as one of the band that came over in 1738. These Palatines of Middle and Western Maryland, of Central New York, and of South Carolina, were conspicuous in the Revolutionary period by their devoted patriotism and their sturdy courage, and these qualities have abided with their descendants to the present day. The Williams family were mostly of Welsh origin. In one of the ancient Episcopal parish records of Central Maryland, it is noted that the subscriptions to the church were made in tobacco, and Thomas Stump subscribed two hundred and fifty pounds. On the paternal side of the line, Mr. Neilson's name presents a very interesting study. The family traces back to the ancient Scandinavians who emigrated to Scotland and Ireland. Some British genealogists claim that the Scotch name is derived from the old sire name of *Nigel*, and that it is a softening down of *Nigel's son*, and that the Irish family is derived from the Scotch. That the Irish family of Neilson is derived from the Scotch admits of no question, because the coat of arms now preserved by the family of Mr. Charles Neilson is the ancient coat of arms possessed by the Neilsons of Craigcaffie and Craigeau. The probabilities appear to be that the British genealogist who derives the name from Nigel is in error, and that the Neilson name in Scotland dates back to that period when the Scandinavian Vikings were making incursions upon the Scottish

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C. Neilson

and English coasts thirteen hundred or fourteen hundred years ago, and it is known that many of these Vikings settled in the British islands. This is the most probable derivation of the Neilson family in Scotland. Mr. Neilson's immediate family was founded in America by his grandfather, who came from Ireland, in which country the family occupied honorable station, ranking with the gentry. James Cranford Neilson, father of our subject, was in early life engaged in the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as an assistant engineer under Latrobe, one of the greatest of our early railroad engineers, and later in life Mr. Neilson became an architect in Baltimore. He was a man of fine character and great attainments.

Charles Neilson was a healthy youngster; his boyhood life spent mostly in the country; fond of horses; and obtained his education in various private schools in Harford County and in Baltimore. He studied engineering and railroad construction under his father, and in 1865 began his business career in Baltimore in the oil business, learning how to manufacture oil. He stuck to the business two years, but did not like it, and abandoned it to take up engineering, which was his natural bent. He had previously had a taste of surveying and construction work, which had fixed his purpose. As a railroad man, he began his work on the Northern Pacific Railroad, where he spent five years in construction work. From this, he went to the Erie, where he spent twelve years in the transportation and mechanical departments. At the end of that period, he had so established himself as a man of capacity in his chosen profession, that he was called to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton as general manager, where he remained eight years, retiring from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton to go to Washington as Second Assistant Postmaster General in Cleveland's second administration.

While attached to the Erie Railroad, Mr. Neilson had come in contact with Grover Cleveland and his law partner, Bissell. When Mr. Cleveland became President of the United States he made Mr. Bissell his postmaster-general; and they asked Mr. Neilson, during Mr. Cleveland's second administration, to take the position of second assistant postmaster-general. Though the acceptance of this place involved a sacrifice of his personal interests, Mr. Neilson took up the work and had entire charge of all the transportation of the postal department during his term. He installed the pneumatic tube and the street car postal service in the larger cities, and remodeled the

entire railway postal clerk system. In this way he has by valuable service rendered fully paid his footing as a good citizen. Aside from this, though a lifelong Democrat, he has never sought public position, and this came to him unsought.

After his term of public service expired he was for a time connected with the Queen Anne's Railroad on the Eastern Shore and then became a transportation expert.

He served for a term as a member of the Fifth Maryland Regiment and on General Richard Carr's staff; and in 1869-70, while engaged on the Northern Pacific, he took an active part in the Indian troubles in Minnesota, known as the "Blueberry War." And also in the beginning of the trouble with Sitting Bull which culminated in the Custer Massacre.

Mr. Neilson is a member of the Episcopal Church, but he would probably not pay his church dues now in tobacco, as old Thomas Stump did one hundred and seventy-five years ago, though he admits that he would like to so do.

Since his retirement from the Queen Anne's Railroad, Mr. Neilson has been identified with steamboat transportation and with railroad construction and expert work. His boyhood fondness for horses has remained with him through life, and he finds his preferred form of recreation in handling good horses.

On October 22, 1878, Mr. Neilson was married to Elizabeth Holmes Harrison. Of the three children born to them, two are living.

For thirty years past Mr. Neilson has been in the very thick of the fray of that remarkable industrial development in which this country has set the pace for all the world. In looking back over his career, he can see where in his anxiety and eagerness to achieve results for the great interests by which he has been employed, he has overlooked the proper care of his own and his family's interests—and this is not an unusual experience.

He believes a young man, having once made up his mind as to what vocation he will follow, should adhere tenaciously to his pursuit; practice economy; and associate, in so far as may be possible, with successful men, for he regards this as a most valuable asset. Of course, one of the conditions of this association is that he must from time to time be able to take some part in the business ventures with these successful men, therefore one can see the necessity for careful economy and of some available substance in hand.

Mr. Neilson is a man of strong character, which can readily be understood when one notes the strains of blood which converge in him—Irish, Scotch, Welsh, German, Scandinavian; for to all these he owes something. These virile races today control the world; and Charles Neilson is in himself a fair illustration of the quality of the men from whom he is descended.

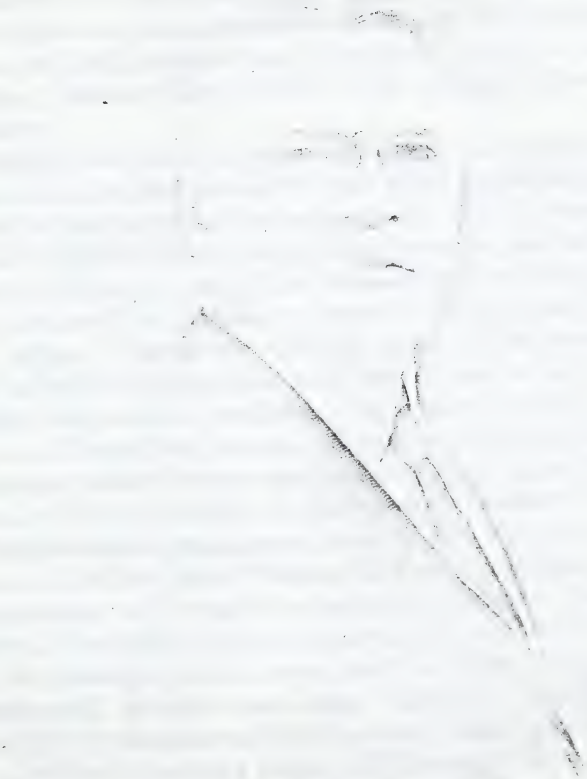
Mr. Neilson is at the present moment vice-president of the Columbia National Steamship Line, which will operate passenger and freight steamships between the United States and the Republic of Columbia. The line is owned in Columbia where the president lives, and will sail under the Columbian flag. Mr. Neilson has put much strenuous labor into this effort to develop trade with some of our South American neighbors and has had the usual experience that the greatest difficulties have been occasioned by the evil deeds of the carpet baggers who have brought us into the same evil repute in Latin America that the Northern carpet baggers acquired for the northern section of our country by their plundering of the helpless South after the Civil War.

HARRY TURNER NEWCOMB

HARRY T. NEWCOMB, senior member of the law firm of Newcomb, Churchill and Frey and known to most Americans as an authoritative writer on questions of economic and political science, makes his home at Bethesda in Montgomery County.

Although by adoption and by choice Mr. Newcomb has become a true son of Maryland he has reason to be proud of his long and distinguished New England lineage. He is, in the paternal line, in the ninth generation from Captain Andrew Newcomb who settled at Boston in the early years of the Massachusetts colony, probably about 1635. Lieutenant Andrew Newcomb, son of the emigrant, was one of the original proprietors of the town of Edgartown on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, was commissioned as lieutenant in April, 1691 and had command of the fortifications at Edgartown during the same year. Benjamin Newcomb, grandson of the second Andrew and born at Edgartown, after residing in Lebanon, Connecticut, for nearly fifty years, became, in 1761, one of the original grantees and founders of the town of Cornwallis, in Nova Scotia, whence he had removed with his family during the previous year. One of his sons, William Newcomb, ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was also one of the original grantees and founders of Cornwallis but returned to his former home in Connecticut during the War of the Revolution. A grandson of William Newcomb, born in 1799 and named George Washington Newcomb, was a Presbyterian clergyman, with charges in New York and Michigan and his son, Henry Martyn Newcomb, is the father of H. T. Newcomb. Henry Martyn Newcomb, an alumnus of Williams College and of the University of Michigan, is a man of high personal character and great intellectual independence. He served as prosecuting attorney and judge of probate for Keweenaw County, Michigan, as circuit court commissioner of Mason County, Michigan, and as collector of customs at Ludington, Michigan.

In the maternal line, Mr. Newcomb's grandfather, Honorable Josiah Turner, also of Connecticut ancestry running back to a very



Sincerely yours.
S. C. Newcomb

early colonial period, was a most distinguished jurist who served the State of Michigan, between 1845 and 1885, in every judicial rank from that of justice of the peace to justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Josiah Turner's wife and Mr. Newcomb's grandmother, was Eveline Ellsworth, daughter of Dr. William Chauncey Ellsworth of Saint Albans, Vermont, whose father was Oliver Ellsworth, a member of the celebrated Connecticut family from which came that other Oliver Ellsworth who was successively member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789, Senator from Connecticut, author of the Federal Judiciary Act and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Newcomb was born at Owosso, Michigan, on January 4, 1867 and educated in the public schools of that State, graduating from the high school at Ludington at the early age of fourteen years. Even prior to the completion of his high school course he had been under the necessity of earning part of his own support and had given his vacations and much of the time not spent in school to such work as he could obtain. During the next ten years he was successively employed as printer's apprentice and helper, reporter on a weekly paper, clerk and assistant bookkeeper for a manufacturing concern, clerk in the offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company, clerk in the city post office at Washington, D. C., and confidential clerk to the auditor of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The last named employment came to Mr. Newcomb through the interest of the late Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the first chairman of the commission and he regards as especially fortunate that during seven years in that office he became successively acquainted with and enjoyed the friendship of its three great chairmen, Judge Cooley, Hon. William R. Morrison and Judge Martin A. Knapp. While employed by the Commission Mr. Newcomb found time to pursue special studies in the evening classes of Columbian University (now George Washington University) and later to take a course in the Law Department of the same institution from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1891 and that of LL.M. in 1892. Before entering upon the practice of the law, Mr. Newcomb's further services to the federal government included several years spent in charge of important statistical investigations for the Department of Agriculture and the organization, in the capacity of expert chief of division, of the Agricultural Division in the Office of the Twelfth Census. He also spent

two years as editor of the *Railway World*, a leading trade paper devoted to the economic aspects of railway transportation.

As a lawyer, Mr. Newcomb's training and experience have naturally led to some specialization in those matters of litigation in which the principles of industrial and political association impinge upon and illuminate the science of jurisprudence. A notable instance was the wholly extra-legal arbitration of the anthracite strike of 1902, before the commission headed by Judge Gray, in which Mr. Newcomb was of counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and filed the only printed brief and argument on behalf of the operators received by the Commission. Another instance occurred in 1905, when after taking five volumes of testimony the committee on Interstate Commerce of the United States Senate called upon Mr. Newcomb in association with Professor Henry C. Adams, head of the Department of Political Economy in the University of Michigan, to analyze the testimony and to report their own conclusions as to facts and principles not fully or satisfactorily discussed by the witnesses. Matters of constitutional and industrial law, connected with legislative control of railways, public service corporations, productive enterprises and the law of taxation have also, and for the same reason, received a large share of Mr. Newcomb's attention.

Outside of his profession, Mr. Newcomb's reading has been extensive and of wide range but his especial interest, from a very early period, has been in history, economics and political science. Answering a question as to the books and writers which have most influenced his work and opinions, he named the Bible; Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*; John Stuart Mill's *Principles of Political Economy*, and Herbert Spencer's *Synthetic Philosophy*, in the order given. He is a member of many of the leading scientific societies of the World, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Economic Association, American Statistical Association, American Political Science Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Royal Statistical Society (British), American Society of International Law and Washington Economic Society. He has been president of the latter and also of the section on Political and Social Science of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

For many years Mr. Newcomb has been a frequent contributor to the principal reviews, particularly to the *North American Review*,

The Forum, The Review of Reviews, The Engineering Magazine, The Yale Review, The Harvard Law Journal, Political Science Quarterly, Popular Science Monthly and *The Journal of Political Economy.* Addresses and papers, made or written by him are to be found in the published proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Economic Association, American Statistical Association and elsewhere. In 1895, he published a book *Railway Economics,* which has been used as a text-book in most of the great universities, and in 1900 another *The Postal Deficit.* Until forced, by pressure of business, to abandon that character of work, Mr. Newcomb gave a lecture course in statistics at Columbian University and for many years he gave a short course on transportation law in its Law Department. He has lectured on legal or economic questions at the University of the City of New York, Johns Hopkins University, Lehigh University and the University of Missouri.

On October 11, 1893, Mr. Newcomb was married to Lucy Theodora Comstock, daughter of John E. and Emma J. (Wheeler) Comstock, of Owosso, Michigan, and also of New England ancestry. Ten children have been born to them, of whom nine, seven girls and two boys, are living. In politics Mr. Newcomb is a Democrat, and although he has no politicl aspirations of his own he takes an active interest in getting out the vote of his party at every election and in every legitimate effort to promote the success of its candidates and policies. While he regards a party as a means to secure good and patriotic ends and declares that he would not hesitate to vote and act independently if convinced that his party had ceased to be a means to such ends, he adds that so far he has found no reason to doubt that, in Maryland and in the Nation, the Democratic party is the best available instrumentality for obtaining wise, efficient and economical government.

Mr. Newcomb is fond of travel and has personal familiarity with local conditions in substantially every state and territory in the Union which he has acquired by investigation on the spot, supplemented by a wide acquaintance among the leaders of thought and of industry throughout the Nation. His principal out-door activity is horseback riding which he combines with the supervision of his farm and of the breeding of Shetland ponies and other blooded stock in which he is intensely interested. He is a member of the Cosmos Club, Uni-

versity Club, Washington Country Club, Columbia Country Club and Automobile Club of Washington, the Montgomery Country Club of Rockville, Maryland, and the City Club of New York City. He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Newcomb was asked to designate in the order of their importance those elements of character and conduct that are, according to his observation, most conducive to a successful career. In response, he placed first, *honesty*; second, *industry*; third to eighth, inclusive, *more industry*; and placed *natural ability* and *opportunity*, ninth and tenth, respectively. The generous aid and interesting advice of experienced and competent friends is an important element, he declares, but need not be enumerated separately because such benefits of friendship always accrue to those who exhibit the essential qualities of character, capacity and industry. He adds that, in his own experience, he finds that in so far as he has succeeded in anything, it has been by reason of patient industry and prolonged application, so that if he were to begin life over he would have no rule of improvement save to work harder, to work longer, to seek better advice and to use it with wiser discrimination.

Yours Sincerely
Merrill H Carter MD

MERVILLE HAMILTON CARTER

DOCTOR M. H. CARTER of Baltimore, originator of the various preparations known under the name of "Resinol" and which now are marketed all over the world, belongs to the famous Carter family of Virginia, being in the line of direct descent from Robert Carter the celebrated character known in the Colonial period as "King" Carter, by reason of his vast landed estates and his strong and dominating character.

Doctor Carter was born in Frederick County, Virginia, August 21, 1857; son of James Pendleton and Mary Sophia (Stier) Carter. Doctor Carter's father was a practicing physician, and he recalls as one of the striking incidents of his life that he was sworn in as a deputy-sheriff at the time of the John Brown troubles at Harper's Ferry, and was present in his official capacity at the hanging of the fanatical old freebooter. Doctor James Pendleton Carter was born in Loudon County, Virginia, July 7, 1830. He was the son of James S. Carter, born in Culpepper County, Virginia, who lived to the great age of ninety one. James S. Carter and Abner Carter were two of the seven sons of Thomas Carter, who was the son of the celebrated "King" Carter. James S. Carter, the grandfather of Doctor M. H. Carter, served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He married on May 31, 1825, Jemima Leith, daughter of William Leith of Loudon County, Virginia, whose parents came from Scotland. To James S. and Jemima (Leith) Carter were born eight children: Louisa, Susan, Amanda, Fannie, William, Robert C., Dilwin S. and Doctor James P. Carter. Doctor James Pendleton Carter was graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland March 1, 1852. He located at Bunker Hill, West Virginia, to practice his profession, but soon moved to Middletown, Virginia, and later to Gerardstown, West Virginia. He was married in New Market, Frederick County, Maryland, October 12, 1853, to Mary S. Stier, daughter of Henry and Anne (Burgess) Stier, and granddaughter of Colonel Jack Burgess of Maryland.

Doctor Carter attended local schools of the village in which he was reared, and then went through the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He taught school for two terms, and then entered the College of

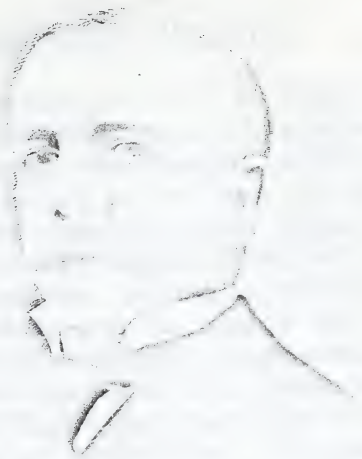
Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, from which he was graduated in 1878. He began the practice of his profession near Martinsburg, West Virginia; and after several years of successful practice moved to Baltimore in 1884. He was visiting physician of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum for fifteen years; was a member of the board of school commissioners from 1892 to 1898; and member of the Baltimore City water board from 1900 to 1904. Since 1898 he has been a director of the Drovers and Mechanics National Bank, and is also vice-president of the Manhattan Land Corporation. It will thus be seen that he has given freely of his services to charitable institutions, to the public, and to financial institutions in which he is interested.

While in active practice of medicine, he began the use in certain cases of a treatment out of which has grown the Resinol preparations. In 1896, he brought these preparations to the attention of the medical profession, and the treatment in all cases of skin troubles was so successful that they met with great favor. Resulting from this, the demand became so great that he gave up entirely the active practice of medicine and has since devoted his time to looking after the manufacture of the preparations. The Resinol Chemical Company (the name under which the business is conducted), is now known not only all over our own country, but in many foreign countries. Though sometimes classed as proprietary preparations, their merit is so universally recognized that physicians universally prescribe them in certain cases—and the principal of these preparations, the Resinol Ointment, is so exceedingly valuable that anyone who has ever had it in the house will never be without it afterwards.

Doctor Carter is something more than merely a successful physician. He may be classed as an inventor who has greatly benefited humanity by finding a most valuable remedy for troubles which, while not often fatal, are yet of the most aggravating character. He may be truly classed as a public benefactor, and it is a pleasant thing to know that unlike many other public benefactors, he has had some measure of profit from his labors.

He is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies from Blue Lodge to Shrine.

On May 20, 1880, Doctor Carter was married to Emma Sheppard Gold, daughter of William H. and Margaret (Wood) Gold of Winchester, Virginia. They have two children: Julian G. and H. Leroy Carter.



Yours Sincerely
Robert E. Wood

ROBERT ELMER WOOD

ROBERT E. WOOD, president of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, who finds himself at the age of forty-five at the head of one of the largest manufacturing concerns of our country dealing in hardwood lumber, can look back over the comparatively short period of twenty-five years and see himself a bare-handed young man starting into life without capital and without capitalistic connection. He had then, however, an invisible capital which has since been crystallized into the material and visible. That invisible capital was courage, industry, integrity and knowledge of the business, for he had been reared in the lumber business. Mr. Wood comes of good old English stock,—or rather that part of the English stock which we call Anglo-Saxon. His grandfather, James Wood, was born in Yorkshire, England, June 2, 1809. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Caldwell of Yorkshire, England. They had six children: Robert, Joseph, Richard, James, Ambrose and Sarah. In 1842, James Wood migrated and settled first in Wilmington, Delaware. In the same year, with three partners, Joseph Bardsley, William Aveyard and Thomas Matrom, he went up into Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, where they had secured an option on one thousand acres of timber lands and intended to build water mills and saw out the large timber on the land. They failed in securing title, and returned to Wilmington. But James Wood was evidently a man of persistency, for 1844 found him again in Lycoming County with his eldest son, Robert, and they sawed out the lumber for a dwelling house with an oldtime pit saw, this being the first lumber ever sawed in that section of Pennsylvania. Adhering to his original determination, in 1849 Mr. Wood finally secured title to four hundred acres of timber land in Cogan House Township, of Lycoming County, and set up his saw mill, operating it by water power. Originally an Episcopalian, he later joined the Methodist Church; was a Mason, and a Democrat. He retired from active business in 1870. Robert Wood, eldest son of James, was born in Yorkshire, England, December 3, 1832. He secured a

common school education and joined his father in his lumber manufacturing. He came in time to be a heavy operator in lumber, and finally retired from business a few years ago. He is yet living and active, dividing his time between looking after his farm in Pennsylvania and visiting with his sons in Baltimore. Up to 1864 the old lumber firm was operated as R. and J. Wood. There are one or two rather remarkable features in Robert Wood's career. In 1862, he was elected justice of the peace and has held that office continually by re-election up to the present time, his term expiring January 5, 1912—the only interruption having been when in 1881 he was elected registrar, recorder and clerk of the orphans' court of Lycoming County and served three years. But for this interruption, his record as justice of the peace would cover an even period of fifty years. In addition to this, he served for fourteen years as secretary of the Lycoming County school board. Evidently Robert Wood can be classed as a good citizen. He is a Democrat—which speaks much for the strength of his convictions in hidebound Pennsylvania. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the old Plank Road Company, and the mere mention of one of these old plank roads recalls the first efforts at road improvement in America. He is a member of the Methodist Church; the Patrons of Husbandry and Knights of Labor organizations.

In January, 1857, Robert Wood was married to Hester Dorothy Straub, daughter of Charles Straub. She walked beside him thirty-three years and bore him thirteen children. The living are: Charles H., Mary R., James A., Emily H., Robert E., Joseph B., George Leidy, Sarah M., Clarence E., and Olive W. The dead are Amelia, Annie M., and William O. Wood.

Robert E. Wood, son of Robert and Hester (Straub) Wood, was born at White Pine, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1865. He was a healthy and strong youngster, very partial to outdoor life and especially fond of spending his time in the forests with the lumbermen. He thus at an early age came into a practical knowledge of the lumber business, and he knows it in every detail from the least to the greatest—his apprenticeship in youth having been a hard one, for on many a bitter winter day, through long back-breaking hours, he had to assist in breaking the ice in the streams in order to float the logs. When one looks at the tremendous plants of today, with their circular and band saws cutting lumber at the rate of one hundred thousand

feet or more daily, it is hard to realize that only sixty-seven years ago Robert E. Wood's grandfather was a pioneer timber cutter in Cogan House, Pennsylvania, sawing out his logs with a pit saw. Robert E. Wood attended the Williamsport (Pennsylvania) schools and the Williamsport Commercial College. He then regularly entered the lumber business as an employee. After working in various lumber concerns, he passed into the service of Klein Brothers; and while working for them made his first independent venture on a little order, the material of which cost him eighty dollars and which he sold for eighty-seven dollars, making a profit of seven dollars. This was in 1888. It looks incredible that the lad then trafficking in a lumber deal to make seven dollars, could twenty-three years later be at the head of the vast industry which he controls. The statement can safely be ventured that Mr. Wood has never in his life had a business transaction out of which he has had a keener pleasure than his first business venture in which he made seven dollars. He gradually worked into the business as a lumber manufacturer,—the main seat of his operations being West Virginia, and finally in 1901 moved his headquarters to Baltimore, as a convenient point to look after his interests, which had begun to ramify through several States. In 1903, the R. E. Wood Lumber Company was incorporated, of which he has been president since its establishment. In 1904, the Mont Vale Lumber Company was organized in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing business, and Mr. Wood has been president of that since its organization.

He is a Methodist; a Democrat, and an Odd Fellow; member of the Baltimore Country Club and the Pimlico Country Club; and while he takes a measure of interest in these political and social organizations, he is first of all a lumber manufacturer.

An illustrated article of thirty-two pages which appeared in *The American Lumberman* of October 23, 1909, profusely illustrated, and well written as to the literary matter, gives some idea of the vast business conducted by Mr. Wood's companies. In McDowell County, West Virginia, the companies own the poplar on forty thousand acres of land, besides owning five thousand acres in fee simple. In Carter County, Tennessee, the company owns eight thousand acres of timber land on which there is estimated ten million feet of white pine. In Eagle Creek Valley and Bone Valley, the Mont Vale Lumber Company owns twenty-five thousand acres of timber.

The combined holdings of the two companies aggregate over seventy-eight thousand acres, which it is estimated will cut from five hundred and fifty to six hundred million feet of timber. These timbers consist of poplar, oak, white pine and hemlock, with a smaller percentage of curly ash, birch, bellwood, etc. Some idea of the character of this timber may be gathered from the fact that a cut of three yellow poplar logs from one tree shows five thousand eight hundred and sixteen feet, log measure. At Fontana, North Carolina, on the Tennessee border, the Mont Vale Lumber Company has put in a large modern plant with a capacity of thirty-five to forty thousand feet per day. In McDowell County, West Virginia, the R. E. Wood Lumber Company is operating a mill with a capacity of thirty-five to forty thousand feet daily. At Buladeen, in Carter County, Tennessee, the same company has put in another mill with a daily capacity of fifty thousand feet of lumber and twenty thousand lath. At Buladeen, the company has built for its employees a neat little church and a comfortable school house, and the photograph of the small army of sturdy youngsters who attend this school shows that the work of the company in that direction at least has been appreciated. It is not possible in a sketch of this character to go into details upon the various phases of this great business, but enough has been told to indicate the magnitude and the character of the work done by a man yet young, in the short space of twenty-three years. This is due partly to the personal qualities in Mr. Wood's makeup already referred to, and partly to his great organizing capacity, which is a distinct talent. He has gathered around him a group of five young men, headed by his younger brother, George Leidy Wood, and these six men, if not lifting mountains, are certainly circumventing them in getting great values out of a most difficult country. A thorough master of his trade, Mr. Wood is a wise enough executive to know that large things can be done only through intelligent organization and coöperation; and so he utilizes the forces of organization and coöperation from his offices down through every gradation to the men getting out the logs in the woods, so as to get the most effective results. That he has prospered in his undertakings is but the just reward of his labors. The stock broker, the bond dealer, the future gambler may do a so-called business running into the millions, without adding one penny to the actual wealth of the country. But when a man goes into the woods and turns the raw material into a com-

modity in daily use—a commodity of highest necessity, and in so doing builds up a great industry, he has added enormously to the general wealth of the country. It should therefore be a measure of satisfaction to all to see such men reap as a reward for their enterprise and their labor, a goodly share of material prosperity. Robert E. Wood is one of these developers—a developer of the right sort, not an exploiter; and the measure of prosperity which has come to him has been honestly won and is a source of gratification to those who have been associated or come in contact with him.

MATTHEW CLARK FENTON

MATTHEW C. FENTON, a prominent figure in the business life of Baltimore, was born in that city on January 29, 1855; son of Aaron and Rebecca Heddington (Clark) Fenton. His father, Aaron Fenton, was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, of a family originally settled in New Jersey, and Aaron Fenton was engaged in the wholesale produce business in Baltimore for more than thirty years. M. C. Fenton's mother was a native of Baltimore, descended from a Scotch family originally settled in Pennsylvania. Her mother's name was Temperance Glenn.

Fenton is both English and Scotch. Possibly the family originated in England, but in the later centuries it has been equally numerous in Scotland. It is one of the armiger families of Great Britain, and among the earlier English poets Elijah Fenton occupies an honorable place. In our own country and in the last generation Reuben Fenton, governor of New York and United States Senator, was for many years a prominent figure in our public life.

M. C. Fenton was reared in Baltimore, and recalls that even as a boy he had an earnest desire to be a merchant. He wanted to get into his father's mercantile establishment. His father, however, saw to it that the boy had a good school training. He went to private schools of the city; in 1865–66 was a student of the University of Maryland, then under the presidency of Doctor E. A. Dalrymple, and had as fellow students, Harry Garrett and Robert Garrett (later president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad), and the McKims of the famous banking family. In 1867, he attended the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

After leaving school, the adventurous blood which seems to run in the veins of nearly all healthy Americans, carried him to the West. 1872 found him in Peoria, Illinois, where he secured employment in the house of Reynolds and Company, a packing house, the head of which Williams Reynolds, is one of the most prominent Sunday school men in the United States. He drifted about the West for three years, returning to Baltimore in 1875, and on September 6,

B.F. Johnson, Jr. Washington, D.C.

Very Truly Yours,

Matthew T. Fenton

1875, opened a wholesale paper house, which he has now operated with a large measure of success for thirty-five years. An active and capable man, his business operations have been enlarged as his capital increased, and he is now interested in various directions, being vice-president of the Security Storage and Trust Company; vice-president of the J. M. Raffel Company, manufacturers of paper boxes, and sole owner of the wholesale paper business.

Mr. Fenton in his political views is an Independent and throws his influence to whichever side he believes for the moment to be most nearly right. It thus happened that in the reform campaign of 1895, when the Republicans nominated Lloyd Lowndes for governor, he rendered valuable assistance and aided materially in securing the triumph of the Reform Party.

He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, from Blue Lodge to Shrine, a past master in the Order, and has attained Thirty-Second Degree in the Scottish Rite. In religious circles he holds membership in the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church.

On November 25, 1896, Mr. Fenton was married to Miss Harriett Thomas, daughter of Honorable Edward J. B. Thomas, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia. They have five sons: Matthew C., Jr., Edward, Glenn, Foster, and Randolph Fenton.

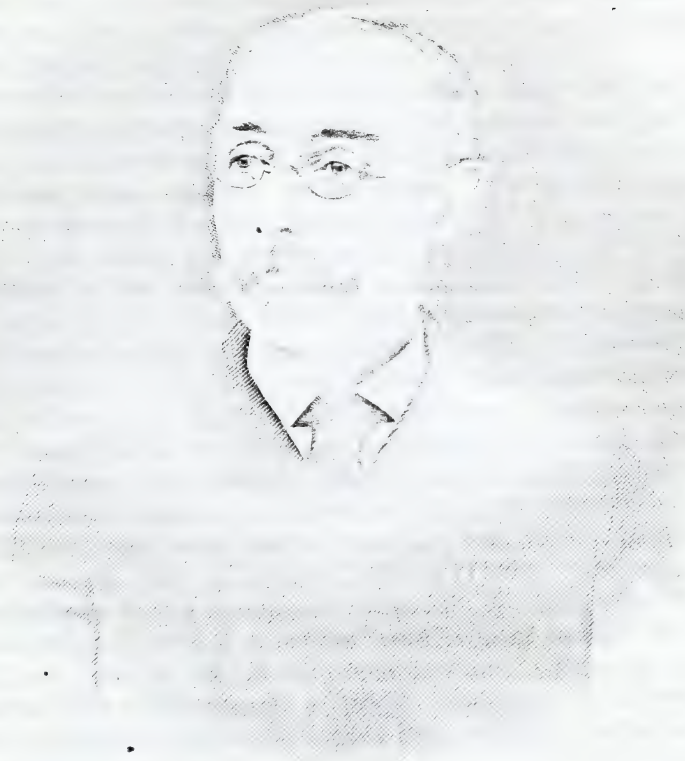
Mrs. Fenton is a granddaughter of General Thomas Foster Peter, and a granddaughter in the fourth generation of General Bellinger. She is also a descendant of the famous old Revolutionary patriot, General Nicholas Herkimer, who commanded the Mohawk Valley patriots in the desperate battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777, and who, after the battle was apparently lost, and he mortally wounded, had himself propped on his saddle, lit his pipe, and by his stentorian commands to his men restored the confidence of his forces, and held the field in the bloodiest struggle of the Revolution, numbers considered.

JOHN W. PITTS

THE late Doctor John W. Pitts of Berlin was for more than forty years a practicing physician in Worcester County, of which county he was a native, having been born in Berlin on November 5, 1842; son of Doctor Hillary R. and Mary M. Pitts. He came by his medical abilities, it may be said, by inheritance. His grandfather, Doctor John Pitts, was a noted physician of his generation. His father, Doctor H. R. Pitts, was not only a prominent citizen and good physician, but found time to serve his county in the General Assembly, and his community as president of the W. & P. Railroad. He was a man of fine character, very considerable ability, and most highly regarded.

The Pitts family is of English origin, the name and its derivatives being extremely old. Pitt appears to be the commoner form in Great Britain, and the two different forms of it appear to be used indifferently. Among the great names of the family appear the two great Pitt statesmen, father and son, the elder of whom became Earl of Chatham and struggled so hard to save the American Colonies to the British government. The splendid city of Pittsburg (formerly Fort Duquesne under the French, and which upon its becoming an English possession was named in honor of the first Earl of Chatham), would keep the family name alive in America if every member of it should perish off the face of the earth.

Doctor J. W. Pitts in his youth was a healthy village boy, whose great partiality was for boats. He passed through the Berlin High School and was a student in the University of Virginia upon the outbreak of the War between the States. He at once enlisted in the confederate army as a private in the Fifteenth Virginin Infantry, from which later he was transferred to the First Virginia Cavalry, and served through the war as a private soldier. At the close of the war he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; was graduated in 1867, and immediately took up the practice of his profession in his native town. In 1887 and again in 1905, he took post-graduate courses in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, which



Jno. W. Pitts.

illustrates his devotion to his profession and his determination to keep up with all the most modern discoveries.

On April 13, 1870, Doctor Pitts was married to Miss Charlotte A. Pitts, daughter of the late William D. Pitts of Berlin. Of this marriage there is one daughter, Mrs. Samuel M. Quillin of Berlin, who with her two children, Benjamin Pitts Quillin and Charlotte Josephine Quillin, comprise all of his direct descendants.

Doctor Pitts was a most highly valued citizen of his community. He was helpful in all ways, as illustrated by the fact that for eighteen years he was superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school, and for many years an elder in the church. For twenty years, he was secretary of the Odd Fellows lodge; for a generation a member of the county and State medical associations, and served as president of the county medical association. He was two years member of the school board; eight years on the Democratic Central Committee, and two years mayor of Berlin. He served as captain of cavalry in the Maryland National Guard, and was vice-president of the C. B. Taylor Banking Company. He was one of those all 'round, useful men who can be counted on to serve every communal interest when needed. Through life he voted the Democratic ticket, and though not an active politician, was staunch in the faith. His greatest recreation through life was in his boyhood pleasure, boating. He was a strong believer in home training as of most importance in the shaping of character. A young man thus well grounded and coming in contact with men of upright life is enabled both to see his duty and to be fortified in the discharge of it. He believed that a just measure of success would come to everyone who lives in accordance with the Golden Rule and practices industry and attention to business.

He was the first mayor of Berlin after the town was incorporated; was a very active member of the Odd Fellows, being an official in the Grand Lodge for twenty years and secretary of the local lodge. The beginning of his last illness illustrates his fidelity to duty. Though not well on the Wednesday preceding his death, he went to the local lodge, of which he was secretary, but found himself unable to discharge his duties. Pneumonia developed almost immediately, and on the 27th of December, 1910, he passed away, universally lamented by the community in which his entire sixty-eight years of life had been spent, with the exception of the war, and a very brief residence in Chester, Pennsylvania.

ALDAY CLEMENTS

THE family name of Clements is derived, according to standard authorities on genealogy, from the old given name of Clement, which was popular a thousand years ago. The addition of the letter *s* meant the son of Clement, and in time became fixed as a family name. In Great Britain quite a number of the families of this name have adhered to the old form of *Clement*. The family has been known on the Eastern Shore of Maryland for two hundred and forty years. The records of Talbot County show the probating of the will of John Clements on August 3, 1676, in which he leaves one-half of his estate to his wife Mary, and the remaining half to his children. He specifies by name his eldest son, Thomas, and mentions other sons and daughters, but does not name them.

Alday Clements, farmer and banker, whose home is at Crumpton, in Kent County, was born near Galena, in Kent County, on December 14, 1850, son of David and Susan (Fisher) Clements. His father, David Clements, was a farmer by occupation, passionately devoted to his pursuit, and served as a member of the levy court of his county. According to the traditions in this branch of the Clements family, it was founded on the Eastern Shore by Job Clements, who came from England at an early period.

Young Clements, reared in the fine and healthful climate of the Eastern Shore, living in the country, developed the same tastes that his father showed, very fond of farming and especially partial to stock raising. This taste has remained with him through life, and he has never forsaken the land, though for many years past his principal occupation has been banking. As early as twelve years old, he was taking a hand in overseeing farming operations and looking after stock. His mother paid special attention to his guidance as a boy in moral and educational ways, and the lad had best of educational advantages, going to St. Timothy Hall, at Catonsville, and Steuart Hall, in Baltimore.

Mr. Clements began his active business operations as a farmer, near Crumpton, and followed that pursuit successfully for twenty years. He made standing and character in the community, and

in 1890 was elected a director in the Chestertown National Bank. He became actively interested in banking, and his office of director was by no means a sinecure in his hands. The charter of the bank expired in 1904, and the bank allowing its charter to expire without renewal, was immediately succeeded by the Chestertown Bank of Maryland. Mr. Clements was unanimously elected president of the Chestertown bank at its organization, and has continued in that capacity up to the present. That his colleagues made no mistake in electing him is proven by the results; for the bank today on a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars has a surplus of thirty-five thousand.

Mr. Clements is an illustration of a new movement in banking circles in our smaller towns and cities. This movement has taken its rise within the last twenty years, and has become common all over the country. Substantial farmers are brought into the directory, and in a few years some one of them develops banking ability and is put at the head of the institution. In nearly every case it is noticeable that these farmer-bankers make prudent and strong bank officials, and the banks under their management prosper. Their early training has been along the lines of economy and caution. They bring the same qualities into the management of banks; and it is one of the best movements of late years in the direction of sound finance.

Mr. Clements has never had any political aspirations in the way of wanting office; but the quality of his citizenship may be gathered by the fact that since the age of twenty-one he has never missed casting his vote at an election. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He finds his recreation chiefly in driving a trotting horse of his own raising, in which he takes great pride. This is a survival of his boyish taste. A lover of stock from his earliest years up to the present, and now able to gratify his tastes by the breeding of fine stock, he gets his recreation out of what formerly was his business, and which to some extent remains a business with him. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He knows of no better advice to give to the young man starting in life, than the maintenance of strict morality, rigid integrity, industry and perseverance.

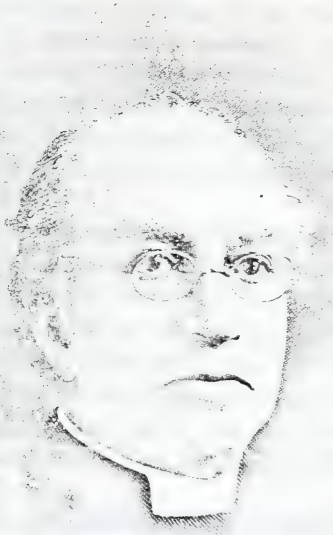
On May 25, 1875, Mr. Clements was married to Miss Frances Margaret Merrick, daughter of Ezekiel Merrick, of Queen Anne's County. Of the nine children born to them, six are now living: Merrick, David, Anne, Alday, Jr., Ruth, and George Clements.

WILLIAM PARET

THE late Right Reverend William Paret, D.D., LL.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, was born in New York City on September 23, 1826, and died in the city of Baltimore, January 18, 1911. He was the son of John and Hester Paret. John Paret was a merchant; the son of Stephen Paret, a Frenchman who came to the United States about 1760.

Reared a city boy, Bishop Paret found his chief interest, even as a boy, in books. At the age of fourteen, he took up work as a clerk in a wholesale dry goods store. At seventeen, he became a bookkeeper and followed that until he was twenty. Up to the age of fourteen, he had been in the grammar schools. At the age of twenty he abandoned commercial life and entered Hobart College at Geneva, New York, from which he was graduated in 1849. In the meantime his choice of a life work had been made. He felt that his vocation was the ministry; and so upon his graduation from Hobart College in 1849, he began the study of theology under Bishop De Lancey, of the Diocese of Western New York.

While pursuing his theological studies, Bishop Paret followed teaching in Syracuse, New York, and in the Academy at Moravia, Cayuga County, New York. He was ordained as a deacon in 1852, and priest in 1853, and was called to be rector of St. John's Church at Clyde, New York. He remained there two years, and in 1855 accepted the rectorship of Zion Church, Pierrepont Manor, and remained there more than ten years. In 1864, he was called to be the rector of St. Paul's Church at East Saginaw, Michigan. He served that parish for two years, and was then called to Trinity Church, Elmira, New York, where he remained another two years. In 1868 he became rector of Christ Church at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and held that position until 1876, when he was called to be the rector of Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1885. These thirty-three years of varied service, all in pastoral work, however, had qualified him for a great office. It will be observed in glancing over this record, starting in with what



Yours Truly
William Pinckney
Bishop of Maryland.

might be called "country churches," passing on to smaller towns and cities, he rounded out his service as a pastor in a prominent church in the capital of our country. He had thus had the advantage of personal experience in every variety of pastoral work which gave him unusual qualifications as an overseer of the church, because he had learned by more than thirty years' experience what were the needs of every sort of community.

In 1885, he was elected and consecrated as Bishop of Maryland. He took hold of the work in the same spirit of humility and fidelity that had characterized all his previous work. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the quality of his work or his ability, as the results speak for themselves. After fifteen years as the head of the diocese, it had grown under his hands to such dimensions that one man could no longer efficiently cope with it; and so it was divided, and the new Diocese of Washington created. This of itself testifies to his quality as a bishop.

On the division of the diocese, Bishop Paret elected to remain in Baltimore as the head of the old Diocese of Maryland, where most solid and substantial growth continued. He had unusual administrative power; much skill in the handling of men, and was of high rank in the matter of intellectual ability. His twenty-six years of successful labor in Baltimore had made of him one of the prominent and highly honored figures of the city.

In 1909, he had reached the age of eighty-three years. Notwithstanding his unusual preservation of physical and mental ability, he began to feel to some extent the infirmities of age; and so secured the consecration of a bishop coadjutor in the person of the Reverend John Gardner Murray, D.D. This enabled him to transfer much of the heaviest labor of the Diocese to his younger colleague, and also enabled him to indulge in a long and delightful trip through Europe which brought him back rejuvenated and ready for that part of the work which he had decided to retain in his own hands. For several years past he was the Senior Bishop, in age, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Bishop Paret was twice married. A month after his graduation in 1849, to Maria G. Peck; and on April 21, 1900, to Mrs. Sarah H. Haskell. Of the first marriage there were born five children.

He loved fishing and through life found that his most pleasant recreation. It is of some interest to note how many clergymen are

enthusiastic fishermen, and how few on the other hand seem to care for hunting.

Bishop Paret was essentially a worker. He did not indulge much in theorizing, nor go much outside of his work for other ventures. In 1904, he published a work entitled *The Pastoral Use of the Prayer Book,* which was strictly in line with his work as a teacher.

NATHANIEL WILLIAMS

THE Honorable Nathaniel Williams was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, on March 14, 1782, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, on September 10, 1864. His parents were Joseph and Susanna (May) Williams. His father was a farmer. His mother, Susanna (May) Williams, was a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Williams) May. There were a number of intermarriages between the May and Williams families, and Mary Williams, the first wife of Benjamin May was his cousin. Nathaniel Williams was a descendant of Robert and Elizabeth (Statham) Williams, who came from England and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637. Robert Williams was born in 1608, and died in 1698, reaching the great age of ninety. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Peynn) Williams, of St. Peters Mancroft, Norwich, England. A majority of the Williams families were originally of Welsh stock, and this family is not an exception. It goes back to the family known as "Williams of Ormsby," and this Williams of Ormsby was a lineal descendant of Marchudd ap Cynan, Lord of Abergelen, of Denbighshire, Wales.

The property acquired by the immigrant Robert Williams in Roxbury, remained in the family until 1823, and the principal fort at Roxbury during the Revolution was situated upon this land, the first earthwork being erected on the lane running through the Williams property, now known as Williams Street, in Roxbury.

Stephen, third son of Robert, married Sarah Wise, and was the direct ancestor of the subject of this sketch. In 1708, just one hundred years after Robert Williams was born, his great-grandson, Colonel Joseph Williams, of Roxbury, son of Joseph and Abigail (Davis) Williams, was born. Like his ancestor, he also lived to the age of ninety, dying in 1798. He was one of the prominent men of Massachusetts in an era of great events. Joseph Williams married Martha Howell, daughter of Henry and Martha (Denning) Howell, of Boston. He was Colonel in the Mohawk War of 1755, and in the campaigns against Canada in 1758. In the Revolutionary period he was one of the leading spirits of his section, and kept in close

contact with Adams, Otis, Hancock and other prominent patriots. He was "Muster Man" of the "Minute Men" for Roxbury, and an officer of the main guard in the camp at Cambridge. He served in the Massachusetts Provincial Council in 1760, as representative of Roxbury, and urged the repeal of the Stamp Act; was appointed by the Town Chairman to demand from Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson the withdrawal of the British troops from Boston. He was one of the first members of the "Sons of Liberty." His son Joseph Williams, father of the subject of this sketch, also took an active part in the Revolution. He was sergeant of the second company from Roxbury, and participated in the battle of Lexington.

A curious instance of the way in which certain given names adhere in families even to remote generations, is found in this Williams family. An entirely distinct branch of this same family came from Wales in the person of John Williams, about 1700. He first settled in Hanover County, Virginia, but later moved to Guilford County, North Carolina. He was a planter, as was his son Nathaniel. His grandson, a second Nathaniel, born in 1741, was one of the foremost patriots in North Carolina, a planter, a lawyer, a judge, and a leader during the Revolutionary struggle. We thus find in two far-separated branches of the same family the unusual given name of Nathaniel.

Joseph Williams, father of Nathaniel Williams, was twice married, and Nathaniel Williams was the youngest of eleven children by his first wife. Mr. Williams was educated in a local academy in Roxbury, Massachusetts, followed by a course in Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1801. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of a Boston law firm, but in 1802 came to Baltimore and completed his studies in Annapolis.

He was admitted to the bar, and from that time until his death, in 1864, a period of sixty years, was an active practitioner at the Baltimore bar. In 1812 he was elected as a State Senator, and served his term in the General Assembly at Annapolis, and in 1814 volunteered as a private in the brigade of General Stricker, who was an uncle of his first wife, and participated in the battle of North Point in September of that year, where he was severely wounded; and the British, believing him to be mortally wounded left him on the field. A silver pencil case in his vest pocket deflected the bullet

and saved his life, so that he made a speedy recovery. His second daughter, Victoria, was given her name at the suggestion of his friend, Judge Storey, in honor of the victory of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, news of which reached Baltimore on February 15, 1815, the day of her birth.

In 1826 Mr. Williams was appointed trustee of the University of Maryland, and in that same year was appointed United States district attorney, in which office he served for sixteen years. In 1853, forty years after his first service in that same body, he was sent to the State Senate. In the General Assembly he was very much interested in passing a law granting to women individual rights in their own property, which shows that even in that early day Mr. Williams was a progressive man, with a strong sense of justice. He served as a commissioner for improving and laying out the city streets, and was president of a committee for planning out Patapsco City, since known as Brooklyn, a suburb of Baltimore.

Mr. Williams was twice married. On October 16, 1809, he married at Havre de Grace, Caroline Barney, a daughter of Commodore Joshua and Annie (Bedford) Barney. Commodore Barney was one of the most famous officers of the old navy, who came of fighting Irish stock. Of his first marriage the only present survivor is a granddaughter, Caroline Pyne Remington. Subsequent to the death of his first wife, Mr. Williams married in Baltimore on January 6, 1829, Maria Pickett Dalrymple, daughter of John and Mary Pickett (Waters) Dalrymple (née Pickett). Her first husband Mr. Waters, only survived a few months after his marriage. The Picketts were of English stock, and the Dalrymples of Scotch, the latter family having settled in Calvert County, Maryland, about 1640. Of this marriage there were three children, two daughters and one son. The direct descendants surviving are one daughter, Maria Dalrymple Williams, and one daughter, Emma J. Dalrymple Williams.

In political matters, Mr. Williams gave his allegiance during his entire life to the Democratic party; and though born and reared in New England, his sympathies during the Civil War were with the South. He was one of the founders of the Unitarian church in Baltimore, in which he held membership for the greater part of his life. He was never interested in sports. His recreations were reading and the drama. He was quite partial to good theatrical

performances, being a promoter of the first theater in Baltimore, and a stockholder in the Holiday Street Theater. He was a man of kindly disposition, most genial temperament, and was thoroughly beloved by all who knew him.

After a long and useful life, he passed away at the age of eighty-two, leaving the reputation of an able lawyer, a public-spirited and patriotic citizen, and a man of spotless integrity.

HUGHLETT HARDCASTLE

DOCTOR HUGHLETT HARDCASTLE, of Easton, is a man of many accomplishments, a variety of occupations, and competent in all of them. He was born in Easton on November 21, 1865, son of General Edmund L. F. and Sarah D. (Hughlett) Hardcastle. In the paternal line, he is descended from Robert Hardcastle a native of England, who located about 1740, in Caroline County. Robert Hardcastle was the father of Thomas of Castle Hall in Caroline County, who acquired a great landed estate; held the rank of major in the Maryland militia, and furnished supplies and recruits tc the Revolutionary armies in the Brandywine campaign. A younger brother of Thomas, Peter, was a lieutenant in the Maryland line and served in the southern campaign, where the Maryland line gained immortal reputation. The oldest son of Thomas Hardcastle was Aaron. Aaron was the father of Edward B. Edward B. was the father of General Edmund L. F., who was the father of our subject. Doctor Hughlett Hardcastle is therefore the sixth generation from the American founder of the family.

On the maternal side, his people are of Welsh stock, and the family was first settled in Northumberland County, Virginia, about 1700.

Doctor Hardcastle's father was a distinguished soldier in early life, and the largest land owner in Talbot County in later life. Two of Dr. Hardcastle's uncles served in the Confederate army,—William R. as a private, and Aaron B. rose to the rank of brigadier-general. His father was a graduate of West Point in the class of 1846. Among his classmates were such noted men as General George B. McClellan; Jesse Reno; Darius N. Couch; Sturges and Stoneman of the Federal army; while in the same class were "Stonewall" Jackson; George G. Pickett and General Cadmus Wilcox of the Confederate army. General Hardcastle entered the army at the outbreak of the Mexican War as a second lieutenant in the topographical engineers. He participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, and the campaign from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. For gallantry

at Churubusco, he was promoted first lieutenant; and for conspicuous gallantry a few days later at Molino Del Rey, he was promoted captain. From the close of the Mexican War up to 1856 he served in the varied work of the engineer corps, such as the lighthouse board, running boundary lines, and work of that character. He resigned from the army in 1856, and settled down to the care of his real estate and banking business in Easton.

Doctor Hardcastle started in life with the advantage of generations of strong and cultivated men and women behind him. He had very pronounced mechanical tastes and loved to work in the machine shop. He attended the high school near Alexandria, Virginia; the St. James College near Hagerstown; the Washington College at Chestertown, and was graduated from Lehigh University in 1888, with the degree of mechanical engineer. In 1892, he turned his attention to medicine; took a course in the medical department of the University of Maryland in Baltimore, and was graduated in 1895. He spent two years in the University Hospital; then went abroad to the renowned schools of Vienna and other places on the Continent, where he spent two years more. Finally in 1899, he began practice in Baltimore as a nose and throat specialist. After five years of practice of his profession in Baltimore, he moved back to Easton in 1904, where he has since made his home.

Going back a little, it may be noted that after graduating from Lehigh in 1888, he spent six months in the machine shops in Hazleton, Pennsylvania. Finding his health somewhat impaired, he went to Colorado and remained there six months, when he returned to Easton and lived with his father until 1892, when he took up the study of medicine.

It is perhaps within bounds to say that no man upon the Eastern Shore has greater attainments than Doctor Hardcastle. He is an able physician and a competent mechanical engineer. This engineering faculty appears to some extent to be inherited, because his father upon his graduation from West Point was attached to the corps of topographical engineers, which means that he had decided talent in that direction, and had graduated high up in his class. Aside from this, Doctor Hardcastle has other pronounced talents—he loves painting, drawing, and pyrographic work, and indulges his tastes in these directions for his own pleasure. He is a capitalist,

and abundantly able to take care of his business interests. He loves fishing, hunting, boating and automobiling.

He is a Democrat in his politics, but does not appear to have turned his attention in that direction. If he should, however, do so, he would probably be a source of uneasiness to some of the gentlemen who are now conducting, to their own satisfaction, the party's affairs. He holds membership in the Sigma Phi college fraternity; the Maryland, Chesapeake Bay and Yacht Clubs of Baltimore. Crowning all else, Doctor Hardcastle is a strong and orthodox churchman, and renders valuable service to the cause of religion as a vestryman of Christ Church in Easton.

GEORGE W. KNAPP

ONE of the leading inventors and manufacturers of Baltimore is George W. Knapp, director-general of the National Enameling and Stamping Company. He comes, generations ago, of German stock which first settled in New England, nearly three hundred years since, and combines in himself the steadfast qualities of the German with the inventiveness of the New Englander.

The surname of Knapp appears to be both English and German. We find them to have been on the Eastern Shore of Maryland as early as 1671, and one of them whose will was probated in 1680, appears to have been a man of standing and considerable property. Evidently these were English. According to the family tradition of that branch of the family to which George W. Knapp belongs, his people came from Germany to New England in the earlier settlement of the eastern colonies. It is known also that William or Nicholas Knapp came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630. From these New England Knapps have descended a half dozen prominent men, one a representative from Massachusetts; another a governor of Alaska; another a famous agriculturist; yet another a famous librarian, and still another, one of the greatest journalists and authors of his generation.

George W. Knapp is himself a Marylander, born in Baltimore County; son of John and Harriet Anne Knapp. His father was a chemist, deriving his descent from the New England German Knapps afore mentioned, and several of his forbears were soldiers in the two wars with Great Britain. As a youth, George W. Knapp was a sturdy youngster, with a strong mechanical turn. After preliminary academic training, he took courses of scientific study in the technical and scientific schools of Baltimore, and began active life in a manufacturing concern. His entire life has been spent in this field. He has worked up through every branch of a factory, understands it in every detail, and has the inventive faculty in as large a measure as any man of our day—the different patents which he

Yours truly
Geo W. Ruapp

has taken out on numerous articles numbering more than two hundred. It is probable that in the number and in the value of his inventions, he is today second only to Thomas A. Edison, and the position which he now occupies in the manufacturing world illustrates the quality, both of his inventive faculty and of his manufacturing ability.

Mr. Knapp was married on February 28, 1878, to Katherine E. Boone, and they have four children; George W., Jr., Alfred M., William G., and Katherine E. Knapp.

Mr. Knapp is a member of numerous clubs, such as the Maryland, the Baltimore Yacht, the Elkridge Fox-Hunting, the Baltimore County, the Maryland Country, the Maryland Jockey, the Merchants' Club, and the Fulton Club of New York. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, but like all men of his turn of mind, is not an active politician. In his youth always extremely fond of outdoor exercises, this taste has remained with him and he finds his recreation in golfing, yachting, fishing, gunning and motoring. His reading has been chiefly of technical books and books bearing on mechanics, these being helpful to him in his business and also a source of pleasure.

Mr. Knapp shows an unusual combination. Few inventors are strong financiers, but he combines these qualities, and his financial ability has been recognized by his election as a director of the Baltimore Trust Company and other large financial institutions. His life has been spent along useful lines. He has been largely absorbed in finding better ways to do things, and has therefore contributed much to the general mechanical improvement which has been so notable a feature of the last thirty years. His position in his chosen field is second to that of no other man.

Reference has been made to the English Knapps, and the records show this to have been a very ancient family in the County of Devon—the name having probably been derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Cnapa*. This is borne out by the appearance in one of the ancient rolls some seven or eight centuries ago of the name of *De La Cnapp*. Long centuries ago these English Knapps won the right to use coat armor.

THOMAS MORRIS CHANEY

THE family name of Chaney appears to have been French or Flemish, the Flemish forms being *Chenee* and *Chiny;* Norman, *Quesnay;* the old French forms, *Chesnais* and *Chesnee.* In England the name first appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey among the followers of William The Conqueror, where it appears as *Cheyne* and *Cheyni.* Robert de Chesney was Bishop of Lincoln in 1147. Richard Cheyney was Bishop of Lincoln in 1652. William de Chesne appears on the Roll in the time of King John, 1208. The next English evolution of the name seems to have been *Cheney,* which is the common form in England; and from that into Chaney, which appears to be an Americanism.

Of this ancient stock comes Doctor Thomas Morris Chaney, of Chaney, Calvert County, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, September 28, 1841; son of Reverend James T. and Martha (Sunderland) Chaney. His father combined the vocation of minister with farming, and after settling in Maryland, served as judge of the orphans' court of Calvert County. He was a man of sincerity of character and much tenacity of purpose. On both sides of the family Doctor Chaney's people came from England, Thomas Chaney being the English immigrant on the paternal side; and Cosmo Sunderland being the immigrant on the maternal side.

Doctor Chaney was a healthy and active country boy; fond of games; and when not at school was required to take part in the farm work in the tobacco and wheat fields, always having the special charge of feeding the stock. He recalls that his mother's influence was strong on his intellectual, as well as his moral life. She required him to memorize selections in prose and poetry; and even to the present time he says that in his lonely rides he often recalls these old bits of literature with much pleasure. He attended private schools and the West River Classical Institute. From these he went to Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1862 with the degree of A.B., and in 1871, Dickinson College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. In 1862 he took

up school teaching, feeling that his father had done enough for him, and from the proceeds of his school teaching he paid his way through the medical department of the University of Maryland, which he entered in 1864, and was graduated in 1866 with his doctor's degree. He recalls that while teaching he was impressed by the success in his studies of one pupil who had the ability to concentrate his attention in spite of any surroundings, and just at this juncture he read the life of Benjamin Franklin, and with the reading of that book and the object lesson before his eyes be became convinced that any one with fair preparation, could achieve some success in life by application and concentration. The life of Franklin had a marked influence upon him—it set his taste for biography, and he regards the reading of biography as one of the strongest influences of his life. In later life, he has had much help from the writings of Orison Swett Marden.

Before settling down to the active practice, Doctor Chaney was attached to the United States army for three years, one year as a medical cadet, and two years as assistant surgeon. Since 1868, he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

On November 19, 1873, Doctor Chaney was married to Miss Emma Chaney. Of the eight children born to them, seven are living.

He has been active in other directions than his medical work. A member of the Methodist Church, he has given much work to the cause of religion, especially the Sunday School department, and is now president of the County Sunday School Association. Strongly opposed to the liquor traffic, he is also president of the County Anti-Saloon League. His political affiliation through life has been with the Republican party. He has the distinction of being the first health officer of Calvert County, appointed in 1898, and held the position for three years. He then moved to Baltimore to obtain better educational advantages for some of his children, and on his return was again made health officer of the county, which position he still holds. Like everyone should do, he magnifies his work—he sees the importance of these health officers; and his work has not only been commended by the local physicians, but by Doctor Fulton, secretary of the State board of health in his reports to the governor. H would like to see health officers paid such salaries as would justify their giving their entire time to this public work.

He believes if that could be done, the dangers of infectious and contagious diseases would be so greatly lessened as to be but a negligible factor. He holds membership in the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity; Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; American Medical Association, and the Alumni Association of the University of Maryland. In 1906, he served as vice-president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. In 1908, he was president of the Alumni Association School of Medicine of the University of Maryland. He is now president of the County Medical Society. For change and relaxation, he turns to fruit culture and to raising a few good horses, being very partial to horseback riding, which he has found helpful to him in a physical way.

Speaking of his own life, he says he "could have done more by greater industry and without any disadvantage to my health. Could have done more in my profession by concentrating my attention upon one special line." He also says that he has been too timid in undertaking work that appeared difficult and in which he has seen some others fail. He now believes that it is better to try, even when there is a considerable chance of failure, than not to try. Failure shows our weakness and should be profitable. It should not discourage us, nor should we be ashamed of it. In these views, Doctor Chaney is concentrating the wisdom of ages.

For young people starting out in the world, he regards good health as of first importance; and to maintain this good health he believes that total abstinence from intoxicating liquors and a moral life are essential; that connection with the church, Christian associations, and membership in an athletic club, all have power in preventing bad habits, as association with persons to be met with in these organizations inspire ideals that are helpful to those who would attain success.

Doctor Chaney has spent forty years as a country physician. That statement, without any enlargement, is a sufficient certificate of the usefulness of his life.

THOMAS GEORGE HANLEY

THOMAS G. HANLEY, head of the substantial firm of Thomas G. Hanley and Son who operate the Berlin Roller Mills and are dealers in pine, cypress and oak lumber, was born in Bradford, Ontario, Canada, April 6, 1848; son of James and Olive (Rogers) Hanley.

There are some features of Mr. Hanley's family that are worthy of consideration in this day of race suicide. He has a family of nine children—six sons and three daughters. His father, James Hanley, was a son of William Hanley, who was born in Cornwall, England, and married Ann Gooch Sturbridge, December 13, 1813. They had ten children: John, William, Thomas, James, Kittie, Ann, Reuben, Samuel, Joseph, and one other. Of these children, John and William became members of the Canadian House of Parliament. His uncle, Thomas, for whom Mr. Hanley was named, is now living at the age of ninety-two. His father, James, died in 1891, at the age of seventy.

William Hanley and his wife settled in Canada, where their children were reared and where James Hanley, his son, married Olive Rogers, who, though born in Canada, was a daughter of Isaac Rogers, who was born near Boston, Massachusetts. Her mother, Elizabeth Rogers, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Isaac and Elizabeth Rogers were the parents of fifteen children. Isaac Rogers was a man of extraordinary energy, great force of character, and much business ability—all of which he needed with a family of fifteen children. One of the sons of Isaac Rogers, George Rogers, became a member of the Canadian House of Parliment. So in Mr. Hanley's immediate family there have been three members of Parliament.

Thomas G. Hanley's family moved from Canada to Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in his boyhood, and at the age of eleven and a half years young Hanley left home and since that time has made his own way in the world. At fourteen years of age, he settled in Harrington, Delaware. His school training was of the scantiest sort,

and his education has been obtained in the hard school of practical life. In his early manhood, he was a butcher for three years; and then engaged in the lumber business. This has been his principal interest for thirty years. Mr. Hanley has made a success of his business operations. He is the owner of two thousand acres of land, of which five hundred is embraced in an excellent stock farm, and one thousand is in splendid timber. He planned and built from his own designs his residence and all the buildings upon his farms, using his own lumber. In addition to operating his mills, he is a dealer in pine, cypress and oak lumber, and is a stockholder in the Calvin B. Taylor Banking Company of Berlin.

On January 16, 1872, Mr. Hanley was married to Miss Martha Harrington, of Harrington, Delaware. They have nine children. Walter Elmer Hanley is now superintendent of the post office at Jacksonville, Florida, on a very handsome salary. He is the eldest. In their order the others are: Clarence White, Theron Ball, Thomas Rinaldo, Annie, Huntington Harrington, Bessie, William, and Mary Hanley. The sixth child, H. H., is with the Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia.

Outside of his business, Mr. Hanley has no affiliation with any interests of any kind except the Democratic party; and though he has never been an office seeker, he is an ardent politician in a way, and classes himself as a "dyed in the wool" Democrat.

Mrs. Hanley's parents were Benjamin and Rhoda (Harrington) Harrington. Her mother's maiden name was Harrington, but she was no blood relative of her husband. Mrs. Hanley's grandfather died in 1875. Had he lived until February 22, 1876, he would have been one hundred years old, and he had planned to attend the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

Mr. Hanley himself comes of old British stock, the counties of Cornwall and Devon having been the last refuge of the old British stock when the country was first overrun by the Romans, and later by the Saxons. Burke gives the coat of arms of the Hanleys of Cornwall and Devon as follows: "On a blue ground, three goats in silver attired in gold."

Yours Truly
R. G. Chaney.

RICHARD GARDINER CHANEY

RICHARD G. CHANEY, now and for many years past prominent in the business life of Annapolis, is a native of Maryland, born at Tulip Hill on the West River, a son of Mareen Duvall and Emily Maria (Gardiner) Chaney.

Mr. Chaney's father was by occupation a farmer, an intelligent man keenly interested in history, and with a wonderful memory for historical events; he served his neighborhood as justice of the peace, and for a time was superintendent of the State House in Annapolis. One of his great-grand-fathers was Elijah Chaney, who came from England about the Revolutionary period and settled in Anne Arundel County. Three brothers came from England, Richard, Elijah and Elisha and settled at South River, Anne Arundel County. It is probable that this Elijah Chaney was related to Richard Chaney who was granted a landed estate on South River in 1660. Another great-grand-father of Mr. Chaney was Judge Gabriel Duvall, who was a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States at the time when Chief Justice Roger B. Taney was at the head of that court.

The Duvall family is one of the ancient Huguenot families of Maryland, which has furnished some notable citizens to the country. The old records show that, in addition to the Duvalls, these Chaneys have intermarried with the Warfields and other prominent families; and Mr. Chaney could, if he so desired, trace up a remote connection with the Taft family, of which President Taft is a member, and with the old Martin family of Virginia.

Mr. Chaney was a healthy and energetic boy, with a strong partiality for live stock, and the fondness of a healthy country boy for a fine horse. His father was a wise man, and saw to it that he had regular hours of work on the farm, and thus reared him in habits of industry. His mother was everything that a good mother should be, and the boy's environment was of a most favorable character. He attended the country school, and as a youth engaged in farming on his own account. In 1889, he moved to Annapolis and engaged in the livery business. Prior to that, on February 24, 1886, Mr. Chaney had been married to Miss Sarah Frances Anderson, and to

them have been born four children, all of whom are living. His eldest son, Dr. R. Gardiner Chaney, now a young man of twenty-three, was graduated from the College of Dental Surgery, in Baltimore, in May, 1911, and has established himself in Annapolis for the practice of his profession, with a very promising future.

Mr. Chaney engaged in business, in Annapolis, with a small capital, the ambition to acquire a competency, habits of industry and personal integrity—combined with which, he possessed a large measure of perseverance, and to this he attributes the substantial measure of business success which he has won. He has become, in his community, not only a man of substantial means, but he is recognized as a public-spirited citizen who can be depended on to render useful service to the community when needed, irrespective of any direct personal advantage to himself. In 1909, he became a member of the city council, which is the only public office he has filled.

He has given his political allegiance throughout life, to the Democratic party—and in Maryland, where the political battles are waged most fiercely, to say that one is a Democrat or a Republican means that, when the political conflicts come on, he is on the firing line. In fraternal circles, Mr. Chaney is a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias and other similar organizations. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church—his membership being in St. Anne's Parish.

The Chaney family name presents a rather interesting study—the spelling Chaney is purely American, and does not appear at all on the old British records, where the common spellings are: Cheney, Cheyney and Cheyne. The name came into England with the Norman conquest, and is of Norman-French origin, derived either from Chenee or Chiny, which are Flemish names, or Quesnay, which is Norman. The French from of the name is Chesnais, Chesnee, pronounced exactly as the English name is pronounced. In the roll of Battle Abbey, supposedly made up of the followers of William the Conqueror, it appears under the forms of Cheyne, Cheines and Cheyni. A member of this family was Bishop of Lincoln in 1147; another one appears as one of the names on the old rolls of land-owners in 1208; another was Bishop of Lincoln in 1562. A curious form of this name appears in Chesney; one of the tribe evidently strayed over the line to Scotland, and promptly became a Mac, from which we get the Americanized family, MacChesney.

There is a very interesting legend in connection with the Cheney family—according to the tradition, Sir John Cheney, of Sherland, an able soldier serving under Henry of Richmond, on the battle-field of Bosworth encountered King Richard III, by whom he was stricken senseless, had the crest of his helmet struck off and his head laid bare; recovering from the stunning effects of the blow, and seeing near him the hide of an ox, with a part of the skull and horns, he cut these off, covered his bare head with them and rushed back into the battle. As the story goes, this attracted the attention of Henry who, on being proclaimed king, assigned to Cheney for his crest, the bull's horns, which his descendants still bear. Whether this particular story be true or not, certain it is that Sir John Cheney was a main instrument in bringing about the successful issue of Henry's cause, and was by him created Baron Cheney and made a Knight of the Garter—also, the bull's horn crest still remains—so evidently the story has some foundation. The family has always stood high in England; and in the colonial period of America was founded in Massachusetts by John and William, and in Maryland by Richard. From these three, nearly all of the American Chaneys are descended.

The spelling has been changed, in our country, from Cheney to Chaney, so as to correspond with the pronunciation.

In an old fifteenth century roll of arms appears a description and a rude cut of the arms of Sir John Chayne, as follows: Azure, six lioncels silver and a quarter ermine.

In old Thomas Wall's *Book of Crests*, published in 1530, appears under the heading of "Men made Knights by Henry VII" the following: Cheyny of Kent beryth to his crest two bulles hornes silver roted gold mantelyd geules doubled silver his bage a half a rose geules the sonne beames commyng owt of hit gold. Quaint English that!

THOMAS ALEXANDER SMITH

THOMAS A. SMITH of Ridgely, Caroline County, farmer, capitalist and Congressman, was born near Greenwood, Kent County, Delaware, on September 3, 1850; son of Sylvester and Sarah Elizabeth (Guillett) Smith. The elder Smith was a farmer; a man of independence, honesty, energy and firmness. He was both progressive, and aggressive, and served as a county commissioner and president of the town commissioners of Ridgely.

Mr. Smith's ancestral line is made up of English and Scotch people. Among them figures such men as the Saulsburys, the Todds and Hardestys, who have served the State as lawyers, physicians, clergymen and public men. Mr. Smith's mother died when he was but two years of age. His boyhood was spent in the country, a rugged and healthy lad, who worked hard on the farm. Of this period he says that "it kept me out of mischief, formed habits of industry and perseverance and developed muscle." He delighted in boyhood sports and amusements. Three months in the year were given to the public schools, and he says himself that a life of labor gave him but little time for reading, besides which his inclinations did not lead that way. However, after going through the local schools, he spent one year in the high school, of Denton.

Always profoundly interested in agriculture, his taste for farming has remained with him through life and has governed his business pursuits. In reviewing his career, he is impressed that the "observation and association with men of affairs and an absorbing ambition to learn more and be more useful" were the first incentives which impelled him to strive for success. The home influences were also cast in the same direction. Just before attaining manhood, he began to realize the value of private study, and in January, 1872 the boy who did not like to read began his own work as a school teacher in Delaware. As evidence of the fact that he had made good use of his opportunities, upon examination by the county superintendent of education, he received a first-grade certificate. 1873 found him teaching in Maryland, and 1874 in Michigan. In 1875 he returned from the West and settled in Ridgely and was appointed in 1876 agent of

Very truly yours
Thos. A. Smith

the Pennsylvania Railroad at Ridgely. This position he held for more than thirty-four years. From 1889 to 1903, a period of fourteen years, he served as one of the school commissioners of the county.

On September 10, 1878, Mr. Smith was married to Adah Clayton Frazer, daughter of James H. Frazer, of Detroit, Michigan, and to them have been born four children, of whom three are living. One daughter, Alice Anita, is now Mrs. Doctor W. M. Carmine. The other children are: Miss Elsie Silvester Smith and Thomas A. Smith, Junior.

Mrs. Smith's paternal grandfather was one of the famous "Green Mountain Boys" of the Revolution, whose deeds have been celebrated both in history and in fiction. Her mother was Alice Van Arsdale Clayton, a member of the old Clayton family of New York State.

A man of Mr. Smith's energy and capacity could not be chained down merely to the duties of railroad agent in a small town; and so by the time that he had fairly jostled into his place as agent, he was operating farms, and for twenty years of that period was very successful in the conduct of grain and fruit farms, making much money out of these enterprises.

An active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was for many years a trustee, and for a number of years Sunday school superintendent. In 1902 he was made a town commissioner of Ridgely, of which town he drafted the charter, and in that same year upon the organization of the Bank of Ridgely he was made its president. Prior to that, beginning with 1894, he was sent to the State Senate as a Democrat and served four years. In 1900, he was made chief of the State bureau of statistics and information, and elected vice-president of the National Association of heads of the State labor bureaus. While serving as statistician, he framed and was largely instrumental in the enactment of a law for a State free employment agency, of a State conciliation, arbitration and publicity law, and of a State factory inspection, or "Sweat Shop" law, which places the manufacture of clothing and other articles under good sanitary conditions. In 1897, he had been an unsuccessful candidate of his party for comptroller of the State. He served as State statistician four years, and in 1904 was nominated by his party as their candidate to represent the First Congressional District in the Fifty-ninth Congress. On November 8, 1904, he was elected by a plurality of five hundred and ten votes.

Mr. Smith is now State land commissioner. He is president of the United Craftsmen, a fraternity with its head office at Baltimore, which seems destined to grow into considerable proportions. He is a stockholder and director in the Peninsula Electric Light and Power Company, and is always ready to do his share in the promotion of anything that will contribute to the moral or material betterment of his section.

He is affiliated with all the Masonic bodies.

Mr. Smith says of his recreations that they are "such as interest my wife and children and those that contribute to the happiness of the young people of the town and community." He believes that one should "endeavor to define well the line of demarcation between reckless expansion and wise business enterprise." As a working code of life, he lays down the following: "Truthfulness, honesty of purpose, industry, and energy are among the great foundation principles of a successful and useful life. The ideal should always be the top of the ladder in the occupation or profession chosen, embracing every honest and legitimate opportunity leading thereto, regardless of the sometimes apparent smallness of the means. Tall oaks from little acorns grow. Success is the result of effort. Be polite and courteous to everyone. Seek the society of those whose intellect and morals are elevating. Seek the favor and follow in the footsteps of the Almighty Creator, remembering that the 'Lord helps them who help themselves.'"

The most striking feature of Mr. Smith's career has been the many channels into which his activities have extended and the good results which have followed from these multifarious labors. He must be a very dynamo of energy. Another thing that attracts attention in connection with his career is the fact that it has been worked out in what is practically a country village, and living in the extreme corner of the State in a very small town, he has achieved a State-wide reputation as a man of ability, character and usefulness.

JOSEPH CLEMENT CLARK

HERE and there one finds in some very difficult position a man so thoroughly adapted to the work as to lead to the conclusion that he must have been born specially for that work. And yet, upon close investigation, it is found that this special fitness is usually the result of long and hard labor. In the case of Doctor Joseph Clement Clark, Superintendent of the Springfield State Hospital for the Insane, located near Sykesville, Maryland, we have one of these cases of special fitness.

Doctor Clark is a native of Maryland, born in Kingston, Talbot County, August 3, 1858; son of Clement S. and Anne E. (Mobray) Clark. His family has long been known on the Eastern Shore. The probabilities are that he is descended from that Daniel Clark who was one of the most prominent citizens of that section between 1669 and 1690, serving in the General Assembly a number of terms, and one of the commissioners who laid out the town of Cambridge and other towns now forgotten. Clement S. Clark, in addition to his farming and merchandising, operated a line of schooners on the bay. He was a man of personal popularity and served as sheriff of Talbot County. He died in the year in which our subject was born, leaving a young widow and two small children. The elder brother, J. Bascom Clark (now deceased) was prominent in his lifetime on the Eastern Shore, and was editor of *The Georgetown* (Delaware) *Journal*. Mr. Clark's mother was a daughter of Captain Joseph Mobray of Caroline County, owner and master of different schooners, and a county commissioner. After the death of her first husband, she married later Colonel James E. Douglas of Caroline County, and of that marriage Doctor Clark has a half-brother living, S. Elbert Douglas.

After the death of his father, Doctor Clark spent some years under the care of his grandfather, Captain Mobray. He attended the local schools, and at the age of thirteen won under a competitive examination a scholarship in St. John's College at Annapolis. His health failing in the third year at that institution, he left school and spent the next two years as clerk in a drug store. By that time

his mind was fixed on becoming a doctor, and in 1878 he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1880. He settled in Caroline County, in the village of Federalsburg, and soon established a successful practice.

In 1882, Doctor Clark was married to Mary Tyson Greer, daughter of Robert A. and Mary (Tyson) Greer of Baltimore, members of an old Maryland family.

While resident in Federalsburg, Doctor Clark served in the town council and as county health officer for four years. He became one of the well known and popular citizens of the county, and was elected to the General Assembly for the term 1895–96 as a Democrat. Those were off years of the Democratic party in Maryland, and Doctor Clark had the distinguished compliment of going to the General Assembly with the largest majority behind him received by any Democrat in that year.

In the meantime he had been attracted to the study of psychiatry, and he had become profoundly interested in the care of the feeble-minded and insane. Resulting from this, in 1896 he applied for the position of first assistant to superintendent both in the Spring Grove Hospital at Catonsville and the Hospital for the Feeble-Minded at Owings Mills. Both positions were tendered him. He accepted the one at Spring Grove and served until 1899.

Prior to this, in 1894, Senator Hubner had secured the passage of a bill through the General Assembly creating a State Hospital for the Insane. It was rather a belated action; but it must be conceded that since 1894 the State has made up for lost time. Doctor George H. Rohe became the first superintendent, and after a diligent search an ideal location was found upon the estate of former Governor Frank Brown at Sykesville, Carroll County. This was a beautiful place of seven hundred acres of hill and dale, and left nothing to be desired in the way of health and aesthetic conditions. Doctor Rohe had but fairly got established in the work, when in 1899 he passed away prematurely. The position of superintendent was then tendered Doctor Clark, which he accepted and has since filled with such distinguished ability that the hospital is considered a model, not only in this country, but in Europe. When he took hold it had accommodations for one hundred and seventy-five patients. By continuous enlargements and additions, it now cares for one thousand and sixteen, and in all respects is one of the best equipped in the

United States. Early in the battle Doctor Clark became convinced that Doctor Rohe's theory of the open-door system was correct, and so the hospital has been conducted along that line: Unbarred windows and doors, detached cottages, close watchfulness on the part of the attendants—but the least possible of locked doors and barred windows. The results of this system have been nothing less than marvelous. The beautiful farm lands attached to the hospital have furnished occupation of the most healthful character to the patients, and as much as ninety-four per cent of the patients have at times been employed in this healthful outdoor work. Strangely enough, using tools of all kinds with which they could hurt themselves or others, there has never been an accident; and since the foundation of the institution and the treatment of nearly two thousand cases, there has only been one homicide and four suicides. If such an expression is permissible, it may be said that the patients are "put on honor." At any rate their darkened minds understand that they have a large degree of liberty, and this seems to cultivate in them a sense of self-restraint. As an illustration of the benefit of this treatment, combined with the outdoor occupation, the death rate from tuberculosis (which at one time ran to a total of twenty-five to thirty per cent of all the deaths) has been reduced to less than eight per cent, which is below the general average of the country—and in view of the fact that insane persons are peculiarly liable to this disease, is of itself a remarkable record. There are very few escapes, and even a majority of these are recaptured before they get off the estate. They have an established system of paying two dollars to any of the neighbors who will bring in an escaped patient, and this has resulted well. No accident has ever resulted from an escaping patient. Under this system, one attendant can watch about twenty of the ordinary chronic patients; while sometimes it takes two to care for a violent maniac. The hospital has been turned into something more than a mere asylum for the insane, and has become a training school for the purpose, first of study of the insane, and secondly for the turning out of qualified persons for caring for them; for Doctor Clark long since recognized that the nursing and care of the insane calls for a special degree of skill, tact and training.

Another thing worthy of note in Doctor Clark's career in this hospital—he has found that alcohol is the direct cause of insanity in from fifteen to twenty per cent of all the cases; that alcoholic parents

produce more than half the idiotic children in the State; that about one-third of the living children of such parents suffer from epilepsy; and he thinks therefore that it is but right that the State should take that deep interest in the regulation of this drug that it does in the regulation of opium and cocaine. He strongly advocated what has since been done—the establishment of psychopathic hospitals and wards where patients could have preliminary treatment before being legally certified as insane, and this has worked well. He strongly advocates the entire taking over by the State of all the insane of every kind and incorporating in one strong, harmonious system all the institutions now operating under State control or private charity, and putting Maryland up in the forefront in its methods of treatment of this class of unfortunates. That his work has been successful and has met with appreciation, not only in his own country, but abroad, is proven by the report of a committee appointed by the London County council, the purpose of which was "to consider and report upon the advisability of erecting an asylum to accommodate two thousand patients on the lines of the Maryland Asylum, Springfield."

The brief record here given illustrates the opening sentence of this sketch, that Doctor Clark is one of those men who has found the work in life for which he is peculiarly fitted. But he was born for it only in one sense—he has that kindly disposition and desire to be of service which makes him peculiarly successful in the treatment of the feeble-minded, All the rest has come to him as the result of hard study, close watchfulness, and natural ability. In a personal way he is much esteemed. Prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a thirty-second degree Mason; member of the County and American Medical Associations, and of the American Medico-Psychological Association, naturally he holds membership in the Medical and Chirurgical Association. He is an active member of the Methodist Church, of which he has been a trustee; approves of outdoor sports, and this liking for the outdoor life has been one of the valuable factors in his treatment for the insane. Politically a Democrat, he has not since his incumbency of his present position taken any active part in political life, but has devoted himself in single-minded fashion to a work in which his whole soul is enlisted. He has behind him now twelve years of remarkable successful administration; is a recognized authority in the treatment of the insane, and undoubtedly has a life tenure of the office which he has filled with such fidelity and in which he has obtained such excellent results.

Very truly Yours
Hyland P. Stewart

HYLAND PRICE STEWART

THE family name of Stewart is one of the historic names of the world. For more than three hundred years, the great Scottish family of Stewart gave Kings to Scotland and England. It has come about in the passage of the centuries that there are three different spellings of this name recognized: *Stewart; Stuart; Steuart.* The first is the correct Scottish spelling. The others appear to be the Anglicized and French forms, but wherever a Stewart is found, under whatever spelling, they all trace their descent from the old Scottish family. In Maryland, there are several branches of the family; and one using the form of Steuart has been specially prominent in the history of that State. A member of another branch of the family which came into Maryland by way of Delaware, is the subject of this sketch: Hyland P. Stewart, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore.

Mr. Stewart was born near Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, August 15, 1863; son of William Henry and Sarah Eleanor (Murphey) Stewart. Through his father's Scotch and his mother's Irish blood, he combines in himself what we know as the "Scotch-Irish" strain, and which in the United States has made great history. His father was a farmer and stock raiser—a man of strong and upright character. On the paternal side, his people came to Delaware probably in the first half of the eighteenth century; for his great-grandfather, William Stewart, who was born August 24, 1771, and died at Port Penn, Delaware, February 26, 1844, was a descendant of Sir John Stewart, originally of Sterling, Scotland, who settled at Port Penn, Delaware about 1703.

William Stewart was twice married. His first wife was Sallie Perry, whom he married in 1798. There were six children of this marriage—three boys and three girls. The boys died in childhood. Of the daughters, Mary Jane married one Mr. Aspral, father of the Reverend Joseph Aspral of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Elizabeth J. married Alexander Biddle, a name famous in the annals of Pennsylvania. Sally Anne married James Hessey, and was the

mother of David Stewart Hessey, who was a member of General Lee's staff at the time of the surrender at Appomattox. William Stewart's second wife was Eliza Burchard. Of this marrriage there were two children: William Stewart, Junior, and David Burchard Stewart. William Stewart, Jr., died from an accident in boyhood. David Burchard Stewart, grandfather of our subject, was born February 11, 1815, near Port Penn, Delaware. He married Mary Perry of Sussex County, Delaware, December 22, 1836. Of this marriage there were six children, the oldest of whom was William Henry Stewart, father of our subject. David Burchard Stewart died November 18, 1863, and is buried in the Forest Presbyterian Churchyard near Middletown, Delaware. William Henry Stewart married Sarah Eleanor Murphey May 16, 1860; and shortly after his marriage moved from Delaware to his farm near Chestertown, Maryland, where the remainder of his life was spent. He left five children, three boys and two girls, all of whom are now living, H. P. Stewart being the second child.

In the maternal line, Mr. Stewart comes from North-of-Ireland Protestants. Archibald Murphey, a lieutenant in the Protestant army at the famous siege of Londonderry (1690), married a Scotch woman. About 1707, he migrated to America and settled in Newcastle County, Delaware, being ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at St. George's, as he had been in the Presbyterian Church at Londonderry. He was exceedingly active in assisting the ministers of his faith in founding churches. He had a son, William Murphey, who lies by the side of his father at Pigeon Run, Newcastle County, Delaware. William Murphey had four sons and two daughters. All four of the sons inherited the fighting blood of the old Presbyterian elder, their grandfather, and served in the Revolutionary Armies, Archibald as lieutenant—this Archibald after the Revolution emigrating to Kentucky. Another of William Murphey's sons, John Murphey, born 1733, on a visit to Ireland with his father married Elizabeth Andrews. He came back to this country and lived until 1825, dying in Christiana in that year, aged ninety-two. His father owned fulling mills on the Christiana, and scoured and fulled the cloth woven by the women in their homes for the soldiers of the Revolutionary armies, and was known, as were all his sons, as an ardent patriot. One of John Murphey's sons was Thomas, born in Christiana in 1776. His first wife was Elizabeth Crisfield; and his second wife

was Anne Rothwell. By his first wife, he had a son, John Crisfield Murphey, born March 27, 1798. John Crisfield Murphey married Anne Rothwell Price, March 4, 1824. Of this marriage there were eight children, one of whom, Sarah Eleanor, born November 23, 1834, is the mother of our subject, and is still living. Mr. Stewart's maternal grandmother, Anne Rothwell Price, was a daughter of Hyland Price, for whom he was named, and of Martha Rothwell, sister of Major William Rothwell of "The Levels," Delaware. Thomas Murphey, great-grandfather of Mr. Stewart, was in 1812 residing on his farm near Chestertown, Maryland, and was a member of the militia of his county. The British in their incursions into Maryland, under General Ross, effected a landing about eight miles from Chestertown. They were met by the militia; the British were repelled, and their commanding officer, Sir Peter Parker, was killed. Upon being advised of the landing of the British, Colonel Chambers Wickes took a detachment of the militia from Chestertown and took part in the engagement with the British. Among the militia left to guard the town was Mr. Stewart's grandfather, John Crisfield Murphey, who was then a boy of sixteen and was acting as a substitute for his father, who had gone home on leave to attend to some business. All of these generations of Murpheys, like the Stewarts, have been staunch members and elders of the Presbyterian Church, and several of the Murpheys have been ministers of that church.

The family record above briefly outlined gives a clue to the character of H. P. Stewart. He inherits the steadfast qualities of his ancestry.

Mr. Stewart was reared on his father's farm, and did such share of the work as falls to a boy on a large farm devoted to stock raising and fruit culture. It was a useful discipline. He attended the public schools of his native county; graduated from Washington College at Chestertown with the degree of A.B. (which he entered in 1879 at the age of sixteen), and took gold medal in his junior year. When he graduated in July 1883, he stood at the head of his class. He then entered the law department of the University of Maryland, and was graduated from that institution in 1885, with the degree of LL.B. He was indebted to his own labor to some extent for the education which he obtained, because in the later years of the course he paid his own way. In that period of his life, he formed a taste for history, biography and high-grade essays, which was

influential in shaping his own career. In the year of his graduation, he entered upon the practice of law in Baltimore, and two years later, on February 9, 1887, was married to Miss Mamie B. Adams. Of this marriage, there are two sons.

Mr. Stewart is a man of one work. He has adhered tenaciously to his profession, confining himself rigidly to the practice of the law; seeking no outside or public employment, and has given to his profession hard work and the very considerable measure of the ability which he possesses. Resulting from this, he is recognized now as one of the strong lawyers of the city. His practice has taken a fairly wide range, and he has been especially successful in corporation practice. But in connection with the corporations, he has never held any other position than that of attorney.

His political relations through life have been with the Democratic party. He belongs to that element of the party which does not hesitate to cast an independent vote when in his judgment such course is necessary. He has represented through life that class of good citizenship which in this year of 1910 is so much in evidence, and seems bent upon working some political revolutions in our country, which has suffered so sorely from the operations of the machine.

He adheres to the faith of his fathers. He is a Presbyterian and a trustee of the Northminster Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. He finds recreation in the present in walking and driving; but in his earlier years he found much pleasure in the volunteer military service, having been one of the organizers of the Fourth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, and having served with that regiment for seven years.

Mr. Stewart lays down as the one sure foundation for a young man to build upon who wants to make a success of his life: Absolute integrity and uprightness in all dealings, and a clear recognition of one's responsibility to God and duty to fellow men.

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J. A. Williams

STEVENSON A. WILLIAMS

STEVENSON A. WILLIAMS, of Belair, lawyer, one of the best known men in Maryland, was born in the Naval Hospital, New York, on May 6, 1851; son of Doctor Lewis J. and Harriet Hays (Archer) Williams. His father, Doctor Lewis J. Williams, was a medical director in the United States Navy. He was a son of William Williams, of Havre de Grace, Maryland, who married Mary Jeffery. William Williams was a son of John Williams and a lady named Lawder, who came from Wales and Scotland respectively shortly before the American Revolution, and settled near Havre de Grace. Stevenson A. Williams is therefore in the fourth generation on the paternal side of his family in America. In the maternal line he comes of a distinguished family. His grandfather was Stevenson Archer, who at the time of his death in 1848, was Chief-Justice of the Maryland Court of Appeals. This family has a remarkable history in connection with Princeton University. Doctor John Archer, great-grandfather of our subject, was graduated from Nassau Hall (now Princeton), in 1760. He was a representative in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Congresses. His son, Stevenson (I).; Doctor Lewis J. Williams, the father of our subject; his great-, grandson, Stevenson A. Williams, and Lewis J. Williams (II), have all been either graduates or students of Princeton—an unbroken line for five generations. This branch of the Archer family is descended from Thomas and Elizabeth (Stevenson) Archer, who came from Rathmelton, County Donegal, Ireland, about twelve miles west of Londonderry, in the latter half of the seventeenth century and settled, first in Cecil, and later in Harford County, Maryland. Mr. Williams' grandfather, Stevenson Archer, prior to being appointed to the Court of Appeals of Maryland, had been four terms a member of Congress, from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth, and a United States Judge in Mississippi Territory.

After going through private schools, Mr. Williams entered Princeton and was graduated with the degree A.B. in the Class of 1870. The degree of A.M. was conferred *in cursu*, in 1873, and the degree of LL.D. by St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, in 1899.

Leaving Princeton, Mr. Williams entered the law department of the University of Maryland, and obtained his law degree in 1873. He entered upon the practice of law at Bel Air, in Harford County, which was his home county by reason of both paternal and maternal lines of descent, and has since been identified with that town and county.

On March 31, 1875, Mr. Williams was married to Ariel Elizabeth Streett, a daughter of the late John Rush Streett, of Harford County, and to them four children have been born: Elise, now wife of Philip H. Close; Harriet A., now wife of R. Harry Webster; Elizabeth R. Williams, and Lewis J. Williams.

Mr. Williams was successful in the practice of the law; and since 1893 has been president of the Harford National Bank, as successor of the late Colonel E. H. Webster, and he has filled that position since that date with ability. From 1880 to 1882, he served as school commissioner of Harford County by appointment of the Circuit Court. In 1897, he was elected State Senator from Harford County. Active in the work of the Republican party, he had through his public service become a well-known figure; and in 1903, he was nominated by his party as their candidate for governor of Maryland. Republicans do not often win in Maryland; and so Mr. Williams was defeated by ex-Governor Edwin Warfield. He is now actively engaged in the practice of law at Bel Air.

Yours truly
Wm. C. Codd

WILLIAM COWPLAND CODD

WILLIAM C. CODD, of Baltimore, formerly president of the E. J. Codd Company, machinists and boiler makers, and formerly president of the Marine Railway Machine and Boiler Works from its organization, was born in Baltimore, August13, 1858; son of Edward James and Avarilla (Hooper) Codd. Mr. Codd is a grandson of Captain James Hooper. His mother was a daughter of the celebrated sea-captain, James Hooper, who served in the War of 1812 at the age of ten as a powder boy, or "powder monkey" as they called them, on board *The Comet,* attached to Commodore Barney's fleet. When the Mexican War broke out, Captain Hooper was an extensive ship owner, and his vessels were constantly used by the government during that struggle. Again when the Civil War came on, his vessels were put at the service of the government, and though one or more of them were destroyed by Confederate privateers, and our own country collected the value of these losses from England, to our shame be it said, the patriotic old survivor of three wars, though he lived to the great age of ninety-three, never received all the money from the government, though it had been collected from England and is lying in the treasury.

Mr. Codd's father, Edward J. Codd, was born in Baltimore, August 6, 1830, and died in that city, April 17, 1909.

William C. Codd was a hardy boy, full of mechanical ideas, and fond of mathematics. His father being then well established in business, he had no difficulty in obtaining a good education in the public schools of the city, and Rock Hill College. The taste for mechanical engineering and mathematics which was a feature of his boyhood, has abided with him through life and furnished him his favorite studies. At the age of eighteen he entered his father's machine works as an apprentice; and afterwards became interested in the business. He was made vice-president of the company and held that position up to the death of his father, when he succeeded to the presidency.

Mr. Codd was one of the executors of his father's estate. His father had married twice, and resulting from this there was a conten-

tion between his heirs for the control of the stock of the E. J. Codd Company. A legal fight occurred, which resulted in the removal of the former officers, and the other party then attempted to run the business, but afterwards decided for each side to appoint a receiver to dispose of and wind up the business. This was done, and in December 1910, Mr. Codd organized the Codd Tank and Specialty Company, at 406 West Camden Street, Baltimore, of which he is the head.

He is primarily a business man; a good citizen. Now an independent in his political thinking, though originally a Democrat, he has never been able to spare the time to take active part in public life. He is not even fond of sports or athletics, and admits that he has not had time to indulge in these things. He holds membership in the Roman Catholic Church; the Mount Royal Improvement Association; the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and has given much service as a member of committees connected with these associations.

He believes that the young man entering life can find no better code than the practice of morality and temperance in everything, and that such practice will bring a fair measure of success.

Mr. Codd was married November 15, 1881, to Julia Irma Mohler. Of this marriage, six children have been born, of whom four are now living, viz: Mrs. S. Wilson Heaps, J. Early Codd, E. Anita Codd, James Edward Codd, and one granddaughter, Julia Mary Heaps.

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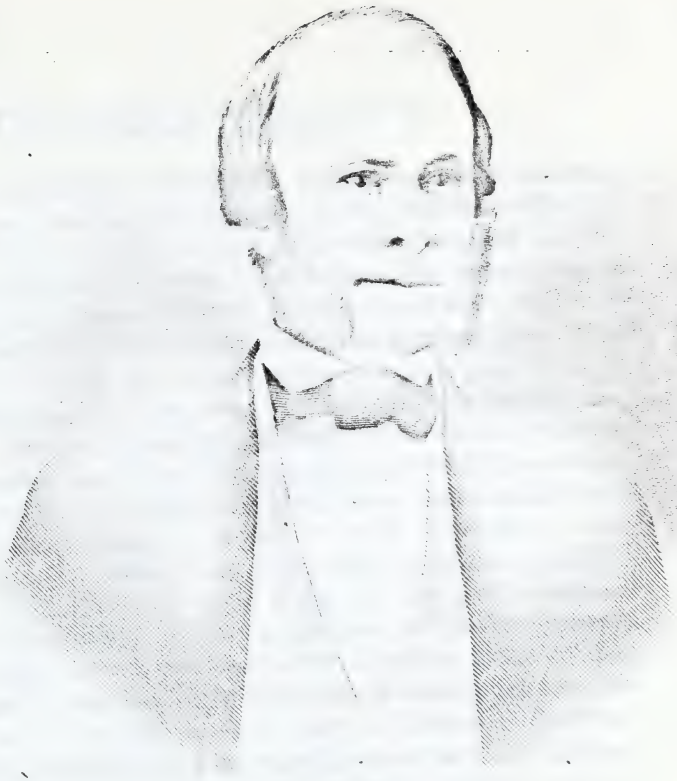

D. P. Johnson, Jno. Washington D. C.

Edeman Yellott

COLEMAN YELLOTT

MAJOR COLEMAN YELLOTT, lawyer, soldier, statesman, and poet, was born in Dulaney Valley, Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1821, and died at Leesburg, Virginia, July 28, 1870. He was the son of Captain John Yellott, who commanded a troop of cavalry at the battle of North Point in the War of 1812, and a grandson of that John Yellott who came from England about 1792 and became the founder of a family which has been prominent in Maryland from that day to the present. The first John Yellott married Rebecca Coleman, great-grandddaughter of Colonel Charles Ridgely of Hampton, one of the most notable men of that generation.

Major Yellott was well educated; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Harford County. Shortly after his admission to the bar, he was sent to the General Assembly as representative from Harford County. At that time he was a Whig, but that party was then in the throes of dissolution. Upon the decadence of the Whig party, Major Yellott allied himself with what was then known as the "American party," and having moved to Baltimore, where he was practicing law, was elected by the American party a member of the State Senate, that city having then a representation of only one senator.

When the internal troubles of the country became acute in 1861, Major Yellott, then a member of the State Senate, became the author of a bill which he introduced in May 1861, the purpose of which was to provide for the safety and peace of the people of Maryland. He was an intense Southern sympathizer,—the only exception to this rule in the Yellott family having been his nephew, Major John I. Yellott, who adhered to the Federal side. In his heroic effort to bring about a peaceful solution of the troubles, Senator Yellott was sent to Montgomery, Alabama, to negotiate with the Confederate government. While there, the actual outbreak of hostilities came, and he threw in his fortunes with the South. A conscientious man, never a self-seeker, he accepted an appointment as clerk of the military court (with the rank of major), which was attached to the Army of Southwestern Virginia, successively com-

manded by Generals Jones, Breckenridge and Echols. He discharged with fidelity the duties assigned him; and whenever in the course of the campaign battles occurred, he laid aside his judicial functions, shouldered a musket and fought in the ranks. He served faithfully and well for four years, and upon the conclusion of the struggle retired to Lexington, Virginia, where he began the practice of law. He had married Mary Virginia Rust, daughter of General George Rust of Leesburg, Virginia, and of this marriage there were five sons and four daughters. One of his sons Robert E. Lee Yellott, (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume) was born in 1868 in Lexington, while Major Yellott was living across the street from General Lee.

He returned to Baltimore in 1869 and resumed the practice of law there, but almost immediately disease developed (which was the result of his war exposure), and he passed away, as above stated, at the home of his brother-in-law, Colonel A. T. M. Rust in Leesburg, Virginia, July 28, 1870.

Some measure of the esteem in which Major Yellott was held by his contemporaries may be gathered from the newspapers of the day at the time of his death. One of the Baltimore papers speaking of him said: "he was a man of brilliant abilities, both as a legal gentleman and also in his literary qualifications. He possessed the happy faculty, by his rare eloquence, of riveting the attention of either a jury or an audience, and as an effective public speaker was one of the most captivating men the State had ever produced."

His loss to the legal profession was a distinct one, and though he passed away at the comparatively early age of forty-nine, he left behind him not only an unsulled reputation in a personal way, but the reputation of a strong and sterling patriot.

At a meeting of the Bar Association, subsequent to his death, a most beautiful tribute was paid him by Mr. William Henry Norris, one of his companions during the four years of the war, who spoke particularly with reference to that period of his life. He stated that the military court, of which Mr. Norris was also a member, attended the army regularly, and that at every place where they stopped Major Yellott became a favorite by his winning manners, and that no officer connected with the army won such popularity with the people everywhere as did Major Yellott—this being due to the charm of his simple manners, his amiability, and his

constant cheerfulness—never discouraged, never petulant, never despondent, whatever the discomforts or hardships. In the course of the campaigns, there occurred a desperate battle at Cloyd's Mountain, May 9, 1864. The numbers engaged were not large, but the battle was one of the most desperate of the war—the Federal loss in the engagement being over five hundred in killed and wounded and out of all proportion to the numbers engaged. Colonel Norris stated that in that struggle, Major Yellott fought as a private in one of the companies of the Twenty-Second Regiment; and in the disorganization subsequent to the desperate struggle he and others supposed that Major Yellott had been killed, but two days later he rejoined the remnant of the army at the head of about forty soldiers of the company with which he had fought, who having lost all their officers upon the field of battle had elected Major Yellott as their temporary captain, and he conducted them safely to the army after having led them heroically in the battle.

Always devoted to good literature, he found diversion in the writing of plays and poems. Among these poems may be mentioned "Our Own Bold Chesapeake," "Sonnets to Delia," "To the Rose," "To be Free," and "Desaix."

Member of a family, every one of whom has stood above the average of the community, he was one of its worthiest members. One of his brothers, Judge George Yellott of Towson, was also a distinguished lawyer, who served for fifteen years upon the Maryland bench. One of his sons, Robert E. Lee Yellott, is now a successful and prominent business man of Washington City.

ROBERT E. LEE YELLOTT

ROBERT E. LEE YELLOTT, prominent in the real estate, loan and insurance life of Washington, D. C., and a resident of Chevy Chase, Maryland, comes of a Maryland family of most notable character. The first of whom we have any record is Jeremiah Yellott, a sea captain who came from England about the time of the Revolutionary War; engaged in mercantile pursuits, and served in the Revolutionary struggle as commander of the *Antelope*, a war vessel fitted out by the State. He was the originator of the "Baltimore Clipper," the fastest sailing vessels that the world has ever known, and which carried the reputation of Baltimore into every corner of the world and contributed much to the building up of our foreign trade before the advent of steam. The old sea captain was followed by his brother, John, who came from Pomfret in Yorkshire, England, in 1792. John Yellott became the founder of the Maryland family, as his brother, Jeremiah, left no children of his body. John Yellott bought eleven hundred acres of land in Harford County, near the town of Bel Air. It was one of the average, run-down Maryland plantations of that day. As a farmer he was far in advance of his generation, and he surprised the natives by putting twenty-five tons of plaster on his farm. This looked to them as the wildest folly—but Mr. Yellott made good by growing better crops than anybody else in the county. In 1805, he sold the first farm he had bought, and bought another one in the same neighborhood, and finally in 1813 he moved into Dulaney's Valley and bought a part of the Epping estate from Mrs. Catherine Dulaney Belt. In 1816 he sold this to his son, John, and finally settled at Auburn, on the York Road. He married Rebecca Coleman, great-granddaughter of Colonel Charles Ridgely of Hampton, one of the most distinguished men of his day, and the owner of a great landed estate. John Yellott (II) served as a captain in the War of 1812, and was the father of some most distinguished sons, among them Major Coleman Yellott (sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work); Judge George Yellott, a strong lawyer, for fifteen years on the Maryland bench;

Jeremiah Yellott, named in honor of the old sea captain; and Colonel Washington Yellott, a well-known lawyer of Baltimore.

Major Coleman Yellott married Mary Virginia Rust, daughter of General George Rust of Leesburg, Virginia. Of this marriage there were nine children, five sons and four daughters. Robert E. Lee Yellott is one of the children of Major Coleman Elliott and his wife, Mary Virginia Rust and was born in Lexington, Virginia, August 2, 1868.

In the maternal, as well as in the paternal lines, Mr. Yellott is descended from distinguished families. The Ridgelys, to which his grandmother belonged, have already been mentioned. The Rust family, of which his mother was a member, has a long and honorable record in America, dating back to 1634. The family history had been told in a work of more than five hundred pages, published in 1891, by Albert D. Rust of Waco, Texas.

Upon the outbreak of the War between the States, every member of the Yellott family, with one exception, were ardent Southerners in their sympathies. Major Coleman Yellott, father of our subject, served through the war as a Confederate soldier. George W. Yellott, a cousin, was a Confederate soldier in Mosby's command. The only exception was Major John I. Yellott, yet living and practicing law in Baltimore County, who adhered to the Union side, and rose to be a major in the Federal army. He is a cousin of our subject, as all the Yellotts are descended from the first John. A little résumé of this family here is instructive as showing their patriotic temper. Jeremiah Yellott, fresh from England, fought in the infant navy of the struggling Republic. His younger brother, John, set the pace for agricultural improvement in his section of Maryland. The second John, son of the first John, was captain in the War of 1812. Major Coleman Yellott and his brothers and cousins fought in the Confederate army. One of his brothers served the State faithfully in a judicial capacity. The other cousin standing up for his convictions, fought valiantly on the Federal side. The maternal line is equally strong, and Mr. Yellott's maternal grandfather, General George Rust, was prominent both in civil and military life, having been a State Senator in Virginia, and before the Civil War superintendent of the government's arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

Robert E. Lee Yellott's parents did not escape the penalty of being on the losing side, and the war left them sadly crippled in a

financial way. The youngest of nine children, he learned what the struggles of that post-bellum period were and had to be content with such education as could be obtained at a local school in Virginia, known as Waterford Academy. Up to the age of seventeen, his time, aside from this limited schooling, was spent on the farm, and he then moved to Washington, an unknown youth seeking his fortune. He secured a position from a stranger, and after two years in the city, at the age of nineteen, showed the mettle that was in him by embarking in the grocery business on his own account. He did a large business, but did not fancy the pursuit and did not see enough in it to gratify his ambitions. So he changed over to the insurance business, becoming manager of an insurance business, which position he held for twelve years. He took up the study of law, attending night sessions of the George Washington University, and was graduated in 1901 with his law degree. He entered upon the practice of law in Washington, but only followed that for two years, when he became interested in real estate, and for the past five years has been actively engaged in developing residential property in Chevy Chase, Maryland, where he has a beautiful home. He now devotes his entire time to his real estate interests.

Mr. Yellott has developed business ability of a high order. He is recognized as one of the successful real estate operators of the State, and is a strong financier, having been one of the organizers, and a director of the American National Bank of Washington.

On May 26, 1906, Mr. Yellott was married to Lillian Wright, daughter of Judge John Wright of Tennessee. Of this marriage there are two children: Robert Wright and Mary Virginia Yellott. Mrs. Yellott's father was one of the distinguished Tennesseeans of the last generation. He was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-Fourth Congress when only twenty-seven years of age. He was re-elected to the Thirty-Fifth and Thirty-Sixth Congresses, his last term terminating March 3, 1861. He took sides with the Confederacy; served as a colonel in the Confederate army; as a member of the Confederate Congress, and after the war as a judge of the Tennessee Court of Appeals. Through the various marriages which have occurred in this family, and through the paternal line of descent, also, Mr. Yellott's children have inherited an uncommon degree of juridical and military blood.

Mr. Yellott is a member of the Episcopal Church; of the University Club of Washington; the Columbia Country Club; the Masonic Order; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Kappa Alpha college fraternity, and is an active Democrat in political affairs. He is secretary of Chevy Chase Democratic Club. He finds his chief recreation at present in golf, and his literary recreation in classic essays and works of a historical character. He is a strong believer in system, in persistency, and in a strict observance of all promises. He believes the man who makes this his code will succeed in life; and now at the comparatively early age of forty-three, he finds himself by the practice of his own doctrine, a success in the business world and a citizen of high standing.

JOSEPH DI GIORGIO

JOSEPH DI GIORGIO, president of the Atlantic Fruit Company, is a native of that sunny country which for two thousand five hundred years has exercised such a tremendous influence upon the world and contributed so largely to the pages of history. Mr. Di Giorgio was born thirty-seven years ago in Cefalu, Italy, and is a son of Salvatore and Concetta Di Giorgio. His father was a lemon-grower and packer. Young Di Giorgio was a strong, healthy boy, living in the country, and while not required to do hard labor, was called upon to assist upon his father's plantations, which not only was useful in building up his physical strength, but also in learning habits of order and carefulness and taught him the necessity of doing well whatever he might undertake.

He received his education in the public schools in Italy, but at the age of sixteen years, determined to begin the earning of his own livelihood, and accordingly at that time came to America, where in New York City he shortly engaged in the lemon business as a dealer and broker. In those early days, he gave evidence of the industry and daring in business enterprise, which has always marked his business career.

In New York, he met with some measure of success, but later removed to Baltimore, where shortly after he engaged in the fruit-jobbing business with Joseph Catanzaro, the business subsequently becoming known as the Catanzaro-Di Giorgio Company, and which is now known as the Di Giorgio Fruit Company, the company having been started in 1899, and he having within a few years thereafter bought out Mr. Catanzaro and succeeded to the entire ownership of the business. He devoted his efforts to the development of this business, which has constantly grown until it is the most important house of its character in Baltimore, and has extended its field of operations, not only to handling of foreign fruit products, but to the California and Florida products as well.

Shortly after forming that company, he became associated with the West Indies Trading Company, in which the Garretts, of Balti-

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Truly yours

Joseph Jefferson

more and Ohio fame, had been interested, and which company was engaged in the importation of bananas from Jamaica. He took charge of the sales department. Under his management, the business grew to larger proportions, and in 1901, having acquired the entire interests of that company, he formed a new banana importing company known as the Di Giorgio Importing and Steamship Company, of which he became president and general manager.

This company extended its operations in the importation of fruit from Jamaica to include Cuba. He remained in the importing business until January, 1905, when his interests in the importing field having steadily extended, he transferred the whole into the present company known as The Atlantic Fruit Company, which was formed at that time and into which he also took one or two other smaller importing companies. Its capital stock at that time was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He immediately extended the field of its operations to cover the importation of fruit into Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The record of the six years which elapsed from the time of its organization until the present time, afford another evidence of the progressive quality inaugurated and carried out by Mr. Di Giorgio in extending his banana interests. The company met with unusual success, paid large dividends, and finally in 1910, having in the interim begun the acquirement of interests in small banana growing companies in Jamaica, and having acquired like interests in the Sumon Fruit Company, a banana growing company in Cuba, he then added to the field of operation, the district of Pearl Lagoon, in Nicaragua, just beginning to be developed as a banana growing property, under the Central American Growers and Transportation Company, to which company he advanced a large sum of money and in which he acquired a controlling interest.

In September, 1910, the capital stock of The Atlantic Fruit Company was increased from two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to one million dollars, and out of its surplus in addition to the usual dividend in cash, a stock dividend of one hundred per cent was declared.

Through the course of these years, he had become gradually more and more interested in not only banana growing companies, but in the steamship end of the business, and the natural result of all these interests is the recent announcement of the amalgamation

of various banana growing interests and steamship companies, into a new and much greater corporation, to be known as The Atlantic Fruit and Steamship Company, with a capital stock of twelve million dollars, and a bond issue of five million dollars, and which, it is said, will, when formed, control in fee and under leases and contracts in the neighborhood of one hundred and seventy thousand acres of land, situated in various tropical countries. Thus, out of a small beginning, a gigantic corporation will have grown in a space of a very few years.

At the same time, Mr. Di Giorgio's interests were not alone confined to the development of the banana business. He also constantly devoted some time and attention to the development of the other businesses in handling Florida and California fruits, as well as in the foreign lemon business. He early acquired interests in the Merchants Fruit Exchange in Baltimore, through which this fruit was marketed to the trade, and later, upon the dissolution of that company, he started the present Baltimore Fruit Exchange, now the only auction exchange in Baltimore, and of which he is still president. But Baltimore did not alone suffice for his efforts in this direction.

Having early formed business connections with Messrs. Hugh Connolly and James M. Fanning, of Pittsburg, their joint operations extended to New York and resulted in 1908, in the formation of the Connolly Auction Company, for the marketing of all classes of fruit products handled in the New York field. He became vice-president of that company, which position he still holds, and coöperating with his associates, he has gradually extended that business until today it handles all the business of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the largest citrus fruit marketing organization in the world, and handles as well the deciduous business of the California Fruit Distributors, which handles nearly all the deciduous output of California.

Added to this is the Connolly Auction Company's representation of various independent handlers of fruit, as well as that of the Florida Citrus Exchange, which is becoming an important feature in marketing the Florida products.

This business bringing him into closer contact with the California interests, in January, 1910, he with his associates acquired control of the Producers Fruit Company of California, one of the largest deciduous companies in that field, and again in the spring of this year, he and his associates made their largest investment in the

California business, by acquiring absolutely the Earl Fruit Company, the largest of all deciduous concerns on the Pacific Coast.

Recently a New York fruit journal, in speaking of Mr. Di Giorgio's achievements, stated: "Joe Di Giorgio is the mountain-climber of the fruit trade. To surmount one peak only serves to tempt him to scale another still higher."

By no means has Mr. Di Giorgio's attention to his business caused him to neglect his civic duties, which he early assumed by his assumption of American citizenship. In Baltimore he served on various boards and committees by appointment from public authorities, serving as vice-president of the Municipal League, and by appointment of Mayor Timanus on the Committee for Inspection of the Public Schools. In 1910, he moved his headquarters to New York.

He is a director in the Maryland National Bank, of Baltimore; in the National Reserve Bank, of New York; holds membership in the Order of Elks, Eagles, Baltimore Athletic Club, New York Club, and is a member of Chancellor Walworth Lodge of Masons, New York. Mr. Di Giorgio finds his recreation in horse-back riding, driving, motoring and outdoor sports in general.

The only thing wherein we have free trade with foreign countries is in men, and the enrichment of this country by the multitude of valuable citizens who have come to us from abroad as a result of this free trade in men is almost enough to induce us to believe in free trade in commodities. Mr. Di Giorgio is one of these valuable citizens who is now an American in every sense and has contributed his full share to the building up of his adopted country.

JOHN MARTIN ELDERDICE

DOCTOR JOHN M. ELDERDICE of Mardela Springs, in Wicomico County, though a young man, has already won his spurs as a physician. He was born in Martinsburg, West Virginia, on January 21, 1879; son of Reverend James M. and Enity (Virdin) Elderdice. His father was a Methodist Protestant minister, for forty-eight years a member of the Maryland Conference. He was a man of meek and lovable Christian character, and a devoted Bible student.

Doctor Elderdice is descended from Hugh Elderdice who came from Scotland in 1780 and settled in Baltimore.

He was a normal boy, and most of his early life was spent in villages. As a boy he was very fond of the study of nature. His education was obtained only through many difficulties. Finally in 1897, he was able to enter the Western Maryland College and was graduated in 1900. In 1901, he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland and was graduated in 1905. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Mardela Springs, and has already established the character of a most capable medical man; and having identified himself thoroughly with the community, is now one of its prominent citizens.

His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He holds membership in the Masonic order, of which he is a junior warden. He finds his recreation in fishing—a most natural development for an Eastern Shore man; and is very partial to athletics.

On June 2, 1909, Dr. Elderdice was married to Miss Edna Adkins.

Doctor Elderdice was fortunate in his parentage, both his father and mother being fine examples of Christian character; and he recognizes that the most powerful influence in his own life has been the memory of his father and his good works. He adheres to the religious creed of which his father was for half a century an exemplar, and is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

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Yours Truly
John M. Elderdice

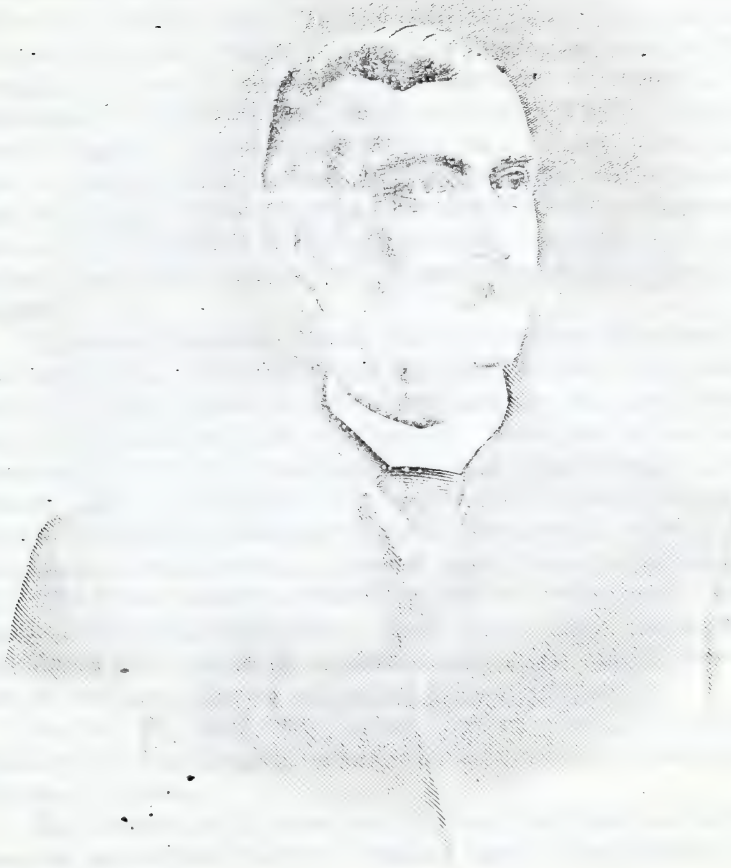
There is rather a romantic story in connection with the family name of Elderdice. The family was originally located in Kincardinshire, Scotland. The original name was Allardyce, or Allardice. The old family of Allardyce was of sufficient importance to give name to a parish, and has been for centuries settled in that parish. Far back in the early history of Scotland, there was another family named Airth. The representative of that family in the time of Edward I was Sir William de Airth, a great landed proprietor, whose eldest daughter and co-heir married Robert Bruce (not the king), and thus founded the family of the Bruces of Airth. The Bruces of Airth flourished for centuries, and finally terminated in Jean Bruce, a daughter who married in 1674, Richard Elphinston, and thus terminated the family name of the Bruces of Airth. But the name had during these centuries become prominent to such an extent that a curious story resulted. In 1631, King Charles I conferred upon William Graham, Earl of Menteith, who was a descendant of the royal Stewart line, an augmentation of honors by creating him Earl of Strathern and Menteith. The Court of Sessions in Edinburg, in 1633, resisted the creation of the Earldom of Strathern, and the King waived the matter, and in order to compensate Graham raised the Barony of Airth, then held by Graham as one of his titles—having come to him through the female line, into an Earldom, creating him Earl of Airth and Menteith. William Graham Earl of Airth and Menteith, a grandson of the preceding, who lived from 1661 to 1694, having no heirs of his own, resigned his honors in favor of James Graham, known as the great Marquess of Montrose. With the death of this second William Graham and the death of Montrose, the Earldom of Airth became extinct. And here comes in the connection of the Elderdices: One hundred and forty years after the death of Montrose, Robert Barclay Alderdyce, or Elderdice, claimed the title of Earl of Airth by virtue of documentary evidence offered by him before the House of Lords to establish the fact that the Earldom had never become legally extinct and that he was the direct heir. The result of that suit was merely to show that he was the legitimate descendant of the Bruces and Grahams of Airth; but the decision of the House of Lords was against recognition of the Earldom of Airth; on the ground that with the death of William and James Graham in 1694, there was no male issue left, and the title was only descendable through the male line.

JOHN GREY HOPKINS LILBURN

THE old mother county of Maryland owes nothing to the outside world. From the day when it was first settled down to the present, a period of two hundred and eighty years, it has had to depend on the descendants of the early settlers. No foreign immigration has flowed in upon it since those first days, but on the contrary it has through the generations been contributing most valuable men, not only to Maryland, but to other States. It has given out much to the outside world and gotten back but little in return. However, there is another side to the picture, and the native sons of St. Mary's have gallantly maintained the prestige of the old historic county and in the present generation can show men of quality equal to the best that can be offered by any other section.

Among these loyal sons who have adhered to the old homeland and worked out a fair measure of success, is John G. H. Lilburn of the old centre of St. Inigoes, one of the most ancient settlements in our republic. Mr. Lilburn was born at Pleasant Valley, St. Mary's County, on November 9, 1855; son of Robert Franklin and Emeline Valeria (Hopkins) Lilburn. His father, a man of genial temperament, social habits and great hospitality, was a planter. The family was founded in that section of the State by his paternal grandfather, Robert Lilburn, who came from Scotland in 1789 and settled on a part of Cross Manor which they called "Pleasant Valley." His maternal grandfather, John Hopkins, was one of the early promoters of Washington, D. C. and owned all of what is now northwest Washington.

As a boy, Mr. Lilburn was not strong, but he occupied himself with all sorts of labor on the farm, and in this way developed both physical and moral strength, acquired common sense and good habits, with freedom from vices. At this period of his life his mother's influence was particularly powerful and effective. He had a hard struggle in youth. His father died when he was but ten years old, just at the close of the Civil War; and deprived of their slaves by the result of that struggle, his mother found herself left in straitened



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John S. H. Lilburne

circumstances, as many Southern people of that period did. The lad attended private and public schools, and Charlotte Hall Academy for a short time, helping in the farm duties in intervals between school terms. At seventeen he took hold actively of Pleasant Valley, his mother's farm. He felt that the time had arrived when he must undertake seriously the care of the mother who had been struggling so hard to give him proper training. In doing this, he abandoned his early ambition, which was to be a lawyer. A man of sound judgment, his contact with other men in active life incited him to greater efforts to overcome the difficulties which beset the path of a farmer without capital. He has succeeded in overcoming them all; has improved his farming interests; engaged in the oyster business, and finally established a prosperous sawmill and lumbering interest.

An active Democrat—for all men in Southern Maryland who take any part in politics at all are active on one side or the other—he was in 1899 elected county commissioner by his party friends, and in 1901 made president of the board. Since 1881 he has been a vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in St. Mary's Parish. He is a great lover of nature and of the out of doors and finds his recreation in shooting, fishing, and fox hunting,—and does not even despise coon hunting, a pleasure known only to the initiated. Mr. Lilburn has wasted no time in looking for a better field. He has spent his life in the home county; made the best of his opportunities, and shown that even in the ancient county of St. Mary's, the right sort of man can achieve a substantial measure of success.

On July 26, 1893, Mr. Lilburn was married to Miss Annie Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of James Richard and Jeannette Eleanore (Briscoe) Thomas.

The Thomas family came from Wales to Maryland and the Briscoes are an ancient North of England family, long settled in St. Mary's County.

His advice to the young man beginning life and his judgment as to how best to serve the interests of the State, cannot be put better than in his own words, which are here quoted: "Early life in the country producing strong physical development upon which to build mental development. Abstinence from liquor, energy and perseverance will enable any youth to attain success in life. In my opinion, the best interests of Maryland may be served by electing

men to the State Legislature of good common sense and sound business principles, and by the united efforts of that body, on a non-partisan principle, to enact laws to promote the best interest of Maryland."

Considering the environment, Mr. Lilburn has worked out a most unusual degree of success. He looks carefully after each interest. The five or six farms which he has acquired are all cultivated in a thorough manner, and he carries this sort of work into everything which he undertakes.

Both Mr. Lilburn and his wife are descended from old Maryland families, which in turn are descended from very ancient Scotch and Welsh families. Both families have been armigerous for centuries, and the Briscoes certainly were among the Crusaders of seven or eight hundred years ago, and the Lilburns probably so. This original Maryland stock has made a record in our own country second to that of no other State. From 1750 down to the present, in every generation the little State has contributed its full quota of leaders both in peace and in war, and when it can be said of a man, as in this case it can be said of the subject of this sketch, that he has lived up to the Maryland standard of patriotism, it is equal to saying that he ranks among the best that our country affords.

Yours Truly
A. M. Bell

EDGAR MARION NOEL

EDGAR M. NOEL of Baltimore, president of the Noel Construction Company, a concern which now ranks among the leaders in the construction of great buildings, is a Virginian, born September 13, 1865; son of Lemuel and Mary Jane (Burgess) Noel.

There are some matters of special interest connected with the Noel family. It is a rare name in America, not often found outside of Virginia, to which the family came probably about 1700. The name was originally French and was derived from *Noailles*, a locality in the Department of Oise in the District of Normandy, France. Apparently a branch of this family followed William the Conqueror to England, for it appears in the *Domesday Book*. The French spell the name exactly like the place from which it was taken, but pronounce it Noel. The English changed the spelling in accord with the pronunciation, and derive from that also the name Nowell The French locality for centuries gave a name to a Dukedom in France, and we find all along down French history mention of a Duc de Noailles in each succeeding generation. The Noels prospered in England and won several coats of arms. One branch of the family did yet better—the Noel of this branch became a Baronet. Sir Gerard N. Noel, the second Baronet, married the daughter of Charles Middleton, Baron of Barham, and thereby acquired that title. The son of this marriage was granted the additional titles of Baron Noel, Viscount Campden, and Earl of Gainsborough. The present holder of the title is Charles William Francis Noel, third Earl. A favorite given name in this family is Baptist, which shows their strong tendency to hold on to the old French names. A younger brother of the first Earl of Gainsborough, the Honorable Baptist Wriothesley Noel, became a clergyman and was one of the distinguished preachers of the last century.

The Noel families of Virginia claim direct descent from Baptist Noel of England, which shows connection with the family now holding the Earldom of Gainsborough, as that is a favorite given

name in that family. It cannot be definitely stated when they first settled in Virginia, but that they were located in Essex County in the earlier period is proven by the marriage of Veranda Noel of Essex to James Newman in the first half of the eighteenth century. Evidently a branch of the family drifted to Bedford County, for we find where John W. Noell, born in that county in 1816, moved to Missouri; became a leading lawyer and public man, and died while serving his third term in the Federal Congress. He was succeeded in Congress by his son, Captain Thomas E. Noell, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, who also died while a member of Congress.

Edgar M. Noel passed through the Oldfield School, which completed his education as to books, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1885 he left his native State; settled in Baltimore, and worked at his trade for about three years. That he made an impression even at that early period of his life is proven by the fact that he was then engaged by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as superintendent of construction between Canton and Philadelphia. He held this place for two years; returned to Baltimore where he continued his work at his trade, and a little later engaged in contracting on his own account.

In 1901, he had made sufficient headway in business to enable him to organize a strong corporation the NOEL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, with the following officers: Edgar M. Noel, president; George E. Merrill, vice-president; J. A. Schley, secretary and treasurer. That his plans were well laid, and his business well founded, is proven by the fact that in the ten years since its establishment, there has been no change whatever in its official staff—and yet in these ten years this company has been responsible for some of the largest buildings in the country. Some of their work has been so notable as to justify mention. The group of buildings of the Naval Academy at Annapolis is of their construction. At Dayton, Ohio, the National Cash Register Company have the finest manufacturing plant in the United States, and that plant is the work of the Noel Construction Company; also in Dayton, Ohio, the new and splendid quarters of the Young Men's Christian Association. In Chicago the new City Hall and the Naval Training Station are other monuments to their skill. At Evanston, Illinois, the beautiful First Methodist Church is of their workmanship; and in Baltimore, the Fifth Regiment Armory, one of the most unique structures in the country and the most commodious regimental home in the United States, is another one of their monu-

ments. The company now stands in the front rank of builders, and its work is a standing expression of the ability of the men who manage it.

In 1890, Mr. Noel was married to Sadie E. Rue, daughter of Captain Rue of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a resident of Harford County, Maryland. They have nine children—a truly patriarchal family. These children are: Edna M., Marie Louise, Helen Rue, Mildred L., Edgar M., Jr., Wilbur B., Marjorie E., Gladys Virginia, and Eugene Merrill Noel—their ages ranging from twenty years down to five. Certainly a man with such a family as that who could not get enjoyment out of life would lack capacity for enjoyment.

Mr. Noel's father was Lemuel; his grandfather was James N., a large slave-holder; and his great-grandfather was John G. This would go back to about the period of the Revolution, and indicates that John G. Noel, great-grandfather of Edgar M. Noel, was himself a grandson of Baptist Noel, the immigrant.

CHARLES MASSEY PETERS

CHESAPEAKE BAY is the noblest body of water on either coast of the United States. It has always been a paradise for the hunter and fisherman. It is far enough south to escape the inclement climate of New England, and but for the fact of New York's nearness to the open ocean, the great city of our Union would be where Baltimore is now situated, for in many respects it has a far superior location to New York. The eastern shore of Cheaspeake Bay is formed by two counties of Virginia, the little State of Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, these constituting the peninsula between Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. From this little strip of country has come as many strong men as from any other equal area in the United States, and it has developed a population which have clung to the home land with a tenacity almost unknown elsewhere in our country. The attractions made by a fertile soil, a temperate climate, and a great body of water rich in game and fish, have made it one of the most desirable home sections of the Union. The Eastern Shore has been the pioneer in the great oyster and fruit-packing industries of our country and in the great trucking industry which now amount to such colossal sums with each recurring year.

One of these good citizens of the Eastern Shore, identified with its soil by reason of his occupation as a nurseryman, is Charles Massey Peters, now a resident of Salisbury. Mr. Peters was born at Rose's Bar, Yuba County, California, on March 3, 1854; son of William M. and Caroline (Massey) Peters. His father was a native of Delaware, in which State he was born May 24, 1830, descended from a family which at one time owned the land upon which stood the old Swedes Church in Wilmington. His mother was a daughter of Charles and Jane Massey, and was born in Kensington, Pennsylvania, on January 19, 1832. The elder Peters was an adventurous spirit. In his youth he was bound out to a drug firm, and when the California gold excitement broke out in the late 40's of the last century, he was within a year of the expiration of his apprenticeship. He gave one thousand dollars to his employer to be released from his last year of service;

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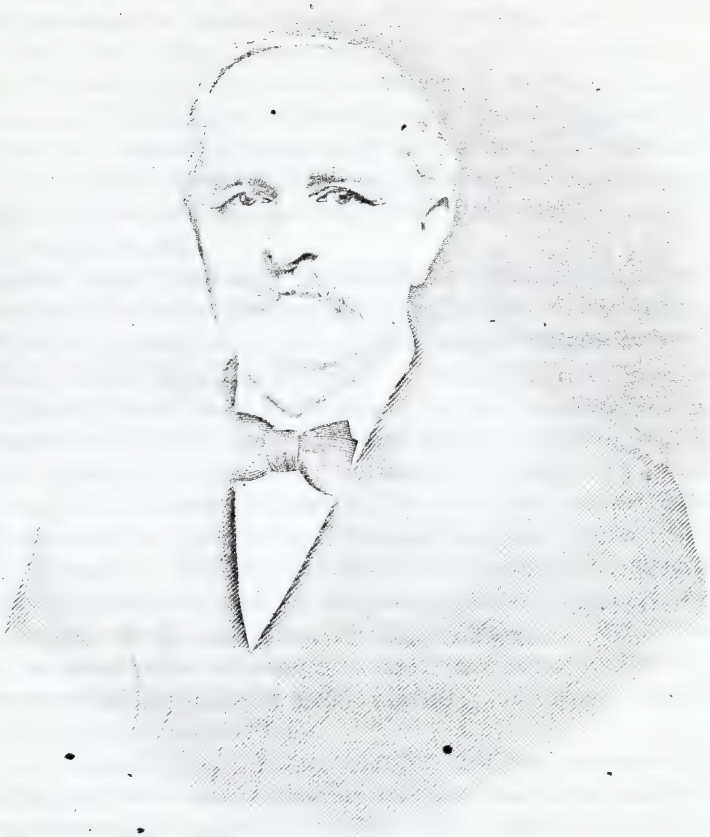


Yours very truly
Chas. M. Bliss

and 1850 found him in California, one of that band of choice spirits who have made of the State of California the marvel of the world. He was adventurous in another way. He only remained in California a short time, when he returned East and was married on November 27, 1850 (by the Reverend A. Barnes of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia), to his wife, she a girl of eighteen, he a boy of twenty. Returning immediately to California, he remained there for eight or nine years. In the earlier years of his residence in California, he was the first man to invent the flume for the purpose of washing out placer gold.

Returning from California, he located in Philadelphia about 1859, and engaged with his brother, Randolph Peters, in the manufacture of the Boss patent watch case, having bought the patent from his half-uncle, James Boss, the inventor. During the latter part of the war, William Peters' health broke down; he gave up manufacturing and moved to Newark, Delaware; and still in partnership with his brother Randolph, engaged in the nursery business. After a period of successful business, the partnership was dissolved, and William M. Peters went to Centerville, Delaware, where he founded the Centerville Nurseries. William M. Peters was a man of unusual force. Practically self-educated; of vast energy, and of good business capacity, he was never cast down by any misfortune. While in California, he was washed out once by a flood, and burned out twice, but he never wasted any time in useless repining, and never found anything so big that it daunted him.

The son, Charles Massey Peters, born in 1854, was possessed of rugged health, and was reared mainly on the farm and in the nursery. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia; private schools at Newark; was two years at the public school at Centerville, Delaware; then at a private school at Centerville, and one year at a private school at Wilmington. From the time he was a boy of ten or twelve up to the age of seventeen, his summers were put in at tasks upon the farm and in the nursery, and the remainder of the year at school. By the time he arrived at the age of nineteen, he was a capable nurseryman. He went to Snow Hill in February 1873, and acting for his father founded the Snow Hill Nurseries. His father joined him there in 1875.

Mr. Peters' active business life has been spent in agricultural and horticultural work, his efforts being mainly directed to nursery

work. He has prospered in his undertakings; has served his county for four years as one of its commissioners; for four years as its tax collector, and is in all respects one of its best known and leading citizens.

Mr. Peters was married on October 31, 1874, to Miss Annie C. Timmons of Worcester County, Maryland; born at Wesley Station, August 1, 1852; daughter of John B. and Annie M. Timmons. Of the six children born to them, one little son, Charles T., passed away in 1884 in his seventh year. The living children are: Carrie M., born September 13, 1875, at Snow Hill, who married T. Howard Moore, who lives at Plainfield, New Jersey; is a salesman for Rogers, Peet and Company, and whose father was the Honorable T. Howard Moore, State's Attorney of Worcester County, Maryland. The second child was the little boy who died. The third, Frank H. Peters, was born September 30, 1879, and is now in charge of his father's farm and Snow Hill Nurseries at Snow Hill. The fourth, Annie Hoffman Peters, born April 3, 1887, is now in charge of the shorthand department of the Salisbury Business College. The younger children are: Edna I. Peters, born November 5, 1890, and Maryvin Peters, born April 4, 1894. Mr. Peters has reared a fine family in addition to the discharge of all his other duties as a good citizen, and has thus contributed to the future welfare of the country.

He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Red Man, and a member of the Methodist Church.

The Peters family in the old country is about equally divided between England and Scotland. Mr. Peters is probably descended from the English branch, and during the days of Cromwell in England, several members of this family were noted fighting men in the ranks of the Puritan party. On the maternal side of the family, Mr. Peters' first ancestor in this country came over in the *Mayflower* to New England in 1620; and in his ancestral line on the maternal side looms up the figure of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania. He has in his veins as good blood as our country can show, and has demonstrated by his work that it has been to him at least an inspiration.

Mr. Peters' family history presents features of unusual interest. There unite in him certainly English, Scotch and Swedish blood—and probably Welsh blood. In his English blood there appear two distinct strains, the Anglo-Saxon and the Norman. Let's look at this

a little and see just what a modern American is. Mr. Peters' father was William M. Peters, who married Caroline Massey. William M. Peters was a son of William Peters, Junior, and his wife, Sarah Black. William Peters, Junior, was son of William Peters and his wife, Mary Grub. William Peters was son of Reese Peters and his wife, Catherine Wilson. Reese Peters was son of William and Ellen Peters of Aston, Pennsylvania. All these were residents of Pennsylvania and apparently of Scotch-English stock. But it will be noticed in following the connection, that William Peters, Junior, married Sarah Black. Sarah Black was the daughter of Joseph Black by his wife, Elizabeth Lungren. Elizabeth Lungren was a daughter of John Lungren, a native of the Province of Smaland, Sweden, born April 30, 1751, and died in Pennsylvania, March 3, 1816. John Lungren, arriving at his majority, undertook to emigrate to America. His vessel was blown out of its way by storms and wrecked on the coast of Africa. Rescued by an English vessel, he was conveyed to England, and finally reached America about two years before the outbreak of the Revolution. Penniless and in a strange land, he went to work as a laborer in a paper mill. On April 30, 1777, he married Sarah Garrett at the Falls of the Schuylkill, Philadelphia. He learned the paper mill business; was evidently a capable and industrious man, and for many years was a successful paper manufacturer, leaving a substantial estate at his death.

It will have been noted that Mr. Peters' mother was a Massey. His mother, Caroline Porter Massey, was a daughter of Charles R. Massey, who married a widow, Jane Lee (Elliott) Irwin. She was the daughter of Israel Elliott, who was the son of Christopher Elliott, who was the son of Enoch Elliott, who was the son of John Elliott, who was the son of Peter Elliott, the immigrant. This Peter Elliott presents a very interesting case. He came to America in 1682, with William Penn, and settled between Darby and Cobb's Creek. He married Lucy Bonsall. When he came to America, his name was Peter Ellet. The next generation changed it to Eliot; and another generation to the present spelling, Elliott. The correct name of this branch of the family, therefore, is Ellet, which is English, and not Elliott, which is Scotch. Peter Elliott (as the name is now known) claimed to be Earl of Warwick, probably through the Guy family, from which he was apparently descended, and into which his son married—the Guys having been Earls of Warwick. This title has

been broken in upon several times by the extinction of the main lines, and has been held at times by the Beauchamps, Nevilles, Guys, and Grevilles. Of Peter Elliott's marriage to Lucy Bonsall there were four children—two sons and two daughters. John, the son who lived to middle life, married Elizabeth Guy, a daughter of Robert Guy, a farmer. There is quite a little romance comes in here. Elizabeth Guy appears to have been a niece of William Penn. She was sent from Aughton, Lancashire, England, in 1666, to Pennsylvania, and indentured to a man named Edward Poorson, of Calcus Hook (Darby). This indenture is dated July 2, 1687. Something less than two years later, John Elliott wanted to marry Elizabeth Guy, and so he compounded her remaining service for 7£ Sterling. This Elizabeth Guy was not only the niece of William Penn, but was also the niece of that Thomas Guy who founded the famous Guy's Hospital in London. Of the marriage of John Elliott and Elizabeth Guy, there were four children. One of the sons, Enoch, married Martha Taylor, and they had five children. Christopher, the eldest son, married Ruth B. Merrion. They had one child, Israel, who married twice. Israel's first wife, Sarah Diehl, was a daughter of Captain Nicholas Diehl, who came from Germany in 1734. Israel's second wife was Mary Short. Of the first marriage there was only one daughter; but of the second marriage there were nine children. Of these, Jane Lee, next to the youngest (born November 30, 1803), married as her second husband, Charles R. Massey, and was the great-grandmother of Mr. Charles M. Peters. Israel Elliott evidently held on to the family traditions. His life was spent in Darby, and he was always known as "Squire" Elliott. He dressed in knee breeches, wore gold knee buckles; was a man of distinguished presence, traveling preferably on horseback, and always wrote "E. N. C. of Warwick" after his name.

From this brief résumé we get a glimpse of the various strains of blood which enter into the makeup of this modern American. His ancestors were good men; and while he has the right to be proud of them, his own career has been such as to reflect credit upon them.

Yours very truly
F. Burke Mauchline

FRANCIS BROOKE MATTHEWS

AT THE present moment, one of the leading citizens of the famous old Southern Maryland County of Charles, is Francis Brooke Matthews of La Plata. He was born on August 4, 1866, in the county where he now lives, on the farm known as Johnsonton, son of James Francis and Mary Victoria (Brent) Matthews. His father was by profession a lawyer and held a number of public offices in the county.

Matthews is an old English name, and the family was founded in Charles County by Thomas Matthews who came over prior to 1657, for between 1657 and 1676 we find his name cropping up a dozen or more times on the old records in one capacity or another—here as witness to a will, there as an executor of an estate, and again in a land transaction. The last mention of him appears when his will was probated, 11th of March, 1676. That he was a man of substance is proven by the fact that according to the bequests in that will, he named his wife, Jane, as executrix and bequeathed to her seven hundred acres of land including Matthews' Hope and Huckleberry Swamp (sometimes known as Beckley); to his son Thomas he bequeathed seven hundred acres on Mattawoman Branches; to his daughter Mary, wife of Captain Boreman, he bequeathed certain land on Mattawoman Branches and two hundred and fifty-five acres known as "Hill Freehold." There were other items in the will, but enough is here shown to prove that he was a substantial man in his day. Contemporaneously with Thomas appear John and William —John as the legatee of certain personal property under the will of Marke Phepo probated 8th of February, 1669; while William appears as witness on the will of Thomas Greenfield, probated 1st of April, 1675. From this it will be seen that the Matthews family has been identified with Charles County two hundred and fifty years.

Mr. Matthews was reared practically in the country; was not overly robust as a boy, but worked to some extent on the farm and clerked in a country store. His early predilection was for mercantile pursuits. His education was obtained in the local schools, and his reading then and now has been largely along practical lines, mainly of works bearing on business interests and general latter day

information. He said that he felt inspired in youth by an ambition to gain a position of confidence and to win the esteem of his fellows.

In 1890, a young man of twenty-four, he engaged in mercantile business in Lothair. He developed capacity as a business man, and his success has been of the most pronounced character, and he is now one of the leading business men of the county, conducting the large business run under the name of the Matthews-Howard Implement Company, in La Plata, with branches in Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, and Hughesville, Charles County, and being personally the proprietor of two general stores. In addition to this, he is director in the Charles County Bank.

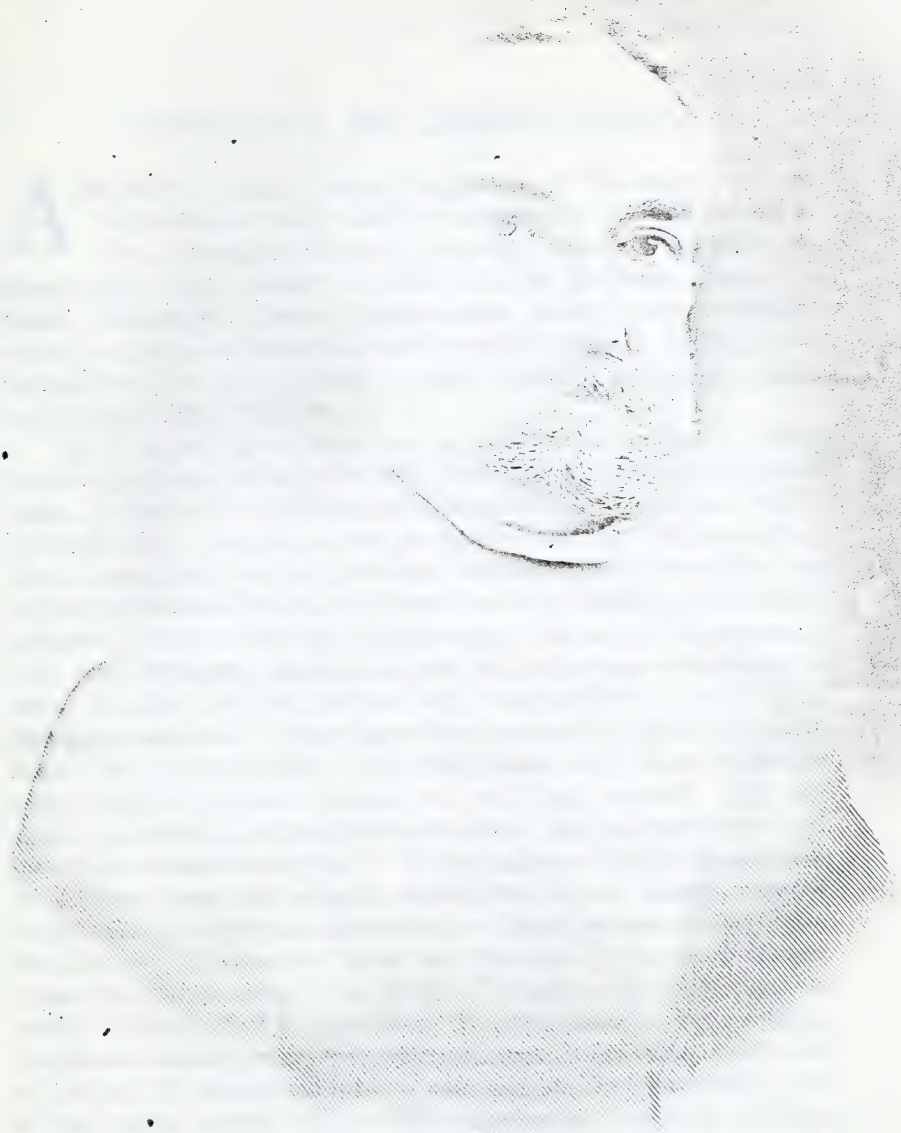
A lifetime Democrat, he has been very active in the work of that party and in trying to turn Charles County from the Republican into the Democratic party. In later years, he and his associates have met with some measure of success in this direction, and he has served as register of wills for six years. In 1909, he was nominated and elected county treasurer for a term of four years, and Charles County seems to be now anchored securely to Democracy. Mr. Matthews stands well in the councils of his party and is a member of the Democratic central committee, and president of the board of town commissioners.

That corner of Maryland was originally settled by adherents to the Roman Catholic faith, and down to the present time the old church has many adherents in Charles and St. Mary's Counties, amongst whom Mr. Matthews is found.

On June 16, 1897, Mr. Matthews was married to Miss Annie C. Jones, of Calvert County, daughter of Doctor George H. and Laura A. (Lancaster) Jones. They have six children: Elizabeth Brooke, Laura Agnes, James Francis, Catherine Eugenia, Mary Clare, and George Henry Matthews.

He says he finds his recreation in work, and the results which he has obtained in a country district appear to justify that statement.

To the young man entering upon life, he commends constant application to the avocation selected and constant striving to make improvement in the same, with an eye always to the moral side, strict honesty in all dealings in every connection. In justice to Mr. Matthews it must be said that he has lived up to his code and enjoys the entire confidence of the people among whom his entire life has been spent and in the section with which his family has been identified for many generations.



Faithfully Yours
L. M. Zimmerman D. D.

LEANDER M. ZIMMERMAN

AMONG the many strong clergymen of Baltimore, no man takes higher rank, whether measured by ability, consecration, or results obtained, than the Reverend Leander M. Zimmerman, D.D., pastor of Christ English Lutheran Church in South Baltimore. Doctor Zimmerman's marvelously successful career as a minister during the past twenty-four years, is due, in the vernacular of the day, to what we call "standing pat" in the faith, and progressing in methods.

He is the founder of the church of which he is the pastor, and it is the only charge he has ever had. During his twenty-four years of active service he has to his credit thirty-six thousand pastoral visits, of which thirty-six hundred were made the first year. He has written three novels, and has had published and distributed more than one million booklets and tracts, on a great variety of religious and secular subjects. He has built up a large, strong and influential congregation, and his Sunday school last year had an average attendance of seven hundred and forty-seven, with congregations of equal size. Spurgeon once said: "I have come, and as regularly the crowds have come, year in and year out. On what theme could I have spoken so many years to the same people and held their interest? If I had spoken on science, politics, books, socialism, my congregation would have been scattered long ago." In like manner, Doctor Zimmerman in all these years has adhered steadily to the old Gospel, Sunday after Sunday, and Sunday after Sunday the people came to hear from him the old, old story of "Jesus and His love." As the *Baltimore Press* puts it, speaking of his work: "In spite of the fact that his church is located in a section where the population has been shifting for the last twenty years, and where business is forcing out all kinds of settlers, his church has held its own and his Sunday school is one of the largest in the city." His congregation owns an excellent church building with a seating capacity of ten hundred and twenty-eight; free of debt, and has a sufficient sinking fund to take care of ground rent, insurance, taxes, and other minor items.

These are the great results of his work. Let us now for a brief space look at the man himself. He is a native of Maryland, born at Manchester, in Carroll County, on August 29, 1860; son of Henry and Laah Zimmerman. His father was a farmer—an industrious, honorable man of sound judgment and strong will power. He was the owner of a good two hundred and fifty acre farm, upon which were born his twelve children, of whom three entered the Gospel ministry, and one the medical profession.

Doctor Zimmerman's name betrays his German origin, and it is no more than just to him to say that he has done credit to the strong Teutonic stock from which he comes. He had the healthy training of a country boy, and even in those early days was a lover of books.

He was fortunate in his mother—a woman of most exemplary character, who exercised a most godly influence over her children and looked after every one of them with that personal care which no one but a good mother can give. Naturally, her influence was the strongest and has been the most abiding one in his life.

He attended the local schools, and in his young manhood one day, while at work at his usual tasks, he suddenly felt that it was his duty to enter the Gospel ministry. He at once quit his work; called on his pastor, and told him of the experience. He then resumed his work; but in the fall of that year entered upon a preparatory course as a student in Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. He was graduated from Pennsylvania College in 1884, with the degree of Master of Arts, and spent the next three years in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

In December 1887, he was sent to Baltimore, Maryland, to organize a work in South Baltimore. At the time he had neither any members nor a church building. During his first two months, he paid six hundred visits; rounded up his recruits, and on February 5, 1888, organized Christ English Lutheran Church. They held their meetings in a hall, and by July 15 of that year were ready to make a forward move. They bought the present church property, holding the first service in it August 12, 1888. The courage of the young minister and his congregation was wonderful. They went in debt eight thousand dollars for the building, and expended two thousand dollars in renovating it. Within one year from the day Doctor Zimmerman began his work of establishing a new church, the congregation was self-supporting; and in four years from

the time of the purchase, the building was paid for. Two years later they expended eleven thousand dollars in enlargements and improvements, and within five years more had paid off all this debt. As far back as 1894, before they were yet out of the woods, the congregation declared against oyster suppers, bazaars, church fairs, and such like ways of raising money, and settled down upon the proper plan. Once a year they have a Thank Offering, which aggregates from one thousand to twelve hundred dollars, much of which goes toward benevolence. The congregation is a missionary church in spirit and deed, and last year contributed almost one-third of all its expenditures for benevolence. Doctor Zimmerman has never sought any other charge—he has never desired any other charge. He has seen a radical change come in the population around him. When he organized his church, it was an old residential section with few foreigners. It is now largely a foreign section, and fully half his members have moved into suburban sections or farther north—but they yet adhere loyally to the pastor and to the church.

On June 18, 1901, the young preacher had made such a mark that the title of D.D. was conferred upon him by Susquehannah University, Pennsylvania.

He has delivered a great number of addresses on public occasions before different organizations and societies, and also at conferences and synods of his church. He was twelve years a member of the board of home missions and is still on the deaconess board, serving as vice-president. For many years he has been chairman of the finance committee of the deaconess board of the Maryland Lutheran Synod, and vice-president of the Baltimore Lutheran Ministers' Association. He has been a delegate to the General Synod of his church five times, and he has served one term as president of the Maryland Synod of the Church.

There is apparently but one flaw in Doctor Zimmerman's make-up (if it is a flaw)—he has never married. Of that he says himself: "I am married to the Church."

One of the Baltimore daily papers in writing of his work says of him that he is a man of striking appearance—tall, thin nervous, with keen brown eyes, wavy brown hair, full beard; quick, rather high voice, with many inflections; never at a loss for a word; dresses carefully, and a very dynamo for energy.

A strong man and a thinker, he naturally says many good things. One of these is too true to be lost. He says: "It seems to me sometimes that the world, with all its boasted progress today, is not really getting along. I think that we are getting strong in culture and weak in the heart, and I do not call this real progress."

He says of his own life: "Life has been very dear to me; God has been very good to me; and people in general have been very kind to me. I have been optimistic, and while not accomplishing in life what I might have wished, nevertheless I have few regrets, and much for which to be most grateful. I am happy with my lot, at peace with God and my fellowman, with love for all."

For the benefit of the young, to be incorporated as a part of this sketch, he preaches a sermon of about fifty words—and very simple words—which is here given verbatim. "Be unselfish; be kind; be honest; be just; be pure; be persevering; be hard at work and never be weary in well-doing. Have pure ideals. Do right because it is right, and not for the sake of reward. Forgive your enemies; be a friend; make others happier and the world better because you live in it."

Anyone familiar with the conditions of the section of the city in which Doctor Zimmerman's work lies, and with the changes which have taken place in its population, will not know which to marvel at most—his tremendous energy, or his wonderful adaptability; for by his energy he built up a great church from nothing, and by his adaptability he has held it together in spite of most adverse conditions. The value of such a man in a community cannot be estimated, but at least the facts can be recorded.

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Yours Truly
J. M. Dickinson

JAMES MERRITT CORKRAN

THE family name of Corkran, which comes to us from England, like the Scotch name of Cochran both belong originally to the Irish family of Corcoran. From Ireland some of these Corcorans went to southwestern Scotland and became Cochrans. Others went to England and became Corkrans; and from England probably about the middle of the eighteenth century, James Corkran came to the Eastern Shore of Maryland and settled in Dorchester County. The variation in the spelling of this name by members of the same family is very interesting. For example, in 1790, according to the returns made by the census takers of that year, we find that there were in Frederick County, Daniel and Robert Cockran. Then there were in Montgomery County, Thomas Corcoran and Joshua Corkeran—these being members of the same family. Dropping down to North Carolina in that same period we find the name appears under the form of Cockeran; and in 1750, William of that name was given a land grant of two hundred acres in Bladen County. About 1770, John B. Corkeran appears in Bertie County, North Carolina, as one of the petitioners for the erection of the town of Windsor into a county town. Now, dropping back to Dorchester County and to James Corkran's descendants, we find that they have not fared differently from other branches of the clan, for every one of them was returned in 1790 under the name of Cockerin. Under that name we find as heads of families in 1790 in Dorchester County, William, Rachel, Margaret, John and two Jameses. They were evidently a prolific family. One of the Jameses was head of a family of five; the other the head of a family of three and owned five slaves. John's family was nine strong. Rachael headed a little company eleven strong, and owned two slaves. Margaret had five to her family, and William's family counted six, besides one slave. The six families therefore counted thirty-nine souls, besides slaves—a very good average, and above that of the country at large.

The Corcoran family of Ireland, from which is descended all these various families, is an ancient Irish family, long honorable in

that country and granted centuries ago the right to coat armor. The coat of arms is one of the most striking in the British Armory. It consists of a silver shield upon which appears an upright sword, point upward, with a blue blade and golden pommel and hilt. To the right and left of the sword are two lions rampant in red. The crest shows a red bar upon which is set a green stump, above the stump a dove in full flight. The motto being "Fide et in bello fortes" illustrates the shield as being "strong in faith and in war." We have in the dove the emblem of peace—we may indeed say the emblematic bird of religious faith; and we have in the lions and the sword the emblems of war.

One of the descendants of James Corkran, the immigrant to Dorchester County, who was given a large grant of land in Dorchester County, who has now achieved a most honorable position in the town of Centreville and in Queen Anne's County, is Doctor James Merritt Corkran, who was born at Hurlock's, Dorchester County. His parents were Thomas and Hester A. (Wright) Corkran. His father was a farmer by occupation, a man of strong integrity, much esteemed by his neighbors, who served his people in the capacity of county treasurer.

Doctor Corkran was reared chiefly in early childhood on the farm—not a very robust lad; very fond of study, particularly in the direction of chemistry and anatomy. Most of his boyhood life was spent either in the schoolroom or under private tutelage. He acknowledges a great debt to his mother, as she kept before him always the fact that the ideal intellectual life could only be attained by strong spiritual development—and to the principles inculcated by her, the value of which even as a young man he realized, he gives credit for much of his successful career. Outside of the studies incidental to his profession as a physician, he has had a strong partiality through life for historical literature, both ancient and modern. Besides his private instruction, he went through the public schools, the Federal Academy, and the medical department of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1887. In June of that year he settled in Centreville as a practicing physician and surgeon, and has now been in active practice for nearly a quarter of a century.

Speaking of the influences which shaped his career and decided his vocation in life, he recalls that even as a small boy he had a strong affection for the family physician, and this created in him an earnest

desire to be like him. This perhaps had much more to do with deciding his career than even he has ever realized.

Within three years after beginning the practice, he had become well established, and was on June 11, 1890, married to Laura Spencer Emory. Of this marriage there is one daughter, Margaret Spencer Corkran. Mrs. Spencer's maiden name is that of one of the old and honored families of Maryland, and not unknown in other States.

Doctor Corkran is something more than a successful physician. All of us who are familiar with the work of the medical profession during the last twenty-five years are ready to give credit for the brave and strenuous fight which they have maintained to reduce the ravages of that great scourge of humanity—tuberculosis. In his local field, Queen Anne's County, Doctor Corkran has been the leading factor in the struggle with "the Great White Plague." We have made some headway, and we shall undoubtedly make more in the years to come; for the energy, the ability, and the unselfish labor put into this struggle by the best men of the medical profession everywhere is already beginning to show hopeful results. But this is only a part of his public service. Keenly and intensely interested in the matter of education, he is now in his fourteenth year of service as a member of the board of education of Queen Anne's County, having served two full terms of six years each, and being now in his third term. During six years of this period, he has been president of the board. The active physician who will give eighteen years of his time to the educational interests of his county, a position involving great labor, responsibility and trouble, without financial reward, has in him that degree of public spirit of which good citizens and sturdy patriots are made, and is entitled while he is yet living to recognition of his service.

In religious matters Doctor Corkran is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He occupies a position in his county second to that of no other man. That position has been earned by valuable and faithful service, and is therefore a much greater credit to him than if it had come to him because of the services of his ancestors.

T. ROWLAND THOMAS

IN THE case of Mr. T. Rowland Thomas. a young man of thirty-six, now at the head of the great National Bank of Baltimore, we have the exceptional man who, at an age when most men are just getting a foothold, is recognized as one of the strong leaders in a city of six hundred thousand people.

Mr. Thomas was born at Della Brooke in St. Mary's County, March 7, 1874; son of Doctor James and Nannie (Nelson) Thomas. His father, a physician, was descended from an old Maryland family identified with the State for generations; and his mother belonged to one of the famous Virginia families, the Nelsons. In his paternal line, James Thomas, governor of Maryland in 1836, was a great-uncle of our subject.

Mr. Thomas went to the famous old Charlotte Hall School in St. Mary's County. Before he was sixteen years of age, he came to Baltimore to seek his fortune. He soon secured a position with Stein Brothers, bankers, with whom he remained six months. This training enabled him to get a position with the National Howard Bank as street runner. Within another year, the National Mechanics Bank took him into its service as junior runner, and six months later made him senior runner. In this institution he served in many capacities, and by faithful and efficient service rose to receiving teller, which position he filled at the time he was elected cashier of the Mercantile Bank in 1907.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he left his work to go with the Fifth Maryland Regiment, of which he was a member. When this command was mustered out of the United States service, he returned to Baltimore and was at once reinstated in his old position in the National Mechanics Bank.

In 1902, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Mary L. Thomas, daughter of Mr. James Richard Thomas and Jeannette (Briscoe) Thomas of Deep Falls, St. Mary's County.

While cashier of the Mercantile Bank there came on a conflict between two opposing interests, each trying to secure control of the

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Very Truly yours
F. W. Thomas

Third National Bank. The successful interests invited Mr. Thomas to become assistant cashier, which position he accepted. After but nine months' service with the Mercantile Bank, his ability had been so clearly demonstrated and attracted such attention in banking circles as to lead up to this offer.

In 1908, Mr. Thomas was elected cashier of the Third National Bank; and in January, 1910, he was promoted to the presidency, having climbed to this position in nineteen years. Within a year, principally through the efforts of Mr. Thomas, the Third National Bank was merged with the National Bank of Baltimore. The consolidated institution retains the name of The National Bank of Baltimore, which is the oldest bank in Maryland, and one of the three oldest in the United States, representing assets of over eight million dollars.

It is a tremendous responsibility for so young a man; but none can look into the smiling face of Mr. Thomas, with its square jaw and determined chin, and doubt for a moment his ability to take care in the fullest measure of the great interests which have been entrusted to him.

When the inquisitive try to draw from him the secret of his success, his reply is,—"work." He probably believes this to be the whole truth, and he is probably mistaken—for, however hard one might work, he could not accomplish such results in so short a time if back of that labor there was not an unusual capacity for the business undertaken.

He is an enthusiast about the city of Baltimore and its future growth. He is optimistic, and believes that the people of Baltimore are fast awakening to the advantages of the strategic position occupied by the city, and that if they would extend proper encouragement to people seeking manufacturing sites, in a few years Baltimore would be as prominent in the manufacturing world as it is today in the jobbing and financial world.

Mr. Thomas is a member of the Bankers' Association and the Merchants' Club. In the Masonic fraternity he has reached the Thirty-Second Degree of the Scottish Rite, and he is a Knight Templar. In religious circles, he holds membership in the St. Michael and All Angels Protestant Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Democrat of the old school—which is not so hard to understand when one knows that he came from Southern Maryland where, after the

disasters of the war the white people were submerged by the ignorant negro vote, and that is why the Southerner is in such an emphatic sense a Democrat.

In the early prime of life, possessed of splendid physique and tremendous vitality, Mr. Thomas has already made his mark in the city of his adoption, and has before him the promise of a most brilliant career and one which bids fair to be most useful to the community.

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Very truly,

Chas. D. Cugle.

CHARLES DAVIS CUGLE

IN NO section of our country have the descendants of the original Colonial stock more sturdily held their own than in Maryland. Puritan New England is, as to half of it, largely a country of foreign-born people. The same thing is true of the middle West and the far West. The Southern States—that is, south of Maryland—while controlled by descendants of the original settlers, presents the spectacle in many of the older States of the entire disappearance of many famous families, due to emigration to the western section of the Southern States. In Maryland, almost alone of the States, one finds the same names that were prominent one hundred and fifty years ago.

Of this old Maryland stock comes Charles Davis Cugle, proprietor of the Washington Rubber Company, whose place of business is in Washington, D. C., and whose residence is in the fashionable suburb of Chevy Chase, Maryland, where he is the owner one of the most splendid homes in that beautiful settlement. Mr. Cugle's family has been prominent in the life of Baltimore and large real estate owners in that city for four generations. His grandfather was John Cugle, who was an extensive property owner in what is now the heart of the business section of Baltimore, as his father before him had been. His great-grandfather, whose name was John also, was probably the original immigrant and a successful man of affairs. Charles D. Cugle is a son of the third John Cugle, known as John Cugle, Junior, who married Susie P. Davis, daughter of Dr. Charles S. Davis, and of this marriage Charles D. Cugle was born in Baltimore, April 8, 1863. His father was a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Cugle, Sickle and Company, one of the notable mercantile concerns of Baltimore in the last generation. Mr. Cugle's paternal grandmother was Ann S. Hurst, a member of a family prominent in the annals of Maryland.

Charles D. Cugle was educated in the local schools of Baltimore, completing his school training in the Baltimore City College. Leaving school as a youth, he entered mercantile life as a clerk in the rubber

goods house of Janney and Congdon in Baltimore. He has never varied from his first choice. Leaving this firm, he went to Boston and for nine years was connected with the Conant Rubber Company. Returning to Baltimore as department manager for the Maryland Rubber Company, he while serving in that capacity, saw an opportunity in Washington, and in 1908 established the Washington Rubber Company, at F, corner of 10th Streets, which is already a substantial and successful enterprise.

Mr. Cugle has adhered closely to business pursuits and has not participated to any great extent in public life—the only public position he has ever filled being that of a Justice of the Peace while a resident of Roland Park, near Baltimore, where he lived for some fifteen years, and in 1900 against his inclination he was called upon to serve his fellow citizens in that capacity, holding the office until 1904. He is a Mason, and a member of the Baltimore Country Club, and the Columbia Country Club of Washington. Politically, he is a lifetime Democrat. His religious connection is with the Episcopal Church. He belongs to that element in the church known as High Churchmen.

He is an active, capable man; of independent spirit; strongly attached to his domestic life, and giving much attention to the beautifying of his home.

His family connections are of the best. Through one line he comes of the Davis and Hurst families of Maryland, both of which have ranked high in the commonwealth; and he is a nephew by marriage of Summerfield Baldwin, than whom, no man has ever taken a higher stand in Maryland.

Mr. Cugle was married November 20, 1890, to Miss Jessie Lewis Owen, daughter of Colonel Samuel W. Owen, captain of the President's Mounted Guards, Colonel Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and on staff of Governor Cook, and of his wife Catherine Cruit, of Washington, D. C. They have one son, Kenneth Wilson Cugle, and twin daughters, Edith Heath and Olive Eloise Cugle.

Mr. Cugle's ancestral line is a fine illustration of the composite racial strains which make up the American citizen of today. His father, John Cugle (III), (born in Baltimore, June 25, 1839, died in that city, April 13, 1909) was a son of John Cugle (II), (born in Baltimore, August 17, 1813, died in that city, January 16, 1889), who married Ann Switzer Hurst (born in Annapolis, June 15, 1811, died

in Baltimore, December 18, 1900). John Cugle (II) was son of John Cugle (I), born in Germany in 1771, died in Baltimore, November 5, 1828. His wife, Ann Cugle, born in 1775, died in Baltimore, September 5, 1834. Going back to this first John Cugle, we find that the original name was Koogle. Apparently John Cugle (I), (or Koogle) was the American progenitor of this branch of the family, though this is not absolutely certain, because the Koogles have been identified with Frederick County for a long time. A large majority of the German-descended people of Frederick County came over between 1735 and 1745, which was prior to the date of John Cugle's (I) birth. It is barely possible that John Cugle (I) may not have been the original immigrant, but the son of one of these original immigrants who settled in Frederick County.

Going back to Mr. Cugle's maternal line, we find that his mother, Susie Presbury Davis (born in Baltimore, April 15, 1838, died in that city September 18, 1903), was a daughter of Dr. Charles Stansbury Davis and Priscilla Uhler (Galloway) Davis. Doctor Charles S. Davis (born August 10, 1795, died in Baltimore, February 27, 1856) was a son of Elihu Davis, who was one of the defenders of North Point, and his wife, Hannah Stansbury. Doctor Davis' wife, Priscilla Uhler, was a daughter of William Galloway, a native of Middle River, Maryland, and his wife, Ann Taylor, a native of North Carolina. William Galloway was a son of Robert Galloway, a native of Scotland.

Now, summing this up, we find the Cugle (or Koogle) blood is German; the Hurst and Stansbury blood is English; the Davis blood is Welsh; the Galloway blood is Scotch. We have therefore in this one American family, Scotch, English, Welsh, and German blood. And this is but an illustration of millions of other American citizens. It accounts for our ruling characteristics—and is the only way in which we can account for it.

JOHN MAYS LITTLE

AMONG the young men of Baltimore County, John Mays Little of Towson, lawyer, has won an honorable position by his industry and capacity. He is a native of Baltimore County, born near Parkton; son of William H. and Emma Little. His father was a farmer by occupation.

Mr. Little's great-great-grandfather, Captain James Calder, the founder of the family in Maryland, was a notable figure. He belonged to that Calder Clan settled in Lanarkshire, Scotland, since time immemorial, and they adhering to the Jacobite cause young Calder led the members of his father's clan in the disastrous battle of Culloden. The young Scotch captain who was then only twenty years old, after the defeat of his cause in 1746, had to leave Scotland in an extreme hurry in order that he might preserve his life. He made his way to Maryland, where he became acquainted with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the famous old signer of the Declaration of Independence, and possibly through his influence patented a large tract of land lying in the vicinity of Parkton. His only son entered the American navy in the Revolutionary struggle, while his brother was an officer in the British Navy. The land records show that Captain James Calder took up a number of tracts of land throughout Baltimore County, but evidently disposed of all of them except the home place. That he was a man of considerable note in his day is proven by his intimacy with Charles Carroll and other prominent men of that time, with whom he carried on an active correspondence, and some of these old letters are now very interesting.

John Mays Little, reared in the country under healthful conditions, indulging in hunting, fishing and other outdoor sports of the country, grew up a healthy man, and through the influence of his mother was encouraged to persevere in the securing of a good education. He went through the Shrewsbury Academy and the Western Maryland College, winning the degree A.B. in 1897; taught school for some years; had the degree A.M. conferred upon him in 1904, and in the meantime had studied law in the law department of the

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Sincerely Yours
John Mays Little

University of Maryland and obtained his law degree in 1903. He had also taken a post-graduate course in History in the University of Chicago and won a certificate of proficiency from the late President Harper.

In 1903, after graduating in the law, he forsook the school room and entered upon the practice at Towson. His capacity quickly attracted to him a clientage, and in four years he had gained such a degree of recognition that he became a candidate for membership in the General Assembly and was successful, serving the term of 1908 with credit. He then organized the First National Bank of Parkton, of which he was elected president, which position he now holds.

He is a Past Master of the Masonic Order; a Knight of Pythias, and for several years an active member of Troop A of the Maryland National Guard. Mr. Little is a Democrat, both by inheritance and conviction. In the maternal line, his grandfather, John P. Mays, was one of the stalwart Democrats of his section of Baltimore County, and every member of the family has adhered to that political faith.

While in college, Mr. Little indulged in football, and at the present time he finds recreation in the sports to which he became attached in boyhood, hunting, fishing, and horseback riding. He is a man of scholarly attainments and a high order of intellect. He takes pride in the fact that he can do a day's work on the farm in any department of farm labor efficiently, and he is a strong and determined advocate of the necessities of the producing classes, with which he has been associated all his life. He is partial to history, political economy and works on sociology.

From his observation, his own experience and his studies, Mr. Little has formed certain conclusions. He believes that we should encourage education in its broader and most practical sense. Along with this he couples the encouragement of clean athletics, and believes that the strength of the community should be thrown against idleness, ignorance and licentiousness. For the young man, he regards industry as a most valuable quality; and he thinks it well for one to find a congenial occupation or profession, in which there can be full occupation for mind and body, coupled with a love of the work, so that the work itself will be a pleasure and will incite one to put forth his best efforts.

GEORGE POOLE

THE late George Poole, of Woodberry, who at the time of his death was at the head of the great manufacturing plant conducted under the style of the Poole Engineering and Machine Company, was born in Baltimore on November 12, 1853, and died at the home of his niece, Mrs. Robert R. Smith, in New Hartford, Connecticut, on September 24, 1910.

Mr. Poole came of old Puritan stock, his family having migrated from Wales to the North of Ireland in 1687, and thence his grandfather, George Poole, emigrated to America in 1822. George Poole the immigrant married Mary Shields, and of this marriage was born Robert Poole, the founder of the great Woodberry plant. Robert Poole learned the trade of machinist in early life, and arriving at manhood, in 1843 established a little foundry under the name of Poole and Ferguson. He prospered in a moderate way, married Ann Simpson, daughter of George and Ann (Williams) Simpson, and it was of this marriage that the late George Poole was born. Shortly after the first establishment of the business, German H. Hunt, a lad of sixteen, of excellent family, entered the machine shop as an apprentice. He rapidly mastered the business, and proved himself such a capable man that in 1851 he was taken into partnership, and the firm name became Poole and Hunt. The business grew under the capable hands of these two men with such rapidity, that notwithstanding a fire which had destroyed the plant they found it necessary to expand, and decided to move to the village of Woodberry, then several miles outside of the city. The business of Poole and Hunt grew from a small foundry and machine shop into one of the most extensive manufacturing plants of the country, and the village of Woodberry grew from a hamlet into a town of eight or ten thousand people, the entire population of which worked in the Poole and Hunt plant and the cotton mills established at that point. Their operations were constantly extended until they became manufacturers of almost every kind of machine, their business including steam engines, boilers, pumps, heating plants, oil mills—indeed every character of

Yours Truly
George Pabst

machinery that could be used in any line of business was made in their shops, which had become among the most extensive in the country. They made a specialty of Leffel's double turbine water-wheel, which they introduced not only all over our own country, but in many foreign countries, and as early as 1873 they had placed eight thousand of these wheels in mills and factories. They also made a specialty of machine moulded gears. There was no change in the firm between 1851 and 1889. Mr. Poole looked after the plant, and Mr. Hunt spent his time at the city office looking after the financial end of the business. Both were thoroughly practical men and familiar with every detail of the business.

In 1889 the business was incorporated as Robert Poole and Son Company. This brings us to George Poole's connection with the business in an official capacity. He had been reared at the village of Woodberry, where his father lived and had a splendid home, attended a private school conducted by Doctor Dalrymple, and another at Nazareth, Pennsylvania. Growing up in the atmosphere of the great business which had been built up and inheriting a large measure of his father's mechanical tastes, at the age of seventeen he entered the shops and mastered every detail of the business. In a few years he was made superintendent, and a little later general manager of the plant. Upon the retirement of Mr. Hunt in 1889, and the incorporation of the Robert Poole and Son Company, Mr. George Poole became vice-president of the company. Upon the death of his father, the corporate name was changed to the present style of the Poole Engineering and Machine Company, and Mr. George Poole became president and treasurer. The business under his management prospered, as it had done previously under that of his father and Mr. Hunt, continually extended its borders until today it is one of the largest and most perfect plants in the United States, doing an immense business all over the United States and in a number of foreign countries.

George Poole in addition to being a manufacturer was closely identified with numerous other lines. He served upon the directory of the National Bank of Baltimore and the Savings Bank of Baltimore. He was vice-president of the York Haven Paper Company, of York Haven, Pennsylvania. In conjunction with Henry L. Carter (deceased), of Philadelphia, he established the hydro-electric plant of the York Haven Power Company. The magnitude of the plant

may be judged from the fact that the cost was between three and four million dollars, and it developed twenty thousand horse power.

Mr. Poole was first of all a business man. It may be said that his life was literally given to the management and development of the great business which had come under his hands. In social life, he was a member of the Engineers' Club of New York, but did not take much part in club life. Politically a Republican, he took no interest in political affairs beyond voting his convictions on election day. In church matters he was an Episcopalian.

On November 1, 1882, he was married to Mary Norris, a daughter of H. L. and Anna (Howard) Norris, of Westminster, Maryland. To them were born three children—two daughters and one son. One of the daughters, Mrs. Anna Howard Swett, is the wife of Doctor Paul P. Swett, of Hartford, Connecticut. The other daughter is Mrs. H. Patterson Harris, of Baltimore, and the son is Mr. Robert Poole.

Mr. Poole was not quite fifty-seven years old at the time of his death. It is probably true that his comparatively early death was occasioned by his devotion to business. It is an easy matter for one who has seen a great business grow up under his hand, to forget that he cannot give to the business the same service in every little detail that he did in its earlier days when it was a smaller business and he a younger man. Resulting from this, it is not an uncommon thing in our country to see capable man break down and pass away at a time when they ought to be in the very prime of life. Mr. Poole found himself on the verge of a breakdown, and found it out too late. He planned a furlough of a few months from his business, in order to regain his health; but the furlough came too late and proved a final release.

He was a man of fine personal character, of most rigid integrity, who took the utmost pride in his work and was jealous of the reputation of his concern. He was satisfied with nothing but the best workmanship, and left as the result of his life's work the great plant which had descended to him with an enhanced reputation over two continents.

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VICTOR CUSHWA

VICTOR CUSHWA, of Williamsport, Washington County, though now practically retired from active business except in an advisory capacity, has as his latest work, which will stand as an enduring monument to his labors, succeeded in putting across the Potomac River what is known as the Washington-Berkeley Bridge—an enterprise which has been hanging fire for fifty-eight years.

Mr. Cushwa is of mixed Alsatian and English ancestry. On both sides of his family his people were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, located near Stouchsburg and Womelsdorf, in what is now Berks County, Pennsylvania. They obtained patents for landed properties from William Penn, the head of the Colony, and one of the sons of the first settler, John Cushwa by name, moved to Western Maryland, settled on what is now Dry Run, near Clearspring, Washington County, in 1760. John Cushwa and his sons took an active part in the organization of Washington County, in 1776, and his sons were prominent Revolutionary people. The grandfather of Victor Cushwa, Captain David Cushwa, was a successful man who acquired a large landed property, giving to his place the name of "Cushwa's Establishment," and in the old family mansion on that estate Victor Cushwa was born February 2, 1833. In those days the schools in Western Maryland were few and far apart, so at the early age of twelve, with very limited schooling, Mr. Cushwa was in 1845 made an apprentice to his uncle, George Cushwa, a bachelor, who carried on the trade of tanner. Mr. Cushwa served with his uncle until 1854, and then, having arrived at his majority, he worked as a journeyman until 1858 when he married and went into the tanning business in Williamsport on his own account. In 1870 he sold the tannery and became general manager for the Washington County Leather Manufacturing Company, of Hagerstown. He retained this position until March, 1872, when the plant was destroyed by fire. He then entered the coal, cement and plaster business, acquiring a half-interest in the business of Charles Embrey and Son, at Williamsport,—the firm name

being changed to Embrey and Cushwa, under which name they operated until July 1880, when he bought out his partner. He conducted the business then for some years alone. In 1886, he acquired property in Hagerstown, which he improved by the erection of warehouses necessary for the increasing volume of his business. In 1888, he admitted to a partnership his son, Victor Monroe Cushwa, and his son-in-law, M. Emmett Cullen, changing the firm name to Victor Cushwa and Sons; and in 1901, he admitted his two younger sons, David K. and C. Frank Cushwa, as members of the firm. The business of the firm had during these years grown to immense proportions. In addition to the warehouses which he owned and controlled in Williamsport and Hagerstown, there is also a warehouse at Powell's Bend, two miles below Williamsport, maintained for the convenience of the shipping over the Cumberland Valley and the Pennsylvania Railroads. They do a wholesale business in lime, cement, coal and plaster. In addition to this, they carry on extensive brick works at Williamsport under the title of the Conococheague Brick and Earthenware Company, where they make plain, ornamental and pressed brick. This enterprise dates from 1896. The volume of business has grown to a quarter of a million dollars annually.

Mr. Cushwa's business interests have been so varied and so insistent, that they have kept him pretty actively engaged all the time; but he is a man with a large measure of public spirit, and despite these demands has found time to give useful service. Thus, in 1900, he served as receiver of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for the District of Columbia, by the appointment of Judge Cox. He was a director of the Potomac Valley Railroad and of the old Washington County Fire Insurance Company of Hagerstown. In November, 1907, he was elected a county commissioner for a term of four years. During this term a reassessment of all the property in the county became necessary, and this arduous duty he has discharged with fidelity, though he looks forward to his retirement from office in November next with great satisfaction.

In January 1909, he conveyed to his sons and son-in-law who were his partners, all of his business and business interests, retaining no more interest in the business than that of general adviser, as he felt that he had earned his rest. In January, 1911, his son-in-law, M. Emmett Cullen, a very superior business man, died suddenly; and the two surviving sons of Mr. Cushwa who were in the firm are now actively carrying forward the business without change of firm name.

This sketch would be incomplete without detailed reference to the great work of Mr. Cushwa in the building of the Washington-Berkeley Bridge. The first steps looking toward this connecting link between Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia were taken in 1853; and various futile efforts have been made since that time to complete the bridge. Finally, in 1907, after fifty-four years of fruitless effort, on June 5 the matter took concrete shape by the election of a directory and officers. Mr. Cushwa became first president of the company. The work was pushed vigorously. They met with one delay by a sad and disastrous accident, which caused four deaths and delayed the work six months. But despite everything, the bridge was opened on August 8, 1909, giving a through connection from Hagerstown to Staunton, Virginia, over one hundred miles of one of the most beautiful, picturesque and fertile valleys of the United States. That the bridge was needed is proven by the fact that in the first year of operation it paid a dividend of four per cent, with small excess for a sinking fund. In the second year of operation it earned five per cent. A trolley line is projected over the bridge, and it is expected that at no distant time trolley cars will run by this route from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Staunton, Virginia. The completion of this work is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Cushwa, whose business career had inspired confidence in the minds of the people, and when he took hold of it as its president, they rallied to his support, investing nearly ninety thousand dollars largely because of their confidence in his judgment.

The Cushwa family has multiplied and prospered in America, and is now found through Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. Originally members of the German Reformed Church, some of the descendants of John Cushwa have within the last forty years become members of the Catholic Church, among them the subject of this sketch, who has been active in the work of Catholic Missions.

Mr. Cushwa was married April 13, 1858, to Mary Ann Kriegh, daughter of William Kriegh. Eight children were born of the marriage: Margaret Eva, now the widow of Emmett Cullen; Sarah Catharine, married N. Bruce Martin, a lawyer of Franklin County, Pennsylvania and editor of *The Waynesboro Herald;* Mary Louise now deceased, was the wife of Charles A. Mullen; Victor Monroe, David Kreigh and Charles Franklin (deceased) have been members of the firm founded by their father; Ellen Stake, the fifth child,

now deceased, was Mrs. John M. Dugan, her husband being the superintendent of Bradstreet's Agency, Washington, D. C.; Jane Francis, the youngest child, is now the wife of Doctor James Leiter, of Hagerstown. Mrs. Cushwa died February 24, 1899, at the age of sixty-five. On February 2, 1904, Mr. Cushwa was married again. The second wife was Miss Catherine E. Moore, daughter of Thomas E. Moore, chief clerk in the Register of Wills office, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Mr. Cushwa's literary attainments, when one considers his limited educational opportunities, are remarkable. He is exceedingly well read, notwithstanding the demands of a most active business life; has contributed many articles to newspapers and other periodicals, and writes with great clearness and force. He has the happy faculty of telling clearly and tersely what he wants to, and then stopping. His active business career covering a period of fifty-seven years, has been a part of the most remarkable development in the history of the world. He has been a very active factor in the building-up of his section; a most useful citizen in every relation of life—and now enjoying a well earned rest, he has the unbounded esteem of the people whom he has known and served for more than sixty years.

JOSEPH FRANCIS MORGAN

AMONG the leading citizens of the old mother county of St. Mary's, was Joseph Francis Morgan, lawyer, of Leonardtown, who was born near Morganza, St. Mary's County, on March 8, 1844; son of Joseph and Catherine (Abell) Morgan.

This branch of the Morgan family goes back to the foundation of Maryland, being among the first settlers of St. Mary's County in 1634. The old records of Maryland bring into sight John Morgan, senior, who received a legacy under the will of Thomas Dykes of Kent, probated January 19, 1660. Prior to that in St. Mary's County appears under the will of John Cornish, probated October 21, 1652, the name of Philip Morgan as residuary legatee; and yet prior to that crops up Henry Morgan under the will of Frances Coxe, who appointed Captain Robert Vaughan as executor of her estate in trust for an unnamed child, with the provision that in the event of his inability to care for said child, Henry Morgan should be executor instead. From that time on down through the generations, the Morgans were constantly in evidence, and we find where an estate in Calvert County was known as early as 1675 under the name of Morgan's Fresh, or Clift.

Morgan is one of our most ancient names. It antedates the vast majority of English names, being of Welsh origin, and the Welsh and Cornishmen being now the oldest racial stock left in the southern half of Great Britain. The name became prominent in America at an early date by the exploits of the Welshman, Sir Henry Morgan in harrying the Spaniards of the Spanish Main, and though classed as the greatest of the buccaneers, was really fighting what he considered a holy war in killing the Spaniards and taking their property. Yet later in our Revolutionary struggle Daniel Morgan won imperishable fame for the name, and later in our War between the States General John Morgan of Confederate fame maintained the prestige of the name.

In early boyhood Joseph F. Morgan enjoyed excellent health, but while at college he received an injury which permanently lamed

him and seriously affected his health in early manhood and in fact for the balance of his life. His boyhood was passed in the village of Leonardtown, which at that time was the centre of society and wealth of Southern Maryland. Like most healthy boys he was fond of athletics. After an attendance at the old school of Forest Hall in St. Mary's County, he went to Georgetown University and the injury there received prevented his graduation. He decided then upon the profession of the law and began active life as deputy register of wills in his native county. From this he was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession until the time of his death, in 1906. From 1876 to 1884 he served as clerk of the county commissioners. He was justice of the peace for forty years.

On December 8, 1881, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Ellen Leigh Edelen. Seven children were born to them, of whom four are now living, Miss Catherine Morgan, Miss Ann Morgan, Joseph V. Morgan, an attorney, and Albert Edelen Morgan, all of Washington, D. C. The eldest son, Joe V. Morgan, was born February 14, 1888; received a collegiate education in the Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Massachusetts; entered the law department of Georgetown University in 1906; was graduated in 1909, with the degree LL.B., and in 1910 was given the degree of LL.M., and began the practice of his profession in Washington as a member of the law firm of Bacon and Morgan. The younger son, Albert Edelen Morgan, born January 23, 1891, is now engaged in real estate business in Washington.

Some of the best lawyers now practicing at the St. Mary's bar received their legal training in Mr. Morgan's office. As a guide to a young man entering upon the serious affairs of life he suggested this thought. "Accept a calling and bend your whole energy to that and nothing else" and to a lawyer this "Use dispatch, promptness and energy" and sounded a note of regret when he said "I sometimes lacked these things."

He had a decided taste for reading, and for a great many years before his death would sit up until two and three o'clock every morning with one of his favorite authors. Although one of the leading lawyers of the bar of his native county, he rather preferred literature and for a good many years contributed to the local press, adding greatly to the legendary lore of St. Mary's. Among some of his papers were a group of little sonnets in a book which he called his

Hours of Laziness. In this book were also found an essay on "The Mask of Comus," his favorite poem, also a theoretical discourse on music, one of his favorite pastimes. In his earlier manhood he gave a good deal of his time to music, but in after years he confined himself to merely singing in the choir.

He was one of the lawyers of the old school, scholarly and gentlemanly. He was modest and unassuming, caring little for honor or display. Faithful to his clients, he was kind and charitable, a good man and a good citizen and ever ready to contribute his share in civic betterment.

He died at his home in Leonardtown, on the fifteenth day of July, 1906.

The glory of old St. Mary's is to some extent in the past, but it has a wealth of historic traditions not equaled by any other county in Maryland. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that in a certain number of her sons of the present there is a devotion to the old home land that cannot be matched in newer lands, and that capable men are willing to work out their lives there for rewards that to the pushing citizen of the newer sections look meagre, but they have a reward utterly unknown to the men of the boom towns and railroad cities. It is literally true that we need the conservatism which marks the people of St. Mary's more urgently today than ever before in our national life.

JAMES H. GAMBRILL, JR.

AMONG the business leaders of the present day in the city of Frederick, is James H. Gambrill, Jr., who now in the prime of life is at the head of some of the largest enterprises of that city. He belongs to a family which has been identified with Maryland for several generations. According to the family tradition, it is of English and Scotch-Irish extraction, and the Maryland progenitor was an Episcopal clergyman. It is an uncommon name, hard to locate in Great Britain, and known in the earlier history of our country only in two States, Maryland and South Carolina. John Gambrell of South Carolina was a soldier under General Francis Marion in the Revolutionary War, and his great-grandson is today one of the leading Baptist clergymen of the country. Outside of the South Carolina family, the Gambrills a hundred years ago were unknown to our country except in Maryland.

James H. Gambrill, Jr., was born in Baltimore on March 9, 1866. His parents were James H. and Antoinette Frances (Staley) Gambrill. They were the parents of five sons and four daughters; and James H., Junior, was the third son. His father is a native of Howard County, Maryland where he lived up to 1849, when he located in Frederick County. He engaged actively in the milling and grain business in Frederick County, and with the exception of a year spent in Baltimore, about 1866, he has been a resident of Frederick, city and county, for sixty years. During his active career, he was widely known as one of the representative men of the county; was highly regarded wherever known, and is now living in honorable retirement from active cares. Politically, he has been a lifetime Democrat, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On the maternal side, there comes in another line, the Staleys. Mr. Gambrill's grandfather, Cornelius Staley, born near Frederick, October 22, 1808, and died in March 1883, one of the best known men of his generation, was of German descent—being the grandson of one of the German immigrants who settled in Frederick County about 1740. If the family tradition is correct, then Mr. Gambrill

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Yours truly
J. H. Gambrell Jr.

has in his veins English, Scotch, Irish and German blood. This makes him a typical American.

Mr. Gambrill was reared in his home county, and educated in its public schools and in the Frederick City College. At the age of sixteen he entered his father's milling business to learn the trade. He remained there six years, when he moved to Alabama in 1888 and spent the ensuing five years in mercantile pursuits in that State. In 1893, he returned to Frederick, and since that time has been identified with the milling and grain business.

A man of unusually clear judgment, he early saw the wisdom of developing the agricultural resources of his section; and being a practical man, he did not confine himself to a knowledge of the fact that agriculture was the mainstay of his section, but proceeded to put that knowledge into use by helping to build it up. And so, in 1898, he became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Trucker's Association in Frederick County—an association organized for the purpose of coöperating for the better marketing of their products. He served as financial and sales agent of the association for five years, and conducted its affairs most successfully, until the demands upon his time from other interests compelled him to resign. In 1902, he became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Frederick County Farmer's Exchange, a corporation composed of one hundred and eighty farmers of the county—the purpose of which was to conduct a general grain, flour, feed, fertilizer and implement business. Of this association, Mr. Gambrill was made treasurer and manager. He put into the work the same executive capacity, industry, energy and sound judgment which had characterized his previous efforts, with the result that the company did a large and most successful business. There was projected several years after the establishment of this association, a new flour mill by Mr. D. W. Dietrich; and in 1907, Mr. Dietrich completed what is known as the Mountain City Mills, which has a capacity of one thousand barrels per day, and which is the second largest flour mill in the State of Maryland. About that time the stockholders of the Farmers' Exchange decided to sell their holdings in that enterprise, and this resulted in Messrs. Dietrich and Gambrill buying in all the outstanding stock, paying book value for the same and combining that enterprise with the Mountain City Mills—Mr. Gambrill remaining as the active manager of both the mills and

the Farmers' Exchange. In the three years which have since elapsed, both enterprises have prospered largely in his hands.

He is a man of uncommon business capacity in many ways. He knows the milling and grain business in every detail. Combined with the practical side of it, he has the mercantile instinct which would have made of him a great merchant; and combined with these other qualities, he has a great measure of executive ability. Believing in honesty, not as a policy, but as a principle, Mr. Gambrill's business has always been conducted along lines of the most rigid integrity, with the result that he commands the respect of business and financial circles in his section of the country as thoroughly as any man of the day—and this itself is a large asset.

In various other ways Mr. Gambrill has evidenced his progressiveness and faith in the future of his home town. In 1909, in conjunction with Mr. R. Rush Lewis, he organized the G. and L. Baking Company, and erected and equipped a most complete plant for the business, which, under his efficient and energetic control, has had continuous growth. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Post Publishing Company, which has erected a fine building and will carry on the publication of *The Daily Post* therein. He is treasurer of the same. In the current year he took prominent part in reorganizing the Linganore Copper Company, of Frederick County, for the purpose of developing the New London and Dolly Hyde copper mines, which are believed to be of great value.

In so far as he can possibly spare the time, he contributes freely to those things of a public nature. He is now serving as president of the Frederick Business Men's Association, in which he has been actively interested for some years. An illustration of his position in the community may be gathered from the fact that the citizens of Frederick are now agitating for a new charter; and on July 15, 1910, a largely attended meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of taking the initial steps towards securing this new charter. The meeting nominated a committee to organize a committee of seven citizens who should draft the new charter, and left to the committee the privilege of naming six of these—but the meeting itself named Mr. Gambrill as one.

He has served the city actively and efficiently for three years as an alderman; and when compelled to refuse reëlection in June of the

current year, he showed his public spirit by refusing to accept the salary due him for his three years' service.

Mr. Gambrill has through life acted with the Democratic party in a political way.

On October 31, 1890, Mr. Gambrill was married to Miss Susan May Winebrener, eldest daughter of Colonel D. C. Winebrener, a leading citizen of that section. After a most happy married life of eleven years, she passed away on December 2, 1902, and he has since remained unmarried. Of this marriage, there are two living children: James H. Gambrill (III), now nineteen years old; a graduate of the Staunton Military Academy at Staunton, Virginia, in the class of 1910, and now engaged in his father's business. There is a little daughter, Susan May, now eight years old.

In a religious way, Mr. Gambrill walks in the footsteps of the old Episcopal clergyman who founded the family in Maryland, and is a communicant of All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church of Frederick.

JAMES WALTER THOMAS

NO MAN in Cumberland is more highly valued as a citizen than James Walter Thomas, a strong lawyer, scholarly historian, profound student, and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Thomas is a native of the old mother county of Maryland, St. Mary's, born at Deep Falls on the paternal homestead on July 12, 1855, son of James Richard and Jeannette Eleanor (Briscoe) Thomas. His mother was a daughter of Doctor Walter Hanson Stone Briscoe, a lineal descendant of Governor William Stone, one of the earliest of the Colonial governors. In Mr. Thomas's ancestral lines appear the figures of the progenitor of the family in Maryland, James Thomas, who came from Wales in 1651; Leonard Calvert, first governor of Maryland, who founded the colony in 1634; William Stone, above referred to; Robert Brooke, governor in 1660; Colonel John Courts, and John Hanson. All of these came directly to Maryland, from England, and settled either in Charles or St. Mary's Counties. Coming down the line appears Major William Thomas, of the Continental line in Maryland, who was the great-grandfather, and Governor James Thomas, governor of Maryland in 1832–35, who was the grandfather of our subject. Certainly Mr. Thomas lacks nothing in the way of a splendid ancestry. His grandfather, Governor James Thomas, presided over the affairs of Maryland at the beginning of that era of great development which has made of the United States such a wonderful country, and during his administration the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Susquehanna Railroad, now known as the Northern Central, were started upon their great careers of public usefulness. Mr. Thomas's father, James Richard Thomas, was a planter of the old régime, a man of benevolent disposition, uniform courtesy, and a gifted conversationalist—all of which qualities, by the way, are thoroughly developed in the son.

Mr. Thomas's first schooling was obtained in local schools near his home, and he then entered the famous old Charlotte Hall Academy, through which has passed for several generations nearly every promi-

nent native of Southern Maryland. He was graduated from Charlotte Hall in 1873, and took up the work of teaching in St. Mary's and Howard Counties. While teaching he read law under Judge William M. Merrick, of Howard County, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Soon after his admission to the bar, he located in Cumberland, where he has since resided.

His professional career has been sufficiently successful to satisfy a man of even great ambition. He is recognized as one of the strongest lawyers at the bar, a student who thoroughly understands the principles of the law, a strong thinker, able to put in the most concise and lucid fashion his conclusions before judge, jury or a general audience; and is much in demand as a platform speaker. A member of the Allegany County Bar Association, in 1900 his legal brethren elected him to the presidency of that association.

Possessed of an unusually large measure of public spirit, he has given much of his time to outside interests; and only his unwearied industry, combined with his ability to dispatch business has enabled him to do these things. For fifteen years he served as president of the Western Maryland Hospital; for six years as president of the board of school commissioners; as a director of the Commercial Savings Bank; as president of the Tri-State Sanitary Milk Company, an industry of large proportions and of great value to the community. In addition to this he has at times been connected with other business enterprises, and has given freely of his time to church work, as an active member of the Emmanuel Episcopal church.

In 1884 Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Susan Maxwell Smith, daughter of Doctor James McLean Smith, of Cumberland. They have one of the most delightful homes in the city.

Mr. Thomas has a profound love for history and historical study. In early life he studied Burke, to get the benefit of his strong and coherent thought, and Barrow, because of the splendor of his diction. His own mind is so clear, however, and his own reading has been so wide, that his own diction is faultless enough without relying upon any one else. As a result of his historical studies, he published a work under the style of *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland*. The book was well received, and was a decided contribution to the historical literature of the state. The Baltimore *Sun*, always conservative in utterance, said of this work: "*Chronicles of Colonial Maryland* is the title of a new book of decided historical value and

interest. The book is written in an attractive style, and is altogether a production which reflects great credit upon Mr. Thomas's great industry and scholarly ability." A special feature of interest in this work is the report of his investigations as to the site of the first capital of Maryland.

Mr. Thomas has gathered together in his handsome home a fine collection of works of art and historical interest, and among these is a picture painted by Mayer which depicts the first two hundred years of Maryland history by portraiture of men most prominent during that period—1634–1834. Upon this also appears the coats of arms of all the counties of the State within that period. It is the only complete portraiture of its kind extant, and is now a work of priceless value.

Mr. Thomas's home is a center of culture in Cumberland. His wife, a most charming hostess, is an able coadjutor in the social field, and their home is a delightful resort for the best people of the city. Personally James W. Thomas is a Christian gentleman, courteous, kind and modest. Possessed of sound judgment, he is a leader, and though so gifted in his ability to speak and write, he is essentially a man of action. To his city and his state he is intensely loyal, and no labor has been too arduous that would contribute to the moral or material betterment of his native State and the city of his adoption.

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Very truly
Wm. Penn.

WILLIAM JARBOE GROVE

WILLIAM J. GROVE, of Lime Kiln, Frederick County, Maryland, one of the most prominent business men of Western Maryland, president of the M. J. Grove Lime Company, and of the Grove Lime and Coal Company, of Washington, D. C., is a native of the county in which his active life has been spent, born in 1854; son of Manasses J. and Susannah (Jarboe) Grove.

In the maternal line, Mr. Grove is descended from the old English family of Jarboe, identified with Maryland since 1650, when they first settled in St. Mary's County. In the old records of that period, between 1653 and 1685, one comes upon the names of John, Peter and Henry. John appears to have been the founder of the family. He had three sons, John, Peter and Henry. Mary was his wife, and he also had a daughter, Mary.

Colonel John Jarboe's will was probated March 9, 1674. On the paternal side, Mr. Grove is of Holland-Dutch blood, a progenitor of the family on this side having settled in Maryland, in 1772, and his great-grandfather, Jacob, having served as a major in the Revolutionary War. There appears in his ancestral line also as a great-great-grandfather, Jacob Biser. A descendant of this Jacob Biser, George Cost Biser, raised a regiment to go to the Mexican War, and of that company Mr. Groves' father was a member. As there were fifty thousand volunteers ahead of them, the government decided to accept only one hundred men from Frederick County, and so a majority of the company were disappointed in their expectation of service. Manasses J. Grove was a remarkable man, born in 1824. Possessed of strong literary tastes, as a boy of nineteen he was sidetracked from his original business and became a school teacher. He was a most successful school teacher, both because of his attainments and because of natural adaptability. In 1849, his brother, Martin F. being seized with the California gold fever, and his father refusing to finance the enterprise, M. J. Grove drew upon his savings to help his brother out in his venture. At the end of three years, his brother returned and turned over to M. J. Grove one-third of his profits,

which amounted to thirty-six hundred and forty dollars—a very handsome return for the small advance made to the brother. In California the brother had become closely identified with G. K. Fitch, also a miner, who later became the millionaire proprietor of *The San Francisco Chronicle* and other leading Western publications, Martin F. Grove assisting him in his first venture, and later selling out to Fitch. After his visit back home, he returned to the West, but contracted consumption and died in 1866. One of the most pleasant experiences of M. J. Grove's life was the courtesies shown him in 1887, when he visited California, by G. K. Fitch, who bore in loving remembrance the memory of his old partner, Martin F. Grove.

The capital derived from the California venture was invested by Manasses J. Grove in a mercantile business, and in 1852, he married Susan Jarboe, who was his constant helpmate during their married life of thirty-seven years. M. J. Grove carried into his mercantile business the same intelligence which he had displayed as a school teacher, and in 1859, became interested in the lime business. It is well known that the limestone of the Frederick County section produces the best lime in the world, and Mr. Grove was one of the men who foresaw its possibilities and invested wisely. In 1860, he moved to Lime Kiln and established his plant. It was an utterly insignificant village, with an average of one passenger a week on the railroad train. In thirty years there has grown up around the great plant which Mr. Grove built up, a prosperous village, and ten thousand railroad passengers annually get on and off the train at the little town.

William J. Grove's life has been literally spent in the lime business. He was an industrious boy, with slender educational advantages, owing to the fact that he grew up during the Civil War period, an incident which cost his father heavily and destroyed much of his property values, the slaves being an utter loss. He was the eldest of twelve children, and had to settle down to business from his boyhood. He worked on the farm; thus acquiring practical knowledge of farming at an early age and also acquired a knowledge of the lime business. His school education, however, was not neglected altogether, because the father, a successful and experienced teacher, looked after that himself; while the mother, a most excellent woman, looked after the boy's moral and spiritual training.

By the time he had arrived at manhood, W. J. Grove was a thoroughly competent lime manufacturer and developed business

capacity of a high order. Early in the history of this enterprise, the father had acquired in addition to his original investment, the extensive and well equipped kilns on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Frederick, owned by Thomas Schley and Raymond Reich. The son was taken into the business, and on July 1, 1889, other sons having grown up, the M. J. Grove Lime Company was organized, with M. J. Grove as president, William J. Grove as vice-president, B. L. Grove as secretary, and E. D. Grove as manager. From that time on, the business grew by great leaps and bounds, M. J. Grove holding the presidency until his death at the age of eighty-three and retained his activity to that great age. The output at the first was about five thousand bushels per year, which has grown until now the company manufactures more than one million bushels annually. In 1899, a plant was established at Stephens City, Virginia. In 1905, a plant was established at Washington, D. C. In that city they have made immense contracts, furnishing the stone used on the speedway of the White House grounds, and the crushed stone for the new filtration plant in Washington, which cost three million dollars to construct. Naturally, William J. Grove succeeded his father in the presidency. Bernard Lee Grove is in charge of the Washington plant. The works at Grove are under the management of J. Harry Grove. Edward D. Grove is in charge at Stephens City, Virginia. Eugene A. Grove managing the original office at Lime Kiln. Their trade now extends over a great part of the United States, and the volume of it runs into very large figures.

William J. Grove has developed into one of the strongest financiers of his section and possesses that same measure of public spirit which made his father such a notable man. His father, M. J. Grove, served as a member of the Democratic Maryland Legislature in 1887 and 1891; he was for many years register of votes, and for a long time master of Enterprise Grange, at Buckeystown. William J. Grove, following in his father's footsteps, and along the line of his own convictions, is an active Democrat, and has been for some years member of the State Central Committee of that party. He is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of the Knights of Columbus, and an earnest member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Grove is not one of those men who makes the mistake of wearing himself out, but is a lover of healthy and clean amusements, and finds a practical vent for outside activities in church work and in politics. These broaden his mind

and his views of life, and prevent him from becoming a mere business drudge. Mr. Grove is always ready to lend his influence, his labor, and to give of his money to anything that will advance the public good, and is profoundly interested in the present great national movement for the improvement of our public roads.

He believes the young man entering life who wants to win a measure of success, must become interested in his work; set a high standard; and, while helping one's self to the attainment of that standard, never to forget to help others, and never to forget to perform an act of kindness.

Mr. Grove was married on June 9, 1881, to Anna May Hardey, daughter of Dr. Thomas Edward Hardey of Burkittsville, Frederick County.

William J. Grove has made a most substantial success of his business life—and better than that, has discharged every duty of citizenship in such a way that he has been a success as a citizen, and along the road he has traveled he has never forgotten his duty to his fellow man. Resulting from all this, he is held in the most cordial esteem by all who know him.

ELISHA GRIFFITH WARFIELD

THE Warfields of Maryland have cut a large figure in the history of that famous old State. Richard Warfield came from Berkshire, England, in 1662, along with the Howards and descendants of other old Berkshire families, and settled with them upon the banks of the Severn River in Anne Arundel County. He was a strong man, successful in his operations, and especially so as an ancestor, for in the *History of the Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties*, published by Professor J. D. Warfield, the index of the names of the Warfields in Maryland, from Richard down to the present time, covers nine close columns of print. Judged by Mr. Roosevelt's standard, Richard Warfield was a good citizen. His descendants have been prominent in many walks of life, giving many learned and professional men to the State—a recent governor, farmers and business men galore; and in every generation they have been conspicuous for patriotism and good citizenship. By intermarriage, the Warfields have become connected with nearly every prominent family in Maryland.

Of this distinguished family comes Elisha Griffith Warfield, of New York, now prominent in the business life of our great financial metropolis. Mr. Warfield was born in Laytonsville, Maryland, on May 15, 1863; son of Israel G. and Maria G. Warfield. His father was by occupation a farmer—a kindly and very industrious man.

Through his branch of the Warfield family, Mr. E. G. Warfield is descended from the Griffiths and Gaithers, other prominent Maryland families, like the Warfields going back almost to the beginning of the colony. The Gaithers have a peculiarly old history, for our country, as they came first to Virginia in 1635 in the person of Joseph and Joan Gaither (or Gater, as the name was frequently spelled), aged respectively thirty-six and twenty-three years, and John Gaither (or Gater), aged fifteen years, probably the son of Joseph. In the list of the corporation of James City, Virginia, the name of John Gaither appears sixth. In 1662, John Gaither appears in Maryland in the same year that the Warfields came. The Griffiths go back to

William Griffith, who came over in 1675, a Welshman of the famous Welsh family of that name, who married him a Scotch wife who derived her descent from Kenneth II, King of Scotland. This Griffith family made through some of its members, an especially brilliant military record in the early struggles of our country—one of them, Captain Samuel, having been closely affiliated with LaFayette; and when in 1825, the noble old Frenchman visited America, the two old soldiers met at Annapolis and embraced, with tears. Mr. Warfield can take a just pride in every one of his ancestral lines—they have been good citizens and patriots to the core.

Educated in the public schools, Elisha G. Warfield left home at the age of twenty-one and went to Boston, engaging in the railroad and steamship business as an employee in the Boston office of the Norfolk and Western Railroad and the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company. Seven years later he moved to New York City and became connected with the Cumberland Gap Dispatch, which had just been organized, and a little later became traffic manager of the Mallory Steamship Line. *Shipping Illustrated*, a trade journal devoted to the shipping interests of New York City, gives Mr. Warfield the credit for the immense increase in the business of the Mallory Line in the Southwest during the past fifteen years. Evidently he made his mark as a freight traffic manager, for in 1910, in connection with others, he was able to organize the Seaboard and Gulf Steamship Company, of which he was made vice-president and general manager. This company, newly organized, is already recognized as the "Texas Shippers" Line. It is largely interested in the promising port of Velasco, a natural harbor at the mouth of Brazos River, the development of which the company is pushing by all proper means; and in addition to this, the company also owns the Houston & Brazos Valley Railroad. They are having a splendid line of steamers built, and calculate in the near future to have a weekly line between New York, Port Arthur and Velasco.

Mr. Warfield has lived up to the traditions of the family and has "made good." He is a man of engaging personality, of most resourceful character, and is most highly esteemed in the business circles, where he is known, not only by his colleagues, but also by his competitors, as an honorable man in all the relations of life, and of high capacity. He is the vice-president of the Traffic Club of New York, having been actively identified with that organization since

its inception, and was one of the five men responsible for its organization on the foundation of the older one known as the "Community and Freight Traffic Interest." Perhaps no higher testimonial to Mr. Warfield's personal popularity could be given than the fact of *Shipping* speaking of him as "Our Headlight." It may be safely assumed that when the head of a large corporation is known to his associates by a pleasant nickname, he has in addition to his business qualifications, personal qualifications of the most pleasant sort—and that of itself is a distinct asset in business.

Mr. Warfield is an active member of the Episcopal Church, and has been a vestryman of St. Bartholomew's Church, in Brooklyn, since 1905. He is an active Mason, holding his Blue Lodge membership in Montauk Lodge No. 286; has risen to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and holds membership in the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Arkwright Club, the New York Club, and the Union League Club of Brooklyn. Politically, he classes himself as "a Cleveland Democrat." He is fond of golf; and while not especially an athlete, he regularly takes morning exercise which keeps him in the pink of physical condition. His favorite reading through life has been along the line of his pursuit—marine customs and laws; and this perhaps accounts for his partiality for geography, which he puts down as his preferred study.

Mr. Warfield was married on May 15, 1890, to Harriet S. Sargent. They have one child.

It will be observed in this brief record that Mr. Warfield is yet connected with the same line of business that he entered at the age of twenty-one. This accounts in some measure for his success. To use a familiar old phrase, he "stuck to his bush;" and having thoroughly qualified himself, in due time his patience and his ability have been rewarded.

JOHN ELLIOTT GEORGE

THE Honorable John Elliott George, one of the most prominent and best liked citizens of Queen Anne County, was born in Sudlersville, July 23, 1859; son of Joseph E. and Martha L. George. His father combined the occupations of merchant and farmer; was a prominent citizen; served as judge of the orphan's court; was an energetic man, enterprising and successful in business. The American progenitor of this family, Joseph George, great-grandfather of our subject, came from England in the eighteenth century and lived near Philadelphia. Mathias George, son of Joseph, and grandfather of our subject, moved from Pennsylvania, to conduct the farm and mills belonging to the family, which have now been owned by them quite one hundred and fifty years, and now held by the subject of this sketch. Mathias George was an active member of the Whig party. Born in 1801, he followed farming and was a member of the Society of Friends. In 1839, the Whigs elected him to the Lower House of the General Assembly, in which he served until 1845; and they then elected him to the State Senate, in which he served until 1851, making twelve years of continuous service. In 1862, he served as county commissioner for one term. He was twice married; and his son, Joseph E., was the son of his first wife, Martha Elliott. Joseph E. was a man remarkably successful in his operations, both as a farmer and as a dealer in grain, fertilizers, coal, and farm implements. He became one of the largest land owners in the county, owning in addition to his valuable homestead, thirty-five other farms.

John E. George was educated in the local schools partly, and partly by private tutors, until 1878, when he took a course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College of Baltimore. During his boyhood life, a portion of his time was spent in his father's office; so that when he arrived at manhood he was fully competent to carry forward the same line of business. In 1881, in partnership with his brother-in-law, James Merrick, Jr., he engaged in the business of dealing in fertilizers, agricultural implements, lumber and grain; took over

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Yours Truly
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the business which had previously been conducted by Mr. George's father, and carried it forward successfully for years.

On November 1, 1891, Mr. George was married to Miss Elvira Anderson of Sudlersville; and they have three children: Elsie L.; Joseph M.; and Madaline M. George.

In 1887, Mr. George was elected as a town commissioner. He performed the duties of the office for two years so successfully that he was reëlected, making four years of service. He was then elected as a county commissioner, and served in that capacity for a term of six years; and while filling that position, was also treasurer of the board. He was then elected clerk of the circuit court, which position he still holds. For many years past, he has been chairman of the county Democratic committee; is a most earnest supporter of the policies of that party; and for long years past has been an influential member of the State central committee.

He is a man of much public spirit; an able farmer; a lover of fine horses; and by his attractive personal qualities one of the popular men of the county. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and Patriotic Sons of America. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. George is not ashamed to acknowledge that he loves a good horse-race. After that, in the way of recreation he is fond of baseball, shooting, boxing, and athletics generally.

He believes for the young man starting out in life, that David Crockett's motto is a pretty sound one, "Be sure you're right; then go ahead." He makes what is in the nature of a postscript to that—that one should not only "go ahead," but "stick to it."

RICHARD LLOYD TILGHMAN

THE Tilghman family of Maryland is truly one of the notable families of our country. They have a just right to take pride in the record of the family, which, since its first establishment in Maryland in 1661, has in every generation furnished useful, brilliant, and patriotic men to the country. Numbers 2, 3 and 4 of Volume I of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, gives in detail the genealogy of this family back to Richard Tilghman, who lived at Holloway Court, Snodland, Kent, England, about 1450. Space will not permit entering into detail of this history, but there are one or two points that may be noted. About 1575, William Tilghman, fifth in descent from the first Richard Tilghman, married as his fourth wife Susanna Whetenhall. Susanna Whetenhall's grandfather was George Whetenhall, who married Alice Berkeley. Alice Berkeley was a daughter of Elizabeth Neville, who married Thomas Berkeley. Elizabeth Neville was a daughter of Sir George Neville, Baron Abergavenny, who died in 1492, and who was a lineal descendant of King Edward III. It thus appears that in the fifth generation there came into the family the blood of the famous old English King. In the seventh generation appears Doctor Richard Tilghman, born September 3, 1626, died January 7, 1675, and became a settler in Maryland in 1661. Captain Richard Lloyd Tilghman, subject of this sketch, was fifth in line from the immigrant, Doctor Richard Tilghman, and twelfth in line from Richard Tilghman of 1450.

Captain Tilghman was born in Talbot County, on his father's estate known as "Grosses," on August 20, 1811, and died September 19, 1867. Captain Tilghman was a son of William Gibson Tilghman, of the eleventh generation from the first Richard, born 1785, died 1844. On March 13, 1808, he married Anna Polk, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (White) Polk, of Sussex County, Delaware. Mrs. Polk was a daughter of Judge Thomas White, of Delaware.

The early records of Kent County, Maryland, fairly bristle with the Tilghmans and their doings. The descendants of the daughters of the family, which also shows to some extent in the records of old

Kent, were quite as conspicuous as the descendants of the male line; but our space does not permit entering into that. The family became very prominent on the Eastern Shore, and were leaders in the public and social life of the state. When the Revolutionary struggle broke out, Tench Tilghman entered the army, became military secretary and aide-de-camp to General Washington; and though finally promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, that promotion was delayed at his own urgent request, in order to prevent jealousy on the part of the other officers. His service was so conspicuous that Congress presented him with a vote of thanks, a sword, a horse and accoutrements. Washington, in speaking of his service said: "Colonel Tilghman has been in every action in which the main army was concerned, and has been a faithful assistant to me for nearly five years, a great part of which time he refused to receive pay." Another Tench Tilghman, born in 1810, grandson of the preceding, entered the United States army, and after some years in the regular service retired. He was very prominent in Maryland, was made first brigadier-general, and then major-general, of the State militia, and held numerous public appointments, both in connection with the State and the Federal governments. Going back a little, we find Matthew Tilghman, born in 1718, son of Richard and grandson of Doctor Richard, the immigrant. He was a leading patriot in the pre-Revolutionary period, was a member of the Continental Congress which made the Declaration of Independence, and was absent in Annapolis presiding over the State Convention, which was framing a Constitution, which accounts for his name not appearing as one of the signers of that historic document. Then there was James Tilghman, a great lawyer, brother of Matthew just referred to. He was also prominent in the Revolutionary period. William, another great lawyer, born in 1756, was appointed by President Jefferson a United States circuit judge. Coming down the line, we find Lloyd Tilghman, born 1816. He also entered the regular army, resigned from that to take up civil engineering, and on the outbreak of the war between the States sided with the Confederacy. He was a gallant man, rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and was killed at Baker's Creek in the Vicksburg campaign. A little further along we find Benjamin Chew Tilghman, born in Philadelphia in 1822. He was a chemist by profession, joined the Federal army in 1861, and rose to be a brigadier-general in that service. After the war he became quite prominent as the inventor of chemical and mechanical processes.

In the five generations between Doctor Richard Tilghman, the immigrant, and Captain Richard Tilghman, the subject of this sketch, fifty members of this family were men of more than usual note. They were soldiers, lawyers, doctors, planters and sailors, and in every war waged by our country, the family has been numerously and conspicuously represented.

Captain Richard Lloyd Tilghman was educated in the academy at Easton, Maryland. On October 27, 1830, Captain Tilghman, then a youth of nineteen, was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy, and on the ensuing 18th of March he was gazetted to the *Warren*. In May he was transferred to the *John Adams*, at Norfolk. On February 8, 1834, he was warranted, and on February 17th ordered to the *Constitution*. July 1, 1835, he was detached from the *Constitution* to attend the naval school, and on June 4, 1836, warranted as a passed midshipman, with the rank of No. 1. January 17 he was ordered to duty in the *Independence*. On September 8, 1841, he was commissioned lieutenant; On January 29, 1842, ordered to the *Vandalia*. September 22, 1843, he was ordered from the *Vandalia* to the *Yorktown*, and on November 7, transferred to the *Plymouth*. January 7, 1845, he was detached to the *Columbus*, and August 15 of the same year, to the *Congress*. The next item on his naval record does not show up until January 27, 1849, when he was detached from the *Congress*; but during these three and a half years momentous things had happened. The war with Mexico had taken place, and during that war Commodore Robert F. Stockton was ordered to the Pacific in the *Congress* and *Cyane*. Lieutenant Tilghman being an officer of the *Congress*, participated in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of California, the capture of Mazatlan, Guaymas and LaPaz. Though our histories do not deal very largely with this campaign of the navy in California, it was really the most romantic episode of what was in itself a rather romantic struggle. The little handful of Americans, composed of a very small land force under Colonel Fremont, and a detachment of sailors and marines from Commodore Stockton's little squadron, did some gallant fighting and won some remarkable victories. In this campaign, Lieutenant Tilghman was conspicuous for his gallantry, and more than once distinguished himself in action. Returning from the Pacific after that war, he was on March 22, 1849, ordered to the receiving ship at Baltimore, and in December of the

same year to the *Germantown*. July 17, 1851, he was put in command of the *Preble*, and on April 9, 1855, ordered to the *Cyane*. October 16 of the same year, he was attached to the *Potomac*, and on November 3 of that same year, was placed in command of the *Fulton*. On December 19, 1857, he was detached from the *Fulton*, and placed in command of the *Perry*. June 7, 1860, he was placed on waiting orders, during which he settled his accounts, and on May 13, 1861, his resignation, dated April 23, was accepted. He had given thirty years to the naval service of the country. While in command of the *Perry*, between 1857 and 1860, he was on the Brazilian station during the Paraguayan war.

In February 1843, Captain Tilghman married Agnes Riddell Owen, a daughter of Kennedy and Agnes (Riddell) Owen. Of this marriage eight children were born, two sons and six daughters. Of these, three are now living, all daughters. These are Mary, Agnes Riddell, and Madeline Tasker. Nannie T. married Theodore G. Luewer. Madeline Tasker married Doctor Christopher Johnston of Baltimore, now professor of oriental languages in Johns Hopkins University. One of the sons, Doctor Charles H. Tilghman, married Elizabeth Donnell. He died in 1906, leaving five sons and three daughters.

One quality stands out prominently in the record of this family. They seem to have been a very steadfast race. In all the long record there is not found a single one who having once put his hand to the plow ever drew back. Whatever the work might be, once undertaken, it was not given up until the fullest measure of duty had been rendered. Next to that appears an exalted patriotism which has made them in every generation ever ready to take up the quarrels of the country zealously and gladly; and like the old Revolutionary Colonel so highly complimented by the great Washington, they have done so without hope or expectation of reward from pure love of country. It may be said of this family as a whole, without specifying any individual members, because it is true of all, they have served their generations well.

LEWIS DILL

LEWIS DILL, head of the lumber and shipping firm bearing his name, was born in Frederick, Maryland, on September 19, 1859.

The Dills were English-Scotch settlers in New England and Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather of Lewis Dill, John Dill, coming to Frederick County from across the line in Pennsylvania. The family furnished to the Revolutionary army an officer and a surgeon. His maternal line starting in Frederick County with Henry Griffith, brother of Colonel Philemon Howard Griffith of the Revolutionary army, and himself commissioner in the formation of Montgomery County, and justice of the county court in 1777 and his wife Ruth Hammond; to Eleanor Griffith and Captain John Burgess of the Militia in defense of Fort McHenry; to Eleanor Burgess and John Houck, who also was a defender of Fort McHenry; to Eleanor Houck, sister of Chief Judge Henry Houck of the orphans court and to Lewis Dill's parents.

He was educated at the Frederick Academy, and started in business at the age of seventeen, in the counting-room of a wholesale dry goods house in Baltimore. In 1884, he engaged as clerk in the lumber business, and entered it with L. C. Roehle as partner in 1889. Since the retirement of his partner, he has continued alone.

The business of the firm has been almost exclusively confined to the shipment of lumber products from the Southern forests, principally yellow pine, and it is prominent in this line of lumber from Florida to Virginia, and in the eastern and northern markets.

Mr. Dill is well-known in trade circles and commerce in a national and international way, by virtue of having served as an officer in the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, made up of representative dealers in thirty of the States and Canada. He was president of the National body in 1905 and 1906. Also president Baltimore Lumber Exchange from 1897 to 1903 and for twenty years successively, he has been continued in the managing committee of the exchange. He is a member of the advisory committee of the American Forestry Association.

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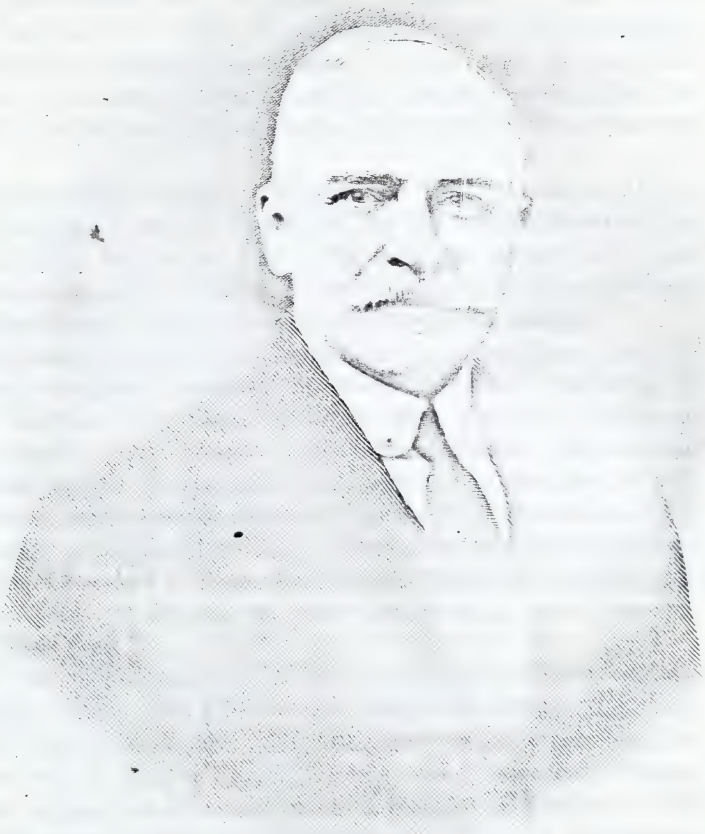


Truly Yours,
Lewis Dice.

He has held many other positions of trust: as president of the Neighborhood Club of the Walbrook suburb, while residing there. Following the destructive fire of 1904 he was named by the mayor on the citizens committee, for purposes of finding ways and means for the re-building of the city. In politics, he is classed as a Democrat, but has never held political or paid office. He served on the executive committee of the non-partisan Municipal League, formed after the great fire to aid in securing the election of desirable men to the city offices.

The honorable positions Mr. Dill has filled, chosen as he has been, by neighbors and social friends, by the men with whom his business is daily transacted, and by those in the larger field of the nation, as a result of honorable and unremunerated services to others, is the highest form of tribute to his ability and to his integrity.

He is president of the Dill-Cramer-Truitt Corporation, a lumber and timber company operating in North Carolina; chairman of Board of Lumber Fire Underwriters at New York and director of National Lumber Fire Insurance Company of Buffalo. He has had a busy business life but like most busy men has taken time to serve as well in trusteeships and in several of the charity and social societies and as member of Board of Trade, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Chamber of Commerce and of Maryland Country and Merchant Clubs, at Baltimore; and Lumbermen's and Lawyers' Clubs of New York.

The firm has branch offices at New York, and in North Carolina and Virginia, with main office in the Keyser Building, Baltimore.

Mr. Dill married, in 1884, Miss Margaret Paxton Repp, daughter of the late John S. Repp of Carroll County, widely known in Western Maryland, in matters of education, as a founder and trustee of the Western Maryland College, and through his school for young men.

Mrs. Dill is president of the Young Women's Christian Association and identified with many of the philanthropic and charitable organizations of Baltimore. With her family, she attends the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church.

Their son, L. Alan Dill, is a graduate of Johns Hopkins (1905) and Maryland University Law School, and is a member of the bar. He is associated in the lumber and shipping business with his father.

WOOLMAN HOPPER GIBSON

COLONEL W. HOPPER GIBSON of Centreville, one of the best known citizens of the Eastern Shore is of the sixth generation of his family in Maryland. He was born in Centreville, August 11, 1853; son of Woolman Jonathan and Anna Maria Gibson. His father was a real estate broker,— a man of strong personality, sterling integrity, and exceptional business ability, who served for eleven consecutive terms as chief clerk of the Senate of the State of Maryland, and died May, 1900, in his eightieth year. Colonel Gibson's elder brother, Charles Hopper Gibson, who died at the age of fifty-eight, had a most brilliant political career. He was a lawyer; admitted to the bar in 1864; held several minor offices, and then became State's attorney. After serving in that capacity eight years, he was elected to the United States Congress and served six years. He then became United States Senator, and shortly after the expiration of his term in the Senate died. He married the widow of Colonel R. C. Hollyday, many years secretary of the State of Maryland.

Few American families have so complete a record of their generations as this Gibson family. Jacob Gibson came from England something like two hundred and sixty years ago. About the same time (that is in 1649), there came over Colonel Richard Woolman and his wife, Sarah. They had a daughter, Alice, who was married to Jacob Gibson. Of this marriage there were the following children: Richard; Jacob (2nd); Woolman (1st); Rachel; Anne, and Barbara. Woolman (1st) was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Dawson, widow of Lambert Clements, to whom she was married in 1678. His second wife's name was Elizabeth. The children of Woolman (1st) appear to have been Jonathan; Jacob (3rd); Woolman (2nd); John; Bartholomew; Margaret; Mary, and Alice. Jonathan, eldest son of Woolman (1st), married, his wife's given name being Alice. She survived him and took a second husband, Thomas Tibbels, Jr. The children of her marriage with Jonathan Gibson were William; Richard; Anne, and Woolman (3rd). Of Jacob's (3rd) descendants we

have no record. Woolman (2nd), who was a Burgess of Talbot County in 1778, married Elizabeth Tilton. They had children: Major Jonathan, who was Captain in the Fifth Battalion of Regulars during the Revolution, and died at sea in 1782; Woolman (4th); John; Mary, and Jacob (4th). Jacob (4th), (born in 1759, and died in 1818), was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Caulk; and his second wife was Rebecca Reynolds. The children of these marriages were: Elizabeth, who married Doctor James Tilton; Frances, second wife of Doctor James Tilton; Anne, who married Joseph Reynolds; Harriet, who married Thomas P. Bennett; Fayette, who married Mary Chew; Edward, who married Jennette Tilton. We go back now to John, son of Woolman (1st). John was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Price, and of this marriage there was only one child, Woolman (4th), who married Frances Reynolds of Calvert County, and died without offspring. John married the second time Elizabeth Porter, sister of the famous Commodore David Porter of the United States navy. Of this marriage there were four children: John, who married Miss Ridout; Anna, who was the wife, first of Doctor John L. Elbert, United States Army; and secondly, of Doctor William Elbert Seth; Mary, who married Major Richard Lloyd Tilghman of Talbot County; and Elizabeth, who was the wife, first of Lieutenant Jon Thomas, Jr., of the Revolutionary armies; and secondly, Doctor Alexander Stewart, surgeon in the Revolutionary armies. She received pensions as the widow of two Revolutionary soldiers. She lived to the great age of eighty-eight, and was buried at Queenstown, Maryland. We come now to the direct line of Colonel W. Hopper Gibson.

This carries us back to Bartholomew, son of Woolman (1st), who married Ann Price. To them were born two sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Charles, was twice married. His first wife was Miss Newcome. His second wife was Ann Louisa Thomas, who was his first cousin, being granddaughter of John Gibson, and daughter of Jon Thomas, Jr., the Revolutionary lieutenant. Charles Gibson had children: John; Charles A.; Henry James; Dorrington; Woolman Jonathan; and Elizabeth. John and Dorrington died without issue. Henry James was killed, serving in the United States army during the Mexican War. Elizabeth married Edwin E. Pratt. Woolman Jonathan was married twice. His first wife was Anna Maria Hopper; daughter of Daniel C. Hopper and niece of Judge

Philemon B. Hopper; and his second wife was Mary D. Coursey of Philadelphia. His children were Charles Hopper; Samuel Hopper, who was retired as lieutenant in United States Marine Corps for disability incurred in line of duty; married Florence Adele, daughter of Major General E. S. Keyes, United States Army; Woolman Hopper; Maria Louise, who died unmarried; and Anna Ridout, who became the wife of John R. Emory, Jr.

Colonel Woolman Hopper Gibson is the sixth therefore, in direct descent from Jacob Gibson, the immigrant; and the seventh of the family to bear the given name of Woolman.

Colonel Gibson was educated in the Centreville Academy, and the St. John's College in Annapolis. He began his business career as a young man, more than thirty years ago, by engaging in the insurance business in Centreville, and is now the head of the oldest and the second largest insurance agency on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He has done the day's work well, and has built up a character second to that of no man in his section. In this connection, a paragraph taken from *The Centreville Observer* gives a very proper estimate of his standing in the community.

"Colonel Gibson is among the representative, popular and influential citizens of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He was a member of Governor Warfield's staff, and is vice-president and trustee for the poor of Queen Anne's County; a member of the Maryland Historical Society; a member of the Order of Cincinnati; of the University Club of Baltimore; Senior Warden and vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Centreville, and served as diocesan deputy to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at its sessions in San Francisco, Boston, Richmond, and Cincinnati. Colonel Gibson is the president of the Good Will Fire Company, an organization possessing a splendid record for its effective work as fire-fighters, and one in which the community entertains a just pride. From his identity and active interest in the above organizations, it will be seen that Colonel Gibson gives both time and effort to measures having for their object the advancement of the interests of people along all lines, religious, educational and economic, and for his labors, which are frequently at the cost of self-denial, he can truthfully be classed among the enterprising and public-spirited of Maryland's citizens."

The paragraph quoted tells the story in brief compass. An active supporter of every good interest, an earnest worker for the general welfare, Colonel Gibson has won his standing in the community by service rendered. In addition to the institutions mentioned in the paragraph, he is also affiliated with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. His political affiliation through life has been with the Democratic party.

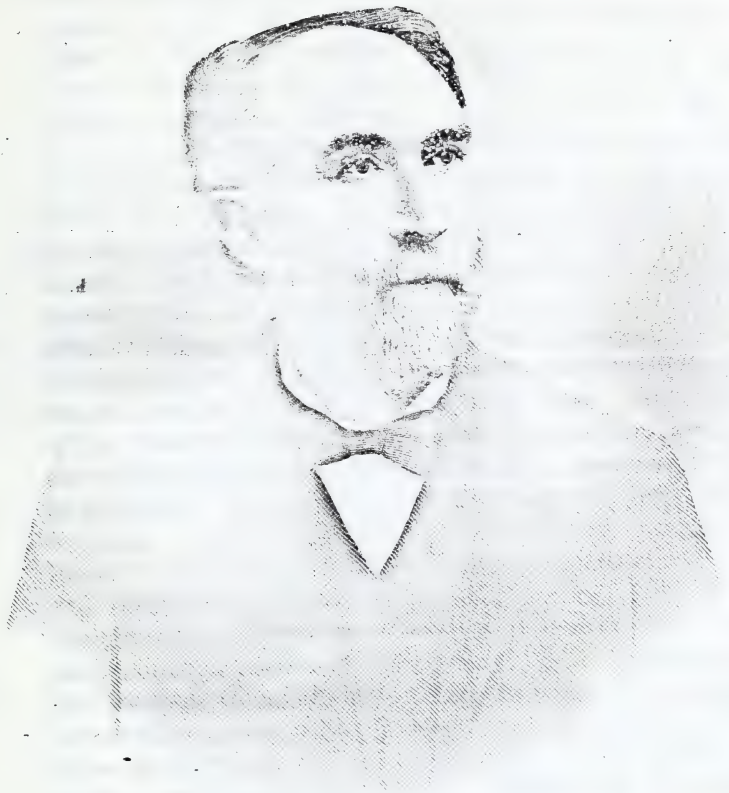
He believes that the young man starting in life should found his career on the rock of rigid integrity, and not let himself be diverted by any combination of circumstances to anything that fails below the highest standard; that he should give faithful and honest work, and be absolutely loyal to every interest with which he may be connected, and, most important of all, he should be a faithful Christian.

On April 28, 1909, Colonel Gibson was married to Miss Lucy V. Crabbe, whose mother was a Miss Goldsborough, and whose grandfather came from Scotland and settled in Virginia, as did also her father's family, coming direct from England.

WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP TILGHMAN

THE late William B. Tilghman, of Salisbury, was born in Nutter's District, about five miles from Salisbury, October 13, in 1839, and died in Walter's Park, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1907. His parents were William Beauchamp and Mary (Nichols) Tilghman. His father was a farmer.

Mr. Tilghman belongs to one of the most noted families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a section which has literally been a nursery of strong men. The Tilghman family in Maryland was founded by Richard Tilghman, who came from Canterbury, Kent County, England, with his wife, Mary, and settled on the Chester River in 1660. He had been a surgeon in the British navy; was a Parlimentarian; and, as the name of one Richard Tilghman appears on the list of petitioners asking that justice be done on King Charles I, it is believed that this was the man. He was in the seventh generation from Richard Tilghman, of Holloway Court, in the Parish of Snodland, Kent County, England, who lived about the year 1400. The list of distinguished Tilghmans is a long one, and whatever else the old immigrant doctor may have been, he certainly was a success as the founder of a family. We find in that long list: Benjamin Chew, a Federal general in the Civil War; James, a great Revolutionary lawyer; Lloyd, a Confederate general killed at Baker's Creek in 1863; Matthew, a Continental Congressman; Colonel Tench Tilghman, military secretary and aide-de-camp of General Washington; a second Tench Tilghman, soldier in the regular army and major-general of Maryland militia; William Tilghman, the great jurist and judge of the United States circuit court. These men comprise but a small number of the great array of Tilghmans, whose reputations have been co-extensive with the boundaries of the State of Maryland. In the annals of Old Kent, many pages are devoted to the history of these Tilghmans, their marriages, and their children. It is sufficient to say that no family in the State has contributed more numerously to the public service, and the members of no other family have shown greater fidelity to all obligations, whether public or private.



Truly
J. Wm B. Gilchrist

William B. Tilghman exemplified in his life all the virtues of his race. Evidently his father was not a rich man, for his educational attainments in boyhood were of the most slender sort. He worked on the farm during the farming season, and went to school in the winter months. When seventeen years of age, he forsook the farm and entered the office of John D. Williams, a leading merchant of Salisbury. He remained with Mr. Williams five years, and then formed a copartnership with the late Humphrey Humphreys in the mercantile business under the firm name of Humphreys and Tilghman. For twenty years this firm continued in mercantile business and built up a very large volume of trade dealing, outside of ordinary merchandise, in lumber and grain, operating a fleet of vessels which plied between Salisbury and Baltimore. In 1884, the firm retired from the mercantile business and engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers, combining with that dealing in lumber and coal, and in this built up a very large trade. He was the founder of the Salisbury Building and Loan Association, one of the most successful institutions on the Eastern Shore, and was for many years its president. He was serving at the time of his death, and had been for years prior to that time, president of the Salisbury National Bank. After a long and successful career in partnership with General Humphreys, he founded the William B. Tilghman Company, manufacturers of fertilizers; owners of one of the most extensive plants in that section of the country. Mr. Tilghman carried into that business the same sound principles which he had applied to the mercantile business, with the result that the farmers of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware came to rely implicit y upon the goods manufactured by his firm. William B. Tilghman was an ambitious man in a way—he was ambitious to excel in everything in which he engaged; but he had not that form of personal ambition which leads one to build up his own fortunes at the expense of his neighbors.

A close student through life, profoundly interested in history and biography, he acquired an immense amount of exact information about his country, its institutions, and its great men. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun—two men whose oratorical excellence has largely overshadowed their sound statesmanlike qualities. That he could have excelled in literature had he turned in that direction, is proven by the fact that he wrote a little

poem which he dedicated to his children, called "The Old Homestead," which in beauty of expression and tenderness of sentiment would be hard to excel.

He first married Mary Shipley; and subsequent to her death, Annie Bell. The second wife, who survives him, was a daughter of Doctor John Bell, of Missouri, and grand-niece of the celebrated surgeon, Benjamin Dudley of Kentucky, and granddaughter of Louis Castleman, one of the best known Kentuckians of his day. Of the first marriage there was one child; and of the second, six. The surviving children are: Kate Houston, now the wife of Judge E. Stanley Toadvin; Louise; William B., Junior, now the manager of the business founded by Mr. Tilghman; Mary; Clare, and Anna Bell Tilghman.

A lifetime Democrat, he was never himself an aspirant for public position. An earnest member of the Trinity Methodist Church, he was for many years, and up to the day of his death, president of its official board. His life largely revolved around his family, his church, his business; and his recreations were of the simplest kind, consisting of reading, association with his family, and the work of his church.

Mr. Tilghman amassed a competency; created a beautiful home; and won the esteem of the community in which he was born, and in which his life was spent. No charitable object, no church call, no philanthrophy within his reach ever appealed to him in vain. He was a man of large liberality proportioned to his means, and the needy and the distressed always found in him a friend. The Baltimore American of July 10, 1893, classed him as one of the leading men of Maryland, and this was a just tribute to a good citizen; for while not a great political leader, nor a millionaire financier, nor a great scientist, he was a leader in the moral, material and civic life of his community by force of example, seeking nothing for himself, giving always of his best to amend the condition of the people of his native land.

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Yours truly
J. E. Henderson

JOSEPH EDWARD HENDERSON

IF A STUDENT of history and of the various countries of the world should be asked to name the principal production of Scotland, he would be compelled to answer: "men." A barren little country—beautiful for scenery, but infertile as to soil and naked as to production, it has cut a figure in history out of all proportion to its size or population, and has contributed more to the building up of our present civilization than any other country in the world of twice its population. In every nook and corner of the habitable globe one can find the Scotchman or the descendants of Scotchmen, laborious, far-sighted and useful citizens.

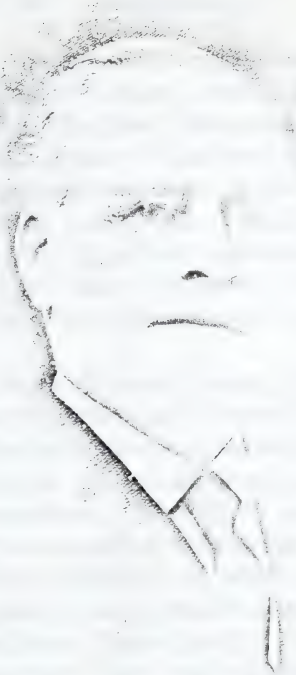
Of this sturdy stock comes Joseph Edward Henderson of Baltimore, a man who, though yet in the early fifties, has for years been recognized as one of the substantial business men of the city. He was born in Baltimore, November 11, 1857; a son of William P. and Mary A. Henderson. His father was a ship and house painter, and passed away when the little lad was but nine years old. His grandfather was a native of Scotland, and the founder of the family in America.

Mr. Henderson attended the city schools, and arriving at a suitable age was apprenticed to Malster and Donnel, who conducted a machine shop at the foot of Caroline Street. He worked with that firm two and a half years, and then went on a tow boat as a fireman. From fireman, he worked up to engineer; and having a fair share of Scotch thrift, saved his dollars. With his savings he bought a one-fourth interest in the Spedden Ship Building Company, of which he remained a member for thirteen years, and then formed a copartnership with Mr. McIntyre in the same line of business. From the very start of his operations as a business man he made character and standing. While connected with the Spedden Ship Building Company he was vice-president of the company. For the past twelve years he has been president of the Chesapeake Marine Railway Company, and since 1906 a director in the Durling Electric Company.

Mr. Henderson was married on June 28, 1893, to Miss Sadie R. Hoops. They have one child.

In political matters he votes with the republicans, but takes no active part in politics. His reading through life has been confined chiefly to books on mechanical engineering.

The Henderson family has long been prominent in Great Britain. In the present generation there is one Baronet; two Knights, one of whom is a Vice-Admiral; and a dozen men prominent in the military, civil and naval service, in addition to which the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, the seventh in order, is a Henderson. Barber, an English genealogist, says the name Henderson is derived from the old Norse word, the root meaning of which was "a rider;" and this would fit the Scotch Hendersons very well, for their principal occupation for several centuries was riding across the border on pillaging raids against the English. In our own country, fifteen Hendersons have won eminence in various ways—a large number of them in the Federal Congress. David B. Henderson of Iowa was speaker of the House; James P. Henderson was governor of Texas; John B. Henderson was United States Senator from Missouri; Thomas Henderson was one of the prominent early statesmen of the country, representing New Jersey; William Henderson was one of the gallant soldiers from North Carolina; Richard Henderson was one of the leaders of the pioneers who opened up Kentucky and Tennessee—and the greatest of them all, comes Peter Henderson, famous horticulturist, who did more for gardening and country life in America than any other man who has ever lived within its borders.



Yours truly
W. H. Gorman

WILLIAM HENRY GORMAN

WILLIAM H. GORMAN, now one of the prominent business men of Baltimore, is a younger brother of Arthur Pue Gorman, the famous Maryland Democrat, who for twenty-five years held the political fortunes of that State in the hollow of his hand and was one of the representatives of Maryland in the United States Senate for more than twenty years. A. P. Gorman was one of the ablest men in the matter of political organization that our country has known; and William Henry Gorman is a man of equal ability with his famous brother, though his talent lies entirely in another direction.

Mr. Gorman was born at Woodstock, Howard County, Maryland, August 29, 1843; son of Peter and Elizabeth Ann (Brown) Gorman. His father combined the occupations of contractor, farmer and merchant. He was born in Pennsylvania, though his family had been identified with Maryland for generations. Though he never held any public office, Peter Gorman was a man of wide influence in his day. He was proprietor of several quarries from which came the stone which was used in the erection of the United States Treasury Building at Washington, and also in the Capitol itself. Under Congressional appropriation, he constructed the road running to the Congressional Cemetery, which in those days was considered the finest road in that section of the country. He built the stone parts of the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Washington branch; and he was a well recognized figure in business circles.

Mr. Gorman's mother belonged to a prominent family of Maryland, three of her great-uncles having served as officers in the Revolutionary War, and her father, John Riggs Brown, was an officer in the War of 1812; participated in the battle of North Point, so creditable to the defenders of Baltimore; contracted pneumonia from exposure at that action, and died three days after the battle.

Mr. Gorman was partly reared on the old family homestead known as "Good Fellowship," which has been in the family now for more than one hundred and seventy-five years and was an original grant

by Lord Baltimore, and at the family home near Laurel, Maryland. As a boy, he had a pronounced partiality for the life of the farm. He was educated in the public schools and in "Boromeo College," an old school of Pikesville, which has now passed away. In his young manhood, he took up the life of a farmer on the old homestead. In 1866, his brother, A. P. Gorman, having been appointed internal revenue collector by President Johnson, Mr. Gorman accepted the position of deputy collector and served two and a half years, until a change in the administration at Washington displaced his brother and himself. In the meantime he retained his farming interest in Howard County.

On January 1, 1871, he moved to Annapolis and became proprietor of the Maryland and City Hotels. He lived there thirteen and a half years, during which he enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity and became a man of wide acquaintance, making many friends. In 1874, he with others, among whom was Mr. Buchanan Henry, a nephew of former President Buchanan—organized the Annapolis Savings Institution. After a precarious existence of a couple of years, the late Judge Revell being president, at a meeting of the directors, by a vote of seven to five, it was deemed best to liquidate the institution. On the earnest protest of Mr. Gorman, and upon his agreement to act as president, the vote was reconsidered and reversed seven to five, in order to continue the bank. In a few years the bank was paying four per cent interest, and, although Mr. Gorman left Annapolis in 1884, he was continued in the presidency for some years. The deposits had grown from $3,500.00 to $60,000.00 during his incumbency, and the bank has continued to prosper until the present day, the deposits now being over a half million dollars. This speaks volumes for the executive abilities of Mr. Gorman and also of his influence. He re-organized and re-financed the Annapolis Water Company (now principally owned by the State of Maryland and City of Annapolis) and was its president several years. Some twenty years ago, he, with other Baltimore interests, organized the Annapolis Gas and Electric Light Company, and he served as its president for some years. In the fall of 1884, Mr. Gorman, having accumulated some means and established his character as a sound business man, decided to move to Baltimore as offering a field for larger operations. In Baltimore, he has been identified with the coal business; has organized, and is president of the following compa-

nies: The Cumberland Coal Company; Piedmont Mining Company, and the Gorman Coal and Coke Company. He is also interested in other mining properties. He is a director of the Citizens Bank of Baltimore, and a charter member and director of the Citizens Bank of Laurel, Maryland. Though his business office is maintained in Baltimore, he makes his home at Oak Forest Park, in the vicinity of the beautiful village of Catonsville, where he serves as a vestryman of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore; the Merchants Club, and is a lifetime Democrat in his political affiliations.

He has been twice married. First on October 18, 1877, to Miss Mary A. Clark, of Howard County, Maryland; and subsequent to her death, on June 20, 1903, to Mrs. Judge Boykin, née Miss Ada Rogers, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Franklin Rogers, of Concord, North Carolina.

In his chosen vocation, William H. Gorman is a strong man, who has made a pronounced success of his business ventures and enjoys the respect of a wide constituency.

We know Gorman as an English name, the family being traceable in Great Britain for centuries and enjoying the right to use coat armor. But genealogists tell us that in its origin it was Scandinavian, appearing under the form of *Gormundr*. The Germans made that into *Gormund*; and the English, *Gorman*.

The Browns were Scotch and English, and the Gassaways (his grandmother's name—Senator Henry Gassaway Davis, of West Virginia, and Mr. Gorman are first cousins) are English; while on the paternal side comes the valuable Scotch-Irish stock, which stands for so much in our America.

JOHN VOLLENWEIDER

THE little country of Switzerland divides with Holland the honor of having the most romantic and most heroic history of all the nations of the world. For five hundred years this little mountain land, set down in the midst of strong nations, has maintained its independence through the patriotism and the valor of its people; has developed one of the strongest industrial communities in the world; and has also developed a democratic system of government which is the envy of all other nations. It might be said that all this is the result of an unusual degree of patriotism; and while that is true in the main, coupled with that patriotism is a sense of justice borne by the individual Switzer and carried into all the relations of life, which makes the country an ideal one in its internal administration.

The subject of this sketch, John Vollenweider, a Baltimore manufacturer, proprietor of the North-Western Cornice Works, was born in Zürich, Switzerland, July 10, 1863. Mr. Vollenweider's parents were Henry and Barbara Vollenweider, typical Swiss people. His father was a miller—an energetic and industrious man. The lad was reared in the country, most of his youth being spent on the farm, due to the fact that his father died when he was a small boy, and his foster-parents were farmers. The man reared on a Swiss farm knows what hard work means—but he also learns how to be handy, adaptable, and get the largest results from the smallest possible capital. And so the rearing of the lad was of a character to qualify him for larger things in life. He went to the public schools, for in Switzerland everybody must go to school. But he was not satisfied with the mere training of the grammar schools, and went through the Polytechnic Institute at Zürich, where he learned drafting and pattern-cutting, receiving his diploma for excellence in design and workmanship at the first National Industrial Exposition at Zürich in April, 1882.

As early as 1880, he had become an apprentice in Zürich. In 1883, the lad, seeking a larger opportunity than the restricted confines of

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John Vollenweider

his native land would give, traveled across the seas and settled in Baltimore as a journeyman. In this connection it is interesting to note how he came to enter his present business. As a farmer's boy he was put to work one day to help the tinsmith in covering an annex, and he surprised the tinners by his handiness and his adaptability in this previously untried work. This little incident perhaps had more than anything else to do with his future course in life.

In 1883, he was a journeyman in Baltimore. Frugal, industrious, and careful, three years after coming to America the young man, on June 15, 1886, was married to Marie, daughter of Edward and Marie Dizerenz of French-Swiss descent living in Zürich. Of that marriage, ten children were born, of whom seven are now living, John Albert, the eldest son, was graduated in theology from Berea College, Ohio, in June, 1911, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It was fourteen years before his modest savings justified him in starting on his own account; but he had never for a moment during those fourteen years doubted that his opportunity would come and that he would win. In 1897, he established his present business, engaging in sheet-metal work, cornice-making, skylight manufacturing, and construction. His career as a manufacturer has been one of unbroken success. He now has a large and prosperous business, and has won a competency.

Mr. Vollenweider attributes his success largely to his early training, and he recalls now with peculiar pleasure, the training received from a pious but stern school teacher who for six years looked after his mental and moral training. His foster-parents were of the same type, and these strong souls started him in the right way. He knew that his future was dependent upon his own efforts, and so he made the most of his opportunities, and was ready when the opportunity came.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held various official positions. He is an independent in his political affiliations.

It has been the rule of his life never to shirk an obstacle, but to face it resolutely and overcome it. Circumstances considered, John Vollenweider has made an unusual success in life, and his opinions, therefore, applied to practical life, are of value. For the young man striking out for himself, he makes certain recommendations. Thus he advises that such an one should neither drink, smoke nor chew

tobacco; that he should neither use foul nor profane language, and keep his head clear for his work; that he should not expect to get rich without honestly earning it, but should ever be ready to give battle in legitimate ways for his rights or for the prosecution of an honest business. Right principles form character, and good character is the most valuable asset any man can have. Naturally such a man believes in rigid honesty and in that sort of economy which always spends less than it makes. He believes also in the careful consideration of a plan of action before taking action—and if to this opinion one will add a determination to win against odds, a reasonable measure of success will be certain.

Mr. Vollenweider comes from a country which does not give us many citizens; but to its credit be it said, the men who have come to us from Switzerland have been among our best—and the subject of this sketch has made in our new country a career creditable both to himself and his native country.

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Yours Truly
R Gladstone

REUBEN GLADFELTER

MR. REUBEN GLADFELTER, a prominent citizen and a leading contractor and builder of the Woodberry District of Baltimore, now in his seventy-ninth year, has been for fifty years one of the most active and useful men of his section. He was born in the Sixth District of Baltimore County; son of Joseph and Rebecca (Kroh) Gladfelter. His father was engaged in a paper manufacturing plant and was a good mechanic. Mr. Gladfelter is descended from Casper Gladfelter, born in 1709 at Galttfelden, Canton Zurich, Switzerland. He migrated to America and left five sons: John, Felix, Casper, Henry and Michael Gladfelter. In the earlier generations in America, the Gladfelters were chiefly farmers, but in later generations having multiplied in numbers they have drifted into numerous occupations, and are now represented in the legal, medical and clerical professions, as well as in many mechanical and business pursuits.

Mr. Gladfelter was educated in the local schools of his section, which as far back as his boyhood, some sixty years ago, were fairly good; and out of school he was kept busy at such tasks as were suited to his boyish strength. Looking back over his long life, he can see now that this steady labor was of the greatest use, and he believes that nothing a parent can do for his boy is so effectual for good as reasonably constant occupation combined with a square deal. He recalls that his mother's influence on every side of his life was most potent, and remembers gratefully that, when he was in bed, she was often on her knees praying that her boy might become a good and useful man.

Early in life he developed mechanical ability, and having been grounded in primary education, he took up the study of geometry and architectural drawing in the Maryland Institute, supplemented by private lessons from one Mr. Erhart, a prominent architect and eminent teacher of that day, who contributed much towards increasing the youth's desire to acquire knowledge. His knowledge did not come to him easily—he had to work for it, and work hard.

Almost at the beginning of his career, he married, on November 21, 1853. His wife was Miss E. J. Roles, a daughter of one of the old defenders of Baltimore in the notable campaign of 1814. Of this union eleven children were born, of whom six are now living.

Mr. Gladfelter was blessed with a good constitution, and even as a very young man was wise enough to choose as his friends those better informed than himself and from whom he could learn something. A strong body and a laudable ambition carried him forward. He entered the service of the firm of William E. Hooper and Son, as superintendent of construction, in the first year of his marriage, and held that place for twenty-eight years. In 1880 he became superintendent of the Warren Manufacturing Company. His entire life in a business way has been identified with manufacturing interests. In 1881, he was appointed postmaster at Warren, Baltimore County, and served a term in that capacity.

In 1889, Mr. Gladfelter decided to engage in the contracting and building business, and since that time he has erected about two hundred of the finest residences at Roland Park, and in other suburbs of Baltimore, including those of Messrs. J. D. Reynolds, Addison Clarke, A. A. Sanner, Benjamin F. and Lloyd Cochran, and William G. Nelting—all at Roland Park; William H. O'Connell and Prof. F. A. Sadler, on Edmondson Avenue, and others.

His occupation through life has thrown him in contact with working people of limited means. A man of much natural sympathy and strong religious feeling, his environment contributed to the development of a desire to better the conditions of his fellow man, and this has been his chief ambition in life—to leave his neighbors in better condition than he found them. He has not made the mistake of trying to scatter over too much surface, but has largely confined his efforts to the nearby field where he could be most effective. He is a strong Methodist. In 1867, he was elected jointly with Mr. J. E. Hooper, as one of the superintendents of the Clipper Sunday School. He was active in this capacity until 1878, the school having in the meantime been taken over by the Woodberry Church from the care of the Strawbridge and Mount Vernon Churches, which had originally established it.

He is a firm believer in local option, although always a Republican in politics, and in 1875, he was nominated for the General Assembly by that party. In 1882, he was nominated to be clerk of the

court of Baltimore County by the Temperance Union of the county and endorsed by the Republican Convention. In 1884, he was nominated for sheriff of Baltimore County by the Republican party—in each case being defeated because of his known temperance proclivities, and he says now that his remaining ambition in life is to see the temperance movement in Maryland successful and the wicked traffic in liquor prohibited. He is an ardent member of the Anti-Saloon League of the State, and gives to it freely of his efforts and means. In national affairs, he has through life voted with the Republican party.

His favorite recreation is found in horticulture and agriculture, which is helpful both from a physical and moral standpoint. He holds membership in a number of fraternal societies, such as the Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Heptasophs, and Independent Order of American Mechanics.

Here is a man of nearly four score. His long life has been one of useful industry, of sobriety, and of helpfulness. What he has to say is therefore worth listening to, and he says it in two sentences: "My object in life has been to help young people. My only ambition is to further the interests of the public."

CHARLES GERALDUS HILL

DOCTOR CHARLES GERALDUS HILL, for many years past at the head of the Mount Hope Retreat; one of the leading authorities of the country on nervous and mental diseases; and one of the eminent physicians of this generation, is a native of North Carolina, born near the town of Louisburg, in Franklin County, October 31, 1849; son of Daniel Shines and Susan Irwin (Toole) Hill. In both the paternal and maternal lines, his family has been distinguished in North Carolina. In the Revolutionary period there appears the figure of Major Green Hill, of Bute County (Bute County was divided into Franklin and Warren in 1779), who was a delegate to the Provincial Congress which met at Newberne, August 25, 1774. He was later commissioned a major in one of the military organizations of the State, and again was member of the Provincial Congress in 1776. A prominent figure in his day, in later years he moved to Tennessee, where his last years were spent. The Hills moved into North Carolina from Eastern Virginia, where originally coming from England and Ireland, they had been settled in Matthews and other far eastern counties since the very earliest period of the colonization of the State, Colonel Edward Hill having been speaker of the House of Burgesses in 1654, and numerous members of the family having been prominent in some connection from that time forward. Doctor Hill's father was the son of Charles Applewhite Hill, born April 22, 1784. Charles Applewhite Hill was a learned man, a graduate of the University of North Carolina; with the degree of M.A., and married March 20, 1806, Rebecca W. Long, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Long, a notable soldier both of the Revolutionary and War of 1812, and a short sketch of whom appears in the second volume of *Men of Mark in Georgia*. Charles Applewhite Hill became a schoolmaster and established an academy at Midway, North Carolina, which later he transferred to Louisburg and trained many men who afterwards became prominent in the State. In 1825, he published an English grammar, which was one of the first condensed, or simplified, grammars ever used in this country. Upon

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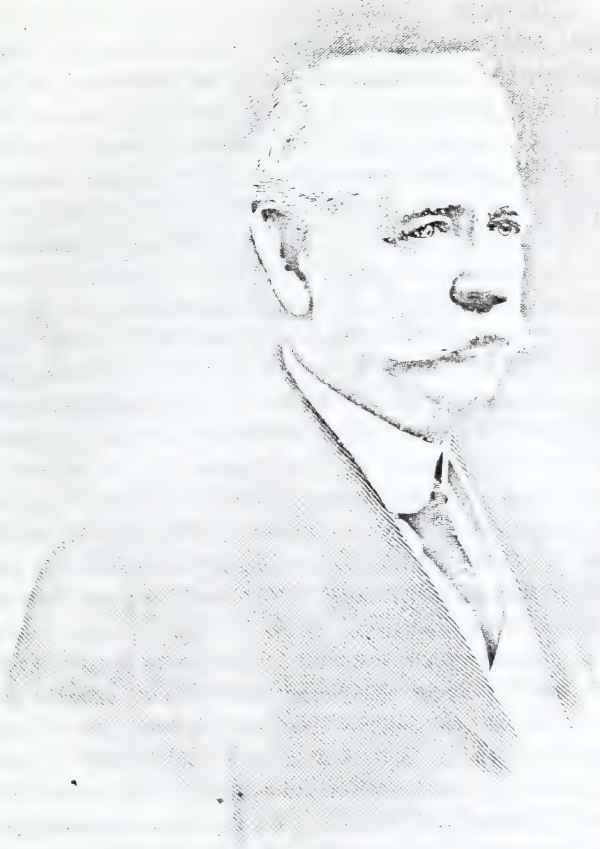

Yours truly
Abner G. Hill

the abolition of Bute County and its division into Franklin and Warren, the Hill family appear to have fallen upon the Franklin side of the line, and we find that they were conspicuous in the public life of that county for many years. Green Hill's public services have been mentioned. Between 1780 and 1798, Henry Hill was for twelve years member of the State Senate. In the meantime, Jordan Hill was in the Lower House and succeeded Henry Hill in the State Senate, where he served five years. James J. Hill appears several times in the Lower House between 1805 and 1810. Then he shows up in the Senate in 1817 and 1818. Charles Applewhite Hill was in the Senate from 1817 to 1827. So between 1775 and 1827, if we combine the services of all these Hills, it will show about forty years of service in the General Assembly of North Carolina. Daniel Shines Hill, son of Charles Applewhite and Rebecca Long Hill, was born December 14, 1812. He married Susan Irwin Toole. His wife was the granddaughter of Lawrence Toole, who married a sister of Colonel Henry Irwin, who was killed while leading a North Carolina regiment at the battle of Germantown. It is a notable fact that Bute County had no Tories, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the inhabitants refused to submit to the name, abolished the county name, and made two counties, one named for Benjamin Franklin, and the other for General Joseph Warren. It was also remarkable for the number of Revolutionary patriots of the first rank which it produced. Green Hill has been mentioned. Colonel Henry Irwin was one of the gallant soldiers of the army up to his death. General Jethro Sumner was the strongest soldier that North Carolina had in the Continental Army. Nathaniel Macon achieved an international reputation. So Doctor Hill belongs to a section that has always been noted for the patriotism of its people. His father, Daniel Shines Hill, a planter, educated in the academy conducted by his father, Professor Charles Applewhite Hill, married on November 15, 1835. His wife, who was born July 25, 1815, was a daughter of Geraldus Toole and his wife, Elizabeth King. Geraldus Toole was born in 1759, and survived until 1843. His wife, Elizabeth King, born about 1781, lived until 1857. Geraldus Toole was a son of Lawrence Toole, born in 1718, and died in 1760. He married Sabra Irwin, born 1718, died 1786. Sabra Irwin was sister of Colonel Henry Irwin, above mentioned. Lawrence Toole and the Irwins had moved to Edgecombe County, North Carolina, about 1750, from Hampton, Virginia. The Irwins

were Scotch, and the Tooles belong to the famous Irish clan of Toole, or O'Toole, as it is most commonly called.

Daniel Shines and Susan Irwin Hill were the parents of a large family. Their daughter, Sarah Louise, married M. S. Davis; Madaline Elizabeth married Hiram L. Best; Mary Pauline married Rev. John R. Brooks; Florence Monterey married Garland Jones; Doctor Charles G. Hill married, first Isabel Sloan Painter, and second, Mabel Painter; Isabel D. married Walter Stark; Carolina Toole married Harold C. Painter; Daniel Sehon married Florence Hartman; two children, Susan Rebecca and William Irwin, never married.

Doctor Charles G. Hill's early educational training was received at the Louisburg Academy founded by his grandfather; though his immediate teacher was M. S. Davis, A. M., one of the leading teachers of his day. He prepared young Hill for the sophomore class of the State University; but the reconstruction period falling on the heels of the Civil War prevented his receiving collegiate training. Turning his attention to the study of medicine, Doctor Hill read for a time in the office of Doctor J. E. Malone, of Louisburg, North Carolina; and in the fall of 1868 entered the Washington University Medical College in Baltimore, from which he was graduated in 1870, with the highest honors, receiving the first prize at commencement.

Immediately after graduation, Doctor Hill was elected resident physician of the Washington University Hospital (now known as the Mercy Hospital), corner of Calvert and Saratoga streets. While serving in this capacity, he established a successful treatment of sun stroke through inhalation of oxygen gas; and also discovered the peculiar toxic properties in oil of sassafras, both of these being noted in the medical journals of that period. The close confinement of the hospital did not agree with Doctor Hill, who had been devoted to horseback riding his whole life. So he abandoned that to establish a private practice in the small village of Hookstown, on the Reisterstown Road. A born improver, the name of Hookstown did not appeal to him, and so he became active and succeeded in changing its name to Arlington. His move into the country resulted as he had hoped, and he not only secured vigorous health by the outdoor life which he led, but built up a large practice. He has never given up this horseback riding, and his erect carriage and his snow white hair is a familiar sight at many of the meets of the fox-hunting clubs of which he is an enthusiastic member.

In 1879, he was called to be first assistant physician at the celebrated Mount Hope Retreat (for the insane), of which Doctor W. H. Stokes had been physician in chief since it was founded in 1840. Upon the death of Doctor Stokes, he was called upon to take his place, and has since filled it with great distinction. This famous institution, therefore, in its seventy-one years of life has had but two physicians in chief.

In the meantime, as far back as 1881, he became associated with the Baltimore Medical College as lecturer on nervous and mental diseases. In 1882, he was elected professor of anatomy and diseases of the mind; and in 1883, was made president of the college, with the chair of nervous and mental diseases, which he has retained up to the present time.

Doctor Hill has two strong qualities in a remarkable degree—he is never inactive in anything with which he is connected, and he is a good stayer. Since 1892, he has been a member and vice-president of the board of visitors of the Maryland School for Feebleminded. In 1895, after years of faithful service, he was elected president of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty. In 1896, he was president of the Southern Medico Psychological Society. In 1897, he was elected to the presidency of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society; in the same year, he was president of the old Union Medical Association of Pennsylvania, now discontinued. In 1899, he was elected president of the Baltimore County Medical Society. In 1905. he was president of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society. In 1906, at its meeting in Boston, the American Medico-Psychological Association elected him to the presidency. He has had the peculiar distinction of being the president of every local, State and national Society of which he has been a member.

When Troop A, of the Maryland National Guard was organized, at the time of the Spanish War, he was one of the charter members, entering as a private, but soon after appointed surgeon of the troop, with the rank of captain; and though often urged to take higher rank in the State Guard, he has consistently refused to take any title which would necessitate the severance of his connection with Troop A. In addition to the Medical Societies already mentioned, he was for twenty years a member of the old Athenaeum Club; and holds membership in the University Club, the Flint Club, the Churchman's Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the New Maryland Country

Club, the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, and the American Medical Association. In several of his clubs, he has served on the boards of governors.

In 1881, he patented an adjustable ice-creeper for horses; and has also patented a thill coupling for buggy shafts.

The record here given would indicate an extremely busy man, but Dr. Hill has found time to become an author, and many valuable medical and scientific articles have come from his pen. As some evidence of appreciation for the discovery of the comet of June 23, 1881, the A. S. Abell Company, proprietors of the *Baltimore Sun*, presented him with a handsome gold medal. Loyola College has honored him with the degree of A. M.

In the Masonic Fraternity, he is affiliated with all the various bodies from Blue Lodge to Temple.

Great and exacting as have been the demands upon him in a medical way, he has found time to be a developer. He conceived the idea of buying a tract of several hundred acres on the Western Maryland Railroad, and subdividing it into lots for building purposes. This was the beginning of suburban development around Baltimore, and what was then considered a "far away" farm is now the flourishing suburb of West Arlington. For the purpose of giving to some of these suburbanites city facilities, he organized and became president of what is now the Mount Washington Electric Light and Power Co.; and he has also served as president of the Canton Electric Light and Power Company—these were the first companies to supply electricity to Baltimore County. He became president, and the most active member, of the Edgecombe Park Land Company, which developed several hundred acres of land lying east of Park Heights, and now known as Edgecombe Park; and has also served as president of the Denmore Park Hotel and Water Company. He served as the first secretary, and as executive officer of the board of health of Baltimore County. It would be hard to find a man who, in sixty-two years of life, has done more work, or more useful work, than Charles G. Hill.

Doctor Hill has been twice married. His first wife was Isabel Sloan Painter, to whom he was married on November 6, 1877. Of this marriage, there were three sons: Doctor Charles Irwin Hill, now associated with his father; Dudley Sloan Hill, a resident of New York City, who married Ora Manning, daughter of the late Governor

Manning, of Iowa; and Geraldus Toole Hill, an attorney of the Baltimore Bar. His first wife died in 1882, leaving him with three small children; and on November 27, 1883, he married her sister, Mabel H. Painter—of this marriage, there are two living children: Doctor Milton Painter Hill, associated with his father; and Miss Gladys Hill, the only daughter.

Dr. Hill's political affiliation is with the Democratic party. Despite his busy life, he has found time for scientific reading, and has also read extensively along classical and biographical lines.

Dr. Hill's advice to the young man beginning life is that he should cultivate habits of attention—look from cause to effect—and practice strict integrity; try to be cheerful under all circumstances, and never to lose sight of the necessity for sympathy for one's fellow-men. Such a course of conduct will not only bring personal contentment, but will result in a useful life.

The Hill Coat of Arms is thus described: Sable, on a fesse argent, between three leopards passant-guardant, proper three escallops sable. Crest: In a wreath a reindeer's head, couped and erect, gules, collared and attired, or. Supporters: on the Dexter side a leopard proper, ducally collared and chained, or; on the sinister side, a reindeer, gules, ducally collared and chained and attired, or. Motto: "Ne tentes aut perfice."

JESSE DASHIELL PRICE

THE Honorable Jesse D. Price of Salisbury, has for quite a lengthy period been prominent in business circles of his section. In addition to this, of late years he has by reason of substantial public service grown in the estimation of the people so rapidly that he is recognized as excellent material for the great office of governor of the State.

Mr. Price was born in White Haven (then in Somerset, now Wicomico County), on August 15, 1863; son of Charles Wesley and Martha (Dashiell) Price. On both sides of the family, he comes from the most ancient Eastern Shore stock—the old records of the county showing the Prices to have been settled in Maryland as early as 1651, or within twenty years of the arrival of the first emigrant. The Dashiells came but little later, if any. His father was a merchant and a teacher.

Mr. Price was a delicate boy, and fortunately for him, had the benefit of country life up to the age of eleven, with small tasks to be performed on the farm, this contributing to the strengthening of his health. He attended the local public schools; and after leaving the high schools, began his business career as a clerk in 1882. By close attention to business, he so mastered his trade that in 1887, he was able to establish a retail shoe business in Salisbury. He was successful in this enterprise, which he conducted for a number of years, and then looked out for larger fields. He became interested in the manufacture of artificial ice; and in 1900, when he inaugurated the Crystal Ice Company, it was the beginning of the great plant now conducted under the name of the Salisbury Ice Company, of which he is treasurer and general manager. He was the founder of the Salisbury Lime and Coal Company; he retains his early interest in the shoe business, is president and a director in the E. H. White Shoe Company; is a director of the Wicomico Building and Loan Association and is vice-president of the People's National Bank. He is vice-president and treasurer of the Sussex Light and Power Company of Delaware. His business interests have prospered largely, and he is one of the strong men financially of his community—

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Jesse D. Price

but his business interests have been really the least part of his work. An earnest Democrat in his political beliefs—always interested in politics and in public affairs generally, he was finally induced to enter the city council of Salisbury, in which he served with the highest efficiency for six years. In 1903, he was elected by a considerable majority to the office of county treasurer for a term of four years. In 1907, Ex-Governor Jackson had been nominated for the State Senate and Mr. Price had been renominated unanimously for county treasurer. Governor Jackson's health failed before the election and he resigned from the ticket. Mr. Price was requested to allow his name to be substituted in place of Governor Jackson's which he consented to do. He had by this time become so strong that he was elected without difficulty to the term beginning 1908 and expiring 1912. He immediately took high position in the Senate. In the session of 1910, he was made chairman of the finance committee and floor leader—remarkable positions for a man's first term in the Senate. In that same session, he was made chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments. Perhaps no new member was ever more useful. He was the author of the reassessment law of the State, than which no more valuable act has been passed of late years. He was the author of an act providing for the State care of the insane; for the arranging of proper representation of the city of Baltimore; of an act known as the "Million Dollar Bridge Law," and other important measures. A measure of special interest to his own community was a bridge over the Nanticoke River at Sharptown. These comparatively short Eastern Shore streams are not like streams in the mountain sections, as they are nearly all tidal in character, and bridging one of them is, as a rule, something beyond the means of the local community. The section of country where Sharptown is located needed a bridge across this stream; the local people were not able to build it; they appealed to their Senator; he made a hard fight and won, and as an evidence of appreciation for his services in this direction, on Thursday, July 21, 1910, two thousand people congregated at Sharptown and gave him such an ovation as is seldom received by any public man during his lifetime—the rule in our country being to save the bouquets until one is dead.

Senator Gorman, president of the Senate; Congressman Covington and Senator Brewington united in tendering to Senator Price the most handsome compliments for his services in the State Senate.

He has now under contemplation a much more important work than anything he has yet undertaken—and that is nothing less than the reclamation of the vast areas of waste land in Maryland. Any one at all familiar with the Chesapeake Bay country can appreciate the enormous taxable values that would be added to the State by the reclamation of these waste lands, and the great increase in its productivity; and if Senator Price can carry forward to success this scheme, he will be entitled to a place among that class which now consists of the late United States Senator Broward of Florida, who was father of the plan under which five million acres of swamp land in The Everglades are now being reclaimed.

In addition to all this, Senator Price is a sturdy champion of biennial elections in the State of Maryland. He is a steward in the Southern Methodist Church, in the welfare of which he takes a most active interest. He holds membership in the Order of Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Heptasophs and the Maccabees.

On November 27, 1889, Mr. Price was married to Miss Sallie B. Amiss, daughter of a Methodist clergyman, and of this marriage there is living one daughter, Miss Ruth Price.

RICHARD HYNSON

THE Hynson family has been identified with the Eastern Shore of Maryland since 1650. The first names appearing are those of Richard, Thomas and George. Apparently Thomas was the first to come. He settled in Kent Island in 1650; was then twenty-nine years old, and was clerk of the county in 1652. From that time down to the present, no family on the Eastern Shore has been more prominent, and none has contributed a larger number of useful men. The Hynsons have both multiplied and prospered. From the beginning, they were large land owners, and the records of this family in Kent County alone, if carried out in detail, would fill a large volume.

The name in England appears to have been spelled Hinson, but the spelling used by the Maryland family appears in the old records with the first comer, and this spelling has been adhered to by the Maryland family. Neither Burke, Baring-Gould, nor Barber, English authorities, use the spelling of Hynson, and it was therefore probably adopted arbitrarily by some branch of the family prior to the movement across the water. The late Richard Hynson, the subject of this sketch, was born at Poplar Neck, near Chestertown, in January, 1820, and died October 23, 1889, in Chestertown. He was a son of Major Thomas Bowers Hynson and his wife Ann Dunn. Thomas B. Hynson served as an officer in the War of 1812. The Dunn family, to which Mr. Hynson's mother belonged, is also one of the old families of Kent County.

Richard Hynson was reared in the country, and, his parents being wealthy, he had no occasion to work; but they were wise enough to make the growing boy do enough work to keep him healthy. There were no difficulties in the way of his obtaining an education. He attended the local schools and an academy in Pennsylvania; read law in the office of Judge John B. Eccleston of Chestertown, who was a cousin of his father; was an extensive general reader, partial to history; and outside of his profession a man widely informed. He was admitted to the bar in his native town in 1843, and from that

time to his death, forty-six years later, practiced his profession steadily. A man of natural ability, and with a strong liking for his profession, he steadily rose until he was recognized as one of the leaders of the bar on the Eastern Shore, and was concerned on one side or the other with much of the important litigation of his day. His ability was recognized at the capital by his appointment as a State director for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and for the House of Correction. He also served as a director of the Chestertown Railroad. Mr. Hynson never sought and never desired public office. He was primarily a good citizen and a good business man, with enough wisdom to know that small reward attached to public service. He was one of the organizers and directors of the Kent National Bank; was a member of the board of visitors and governors of Washington College of Chestertown. Mr. Hynson was during the greater part of his life a most earnest church worker, and for many years served as a vestryman of the Episcopal Church, with which the family has been identified for generations. In early life, his political affiliation was with the Whig party. After the dissolution of that party, he affiliated with the Democratic organization, and for the remainder of his life voted with that party.

In 1843, the year he was admitted to the bar, he was married to Caroline L. Marsh of Philadelphia, a daughter of Elias and Mary L. (Eccleston) Marsh. Elias Marsh was a merchant. His wife was a sister of Judge Eccleston and Samuel Eccleston who was an archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church. Of Mr. Hynson's marriage there were seven children born, of whom four survived him: Mrs. William M. Sly; Miss Caroline L. Hynson; Mrs. Edward Rogers of Delaware; and Richard Dunn Hynson of Chestertown, since deceased.

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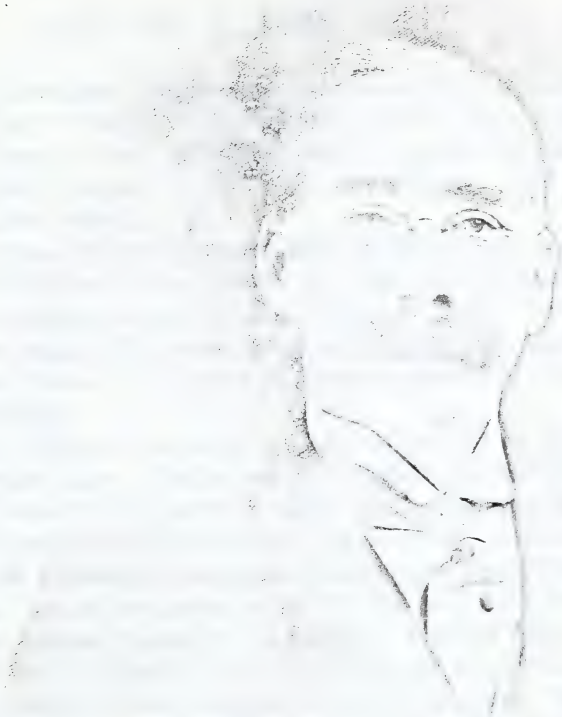

Yours truly
Jay Williams

JAY WILLIAMS

AMONG the prominent attorneys of the present day in Salisbury, is Jay Williams, who was born within three miles of that town on June 28, 1859; son of Luther M. and Eleanor W. Williams. Luther M. Williams was a farmer, and an industrious, pious and upright man.

The family derives its descent from John Williams, who came from England in 1736, and settled about six miles east of Laurel, Delaware. On the maternal side of Mr. Williams' family, Judge Wooten, a former judge of the superior court of Delaware, was a relative, and Jacob Moore, who served as attorney-general of Delaware, was a first cousin.

In youth Mr. Williams was rather a frail boy, partial to reading and to mechanical toys. During school vacations, he did light work on the farm, suited to his strength, which was beneficial to him physically, and induced habits of industry. Up to the age of eleven, he had the benefit of his mother's counsels, which he now appreciates at their full value; but at that period of his life she died. He combined some rather unusual tastes in his studies. He was fond of both mathematics and languages, and had a pronounced partiality for history. It is rather a rare thing to find one who likes both mathematics and languages. Mr. Williams has never cared for either fiction or poetry. He was graduated from the Salisbury High School in 1876, and then entered St. John's College, at Annapolis, winning his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1880. He took a post-graduate course at Wesleyan University in 1881, but did not complete the course, owing to an attack of scarlet fever.

He read law from 1881 to 1884 in the office of the late Thomas Humphreys, of Salisbury, State Senator from that district, and was admitted to the bar in 1884, after passing a written examination before a committee appointed by the court. His life since that time has been that of an active practitioner of the law, and in his profession he has won a substantial measure of success, representing Salisbury National Bank, Wicomico Building and Loan Association, and other

corporations, besides his individual clients. But for the attack of illness in 1881, which disarranged his plans, Mr. Williams would probably have drifted into another course of life. As he has done fairly well in the legal profession, the attack which he then looked upon as a misfortune may not have been such in fact.

A Republican in his political beliefs, he has never taken active part in politics, and is not a straight-out partisan, having voted the Democratic ticket on occasions; and being, in fact, what might be classed an Independent Republican. He is partial to driving as a recreation, and takes regularly drives through the country around Salisbury. Mr. Williams is an active church worker, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, filling the offices of treasurer and recording steward of the Asbury Church in Salisbury. In his profession, he is what is classed as a "business lawyer"—that is, one whose principal work is confined to office practice.

Speaking of his career, he says that he regrets that he has not had time to read more, and become a better speaker and trial lawyer. While this may be his personal feeling, it does not follow that he would have been any more successful as a lawyer if he had taken that line. Indeed, in the present day the business lawyers are the most successful men of the profession. He attributes what success he has attained to promptness, carefulness, and energetic attention to every matter intrusted to him. He says he has found it profitable to be absolutely sincere and thoroughly honest in his dealings with all men—the weak and ignorant, as well as the strong and learned. In drawing from his own experience, he judges that the same methods would win, and the same results be obtained by other young men who have their way to make in life.

On January 30, 1890, Mr. Williams was married to A. Blanche Catlin, daughter of Alexander W. Catlin of Wicomico County; and to them has been born a son, Arthur Everett Williams, now a student in St. John's College, at Annapolis, where he is taking the full Latin scientific course, for the degree of A.B. Upon his graduation there, he will take the full course in the Law Department of Yale University, for the degree of LL.B.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Maryland Bar Association.

Reference has been made in an earlier paragraph to the immigrant, John Williams. This Williams family appears to have been of Welsh origin, but is recorded in the College of Arms as having

settled in St. Stithians, Cornwall, as early as 1654. John Williams, son of Richard and Elizabeth, was born at St. Stithians, in February, 1658, and settled at Burncase House, near Gwennep, in 1715. He had a son, Michael, born in 1730, who married at Curry, Cornwall, in 1752. John Williams, with his wife Rachel, emigrated from England during the reign of George II, probably about 1736, as the records at Georgetown, Delaware, show the grant of the lands on which he settled in that year. His children were: George Edmund, Joshua, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Samuel. Samuel, son of John, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, February 22, 1750. He was the youngest son of his father. The children of Samuel were: John, George, Mathias, Isaac, Elijah and Ebenezer. John, son of Samuel, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, December 12, 1779. His children were: James, Mary, Elizabeth, Luther, Catherine and Leah. Luther, son of John, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, March 1, 1810. His children were: William Luther, Stansbury Jacob, Isaac, John Brinkley, Elizabeth Caroline, James Merrell, Martha Jane, Lucretia Ellen, Eliza Catherine, Alonzo Luther, and Jay, subject of this sketch, and the youngest child. Mr. Jay Williams is therefore in the fifth generation from the immigrant.

The coat of arms of this branch of the Williams family is described as follows:

Crest: Semi-eagle, azure, with wings elevated sable. Arms: Vair, three crescents or, quartering sable, a spear in fesse between three crescents each wing charged with four bezants.

Motto—Nil desperandum.

Seats: Trequllow, Cornwall; Heator Court, Devon; Club Carlton, Windham.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON JONES

JUDGE ROBLEY D. JONES of Snow Hill, like the large majority of prominent Eastern Shore men, is a native of that section, born in Newark, Worcester County, December 31, 1860. His parents were Doctor Charles P. and Catherine D. (Gray) Jones. His father was a practicing physician, notable for his industrious, studious habits and the piety of his life. Outside of his profession, he served the people of his county as one of their commissioners, and was for a time chief judge of the orphan's court. He also was at one time local health officer.

The family is descended on the paternal side from the Welsh Jones', who settled in Somerset County in the early years of the eighteenth century. On the maternal side, the descent is from the English Grays, who first settled in Somerset County; and his mother's branch of the family moved to Matthews County, Virginia, where she was living at the time of her marriage.

Judge Jones recalls that he was an average boy; reared on the farm; partial to hunting and fishing, but yet fond of school and of reading. At one time or other, he performed most of the tasks which fall to boys on a farm. Having a strong love for animals, he found care of stock a most attractive pursuit. He was fortunate in his parents—both of them looking after him and inculcating good principles. He recalls that his mother was ambitious for her children, exhorting them to set up high standards, intellectually and morally, and to strive for definite attainment. His education was not obtained without difficulty, as he had to labor with defective eye sight. In his earlier years he became partial to history, biography and the Bible, and these have constituted his most helpful sources of reading outside of his professional studies. He was educated at the Snow Hill High School, and in 1880 became himself a school master, as principal of Girdletree Public School, where he remained one year, and then conducted a school at Stockton for two years. In the meantime, he was reading law under the instruction of the law firm of Covington and Wilson; in 1883 he entered the law school of the Uni-

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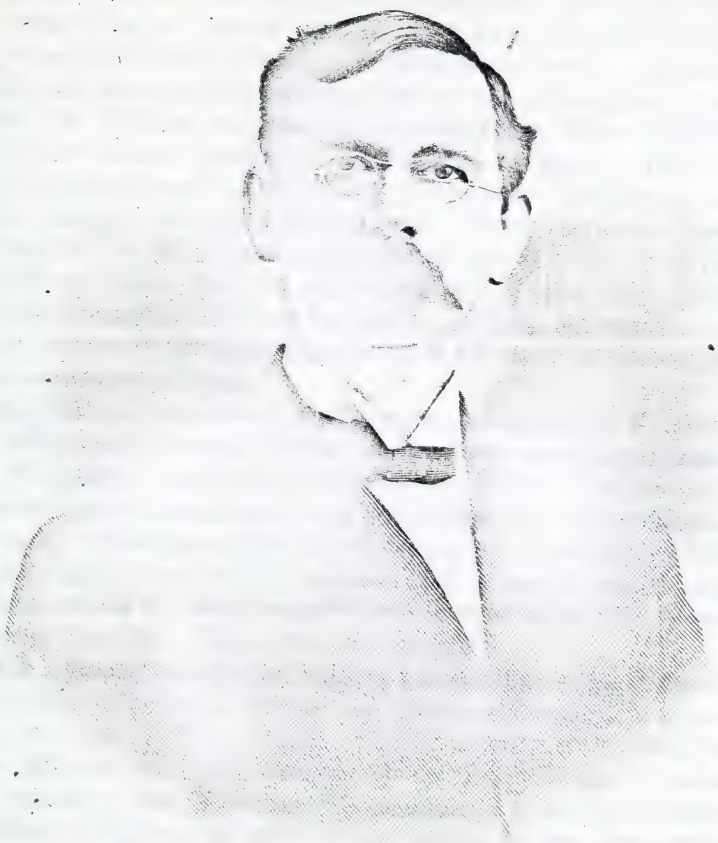

B.F. Johnson Inc. Washington D.C.

Yours truly,
Bobby Jones

versity of Virginia, and in the spring of 1884 was admitted to the bar, both in Virginia and Maryland. He established himself in the practice of his profession in the county seat of his native county and won early recognition as a sound and strong lawyer. In 1891, Judge Jones was elected State's attorney for Worcester County; re-elected in 1895, and again in 1899, making twelve years of service in that position. In 1907, he was elected a member of the House of Delegates in the General Assembly. He resigned on May 1, 1908, to accept an appointment tendered him by Governor Crothers as an associate judge of the first judicial circuit. Serving out that unexpired term, in the fall of 1909 he was elected by the people for a full term of fifteen years, which he is now serving. Should Judge Jones live out his term, his service on the bench combined with his service as State's attorney will make a period of thirty years of connection with the courts of his State.

Judge Jones is an earnest church worker, prominent in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1904 was a lay delegate to the Wilmington Conference which met at Dover, Delaware. In 1908, his brethren honored him with an election as a lay delegate to the General Conference of the Church which met in Baltimore, this being the highest honor which can come to a layman of that church.

On December 22, 1897, Judge Jones was married to Miss Louisa Richardson Franklin. They have one daughter.

He is a strong fraternalist, holding membership in the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the Order of Elks. While at the University of Virginia, he became affiliated with Eta Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, and yet retains his connection with that society. His political affiliation through life has been with the Democratic party.

In looking back over his own life, the Judge rates as of first importance in his career the training which he had at home. The influences of his school life appear to have been appreciable factors; and these early influences combined with his own study, and with contact with other men in the active pursuits of life, have shaped his career. His present position on the bench will naturally release him from any obligation to render party service; but his career as a faithful prosecutor, and for the past two years as a most capable judge, has been most creditable to the party to which he belongs—and it is

the record of public service rendered by good party men that commends political parties to the independent voters, who today hold the balance of power in our country.

Judge Jones' life has been spent in one county. He has stayed by the old hearthstone and fought his way upward in the midst of the people who have known him from boyhood. His present position justifies the statement that his life has been one of efficiency, of rectitude, and of good citizenship.

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B F Johnson Pic Washington D C

Yours Truly

J. W. Fritch

JOHN WILLIAM LEITCH

DOCTOR JOHN WILLIAM LEITCH of Huntingtown, Calvert County, a leading citizen of his section, was born in the village where he now lives on August 2, 1870; son of William I. and Sarah E. (Lyons) Leitch. His father was a very prominent man. A farmer by occupation, he varied that with school-teaching; served as justice of the peace and as clerk of the county court. Notwithstanding his prominence, he was a retiring man by temperament; courteous to everyone, and of very studious habits.

The Leitch family is of Scottish origin, long known in that country; and their coat of arms is described by Burke, the great British authority, showing that the family was of honorable station in the old country. Members of the family immigrated to the new country of America in the first half of the seventeenth century. During the Revolutionary War, one member of the family who was a direct ancestor of Doctor Leitch, was a major in the Continental army, and for a time was an aide on Washington's staff.

As a boy, Doctor Leitch was not strong; but reared in the country—fond of country life, he acquired strength as he grew up. He was given light chores to do on the farm, and was well trained by his parents, who allotted him specific tasks which had to be done daily in a certain time, in order that he might acquire the habit of work and promptness—and he recognizes now that this has been one of the most beneficial influences of his life. Along with a boy's fondness for outdoor sports, he had a decided taste for books. He attended the country schools; and arriving at manhood, and deciding to enter the medical profession, he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore in 1893. Prior to that, he had for a period taught school in his native village. He was graduated from the medical college in 1896, and in that same year established himself in the practice of his profession in his home community. He won an immediate success, and in the intervening years has built up a large practice and is recognized not only as a most capable physician, but as one of the strong men of the county.

On December 17, 1902, Doctor Leitch was married to Miss Emily Gertrude Colton, daughter of Frank L. and Nellie T. (Vandewerker) Colton. They have five children: Elizabeth Helen; Mary Eva; John W.; Gertrude, and Margaret Colton Leitch.

Dr. Leitch is affiliated with all the medical societies, such as the County, State and American Medical Associations, and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He has held the position of Councillor of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, and secretary of the County Society. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Church. His practice naturally gives him much exercise. Outside of that, he finds recreation in hunting and fishing. Politically, he has been identified since he became of voting age with the Democratic party.

His standard of life is simple and brief. He believes in and practices for himself, good habits, good associates—and Work. He has no other code to commend to the young man who wants to make a success of his life.

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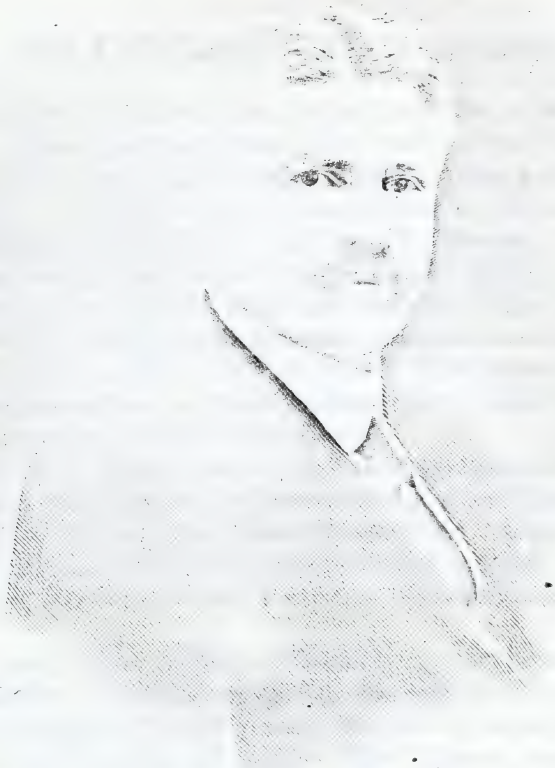

Yours truly,
H. Greeley

HARRY GOLDSBOROUGH WATSON

AMONG the natives of Maryland achieving distinction in other sections, Doctor Harry G. Watson, M.A., M.D., of New York City, yet in the prime of his manhood, physical and mental, deserves high place. He was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in Queen Anne County, son of John G. and Mary E. Watson. The Eastern Shore has been a great nursery of good men. It has contributed immensely to the material, moral and intellectual life of the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore. Numbers of its sons have gone farther afield and have won their way in Philadelphia and New York, while descendants of these Eastern Shore families are found scattered over every section of our country.

The Watsons are of English descent, and we know that families of this name were settled both on the Western and Eastern Shore of Maryland as early as 1688—James Watson having been a constable in Old Kent in 1688, and other Watsons are known to have been located in Charles, St. Mary's and Baltimore Counties as early as 1673.

John G. Watson, father of Doctor Watson, was in his earlier days a school teacher. Later he engaged in business pursuits and served as county treasurer of Queen Anne. He was an industrious man, energetic both in speech and action. The Wilmers, another old Eastern Shore family, with which the Watsons are connected, have been especially notable in the work of the Episcopal Church. the family having given to that church two bishops and a half dozen prominent clergymen.

Doctor Watson was reared in the village of Centreville. He was a healthy boy, fond of reading and of flowers. He passed through the schools of the village; entered Western Maryland College, and was graduated in 1889, with the degree A. B., to which was added the degree A. M. in 1892. Between 1889 and 1892, he was connected with the Western Maryland College as director of the Yingling Gymnasium, and principal of the Preparatory Department. He then became instructor of gymnastics in Yale University; and while

holding that position, studied medicine in the medical department of the University, and was graduated as a doctor in 1898. In that same year he took a special course in Berlin, Germany, in some of the famous clinics of that city, and again studied in Berlin in 1910. The next two years he was connected with St. Mark's Hospital in New York; and since that time has been in the active practice of his profession in that city. That he is a busy and successful man is proven by the fact that he holds numerous hospital and educational positions, in addition to his work as a specialist in diseases of the stomach. These positions at the present moment are as follows: attending physician St. Mark's Hospital; visiting gastroenterologist, St. Mark's Hospital Dispensary; instructor in Medicine (stomach) New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; assistant in Medicine (stomach) Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary.

Doctor Watson has been a contributor to medical journals on occasion, and his article entitled "A Morning at Bier's Clinic in Berlin," published in *American Medicine* in Number 3 of Volume VI, and handsomely illustrated, is of great interest, not only to professional men, but to the layman who is unfamiliar with the usual polysyllabic terms employed by doctors—apparently to keep the general public from coming to a knowledge of the secrets of the profession. Evidently Doctor Watson has no secrets to hide, for he writes in plain English, and most entertainingly.

As an incident of his career, it may be mentioned that, while teaching in Western Maryland College during the earlier years of his life he read law and was admitted to the bar in Maryland, but never entered upon the practice of the profession.

In his college days, Doctor Watson was much given to athletics, serving as captain of the football and baseball teams at the Western Maryland College; and as instructor in gymnastics in Yale University, was naturally given to athletics. All indications now point to the fact that his time is too much taken up in trying to put the disabled into an athletic condition to give much attention to personal athletics.

He is a Democrat in his political affiliations; a member of the Maryland Society of New York, and a communicant of the Methodist Protestant Church. In his reading, outside of his medical studies, Cooper, Irving and Longfellow are his favorite authors—and certainly no man could have a higher literary taste.

Doctor Watson was married on October 14, 1903, to Adelaide Marie Erichs, daughter of H. W. Erichs of New York.

For the young man entering upon the work of life, he lays down a simple, practical code. First, he would have him cultivate the "sound mind in the sound body;" maintain a cheerful spirit; work hard; take yearly vacations; travel as much as possible—and marry a German-American girl, which is an indirect way of saying that the Doctor has not found marriage a failure.

He is a self-made man in the best sense of the word; for after passing through the academic courses in the Western Maryland College, the rest of his education has been obtained by his own efforts —and the thoroughness of that training has been proven by his career in the ten years that he has been in the active practice of the noble profession which he has adopted as a vocation.

DAVID JOHN LEWIS

THE Congressional Directory gives the following summary of Mr. Lewis:

"David John Lewis, Democrat, of Cumberland, born May 1, 1869, at Nuttall's Bank, Center County, Pennsylvania, near Osceola, of Welsh parents, Richard Lloyd Lewis, and Catherine Watkins Lewis, who migrated to Pennsylvania from Wales. Began coal mining at Houtzdale, Pennsylvania, when nine years of age, and removing to Allegany County, Maryland, continued at mining until April 20, 1892, when he was admitted to the bar of Allegany, where he has since practiced. Pursued his occupation as a miner and his studies in Law and Latin at same time, and was coached in Law by Hon. B. A. Richmond and in Latin by Rev. John W. Nott, D.D. Married to Florida M. Bohn, 1893, and elected to Maryland Senate in 1901. Elected to 62d Congress over Brainherd H. Warner, Jr., Republican, by majority of 682."

A contemporary publication gives the following character and biographical sketch of Mr. Lewis' life:

"Down in the black depths of a coal mine, by the wavering light of his cap lamp, David J. Lewis studied law. At night, when he went home sleepy from the sweat and the bad air, he studied again. But he fell asleep so often that he had to hold the book in such a position that it hurt his arm. It kept him awake and he became a lawyer.

That was when he was nineteen years old. He is forty-one now and the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Sixth district, but in those forty-one years have been crowded a fight for education and advancement which, had he wavered at any time, would have driven him back to the mine hole.

And he has formed the habit of study and advancement and he cannot give up. He is a lawyer with an established practice at Cumberland, but going to Congress means to him the realization of a hope he has had since the black days in the mine.

David J. Lewis

Just as he burrowed his way through the coal, so has he burrowed his way through life, leaving the non-essentials on the side; shouldering through days of discouragement to the goal. And always he has reached the goal because he fought square, never put his heel on the head of another to rise and has never forgotten the days in the mine.

Lewis believes legislation directly affects the happiness of the people and he says it slowly, like a student, because he believes it after studying all the legislation of the world.

A MAN AMONG MEN

There is something tremendously paradoxical about "Davie" Lewis, as many of his friends call him. He came to Baltimore yesterday and walked about and only his friends stopped him. No one else recognized the game fighter who is now in the last throes of a battle for victory in the Sixth district, where the change of one vote counts so much.

"Davie" Lewis is not calculated to be conspicuous in a crowd unless the crowd is sitting down. He is hardly five feet tall, and standing he has to look up at his fellows. But sitting you forget his height; you even forget the broad heavy shoulders that blot out the back of his chair, and you see only his face, and seeing his face means knowing him intimately.

The forty-one years of struggle have left the imprint of lines on his face and have strengthened the hands that he holds tightly clasped as he talks; but it is the clean-shaven mouth that opens and shuts like a safe deposit vault and the gray eyes that are straight and unwavering that tell his story better than he can tell it himself.

He got that open face from his Welsh parents, and he has never tried to put a veil over it. If Lewis was crooked, you could tell it in a minute. His face is the kind that registers what is going on inside of him better than he knows himself. If he wanted to go to Congress to drink tea or if he wanted to go there to put through some erratic measure, it would tell.

MINER WHEN NINE YEARS OLD

He was born in a log cabin, and, while you pause here to think of Lincoln, watch again and again how the resemblance strikes you—

up in Osceola, Pennsylvania. He was the oldest boy of a family of five. His parents had emigrated from Wales, and his father was a miner. When Lewis was nine years old there were five children, and he had to go to work.

People pass laws now to keep children out of work until they are fourteen years of age, but "Davie" Lewis, without a day of school, shouldered a pick and shovel one morning with his father and went down into the mine. The coal he mined was worth about $10 a month wages to him, and that meant $10 more groceries at the company store.

Lewis tells this story as if it was the usual thing, and he did not think it was strange when he says, almost apologetically:

"I guess I might have gained some education when I was ten years old because they had a strike in the mine and I was out six months, but I wanted to play. I had worked pretty hard in the mine."

He had gone into the mine every morning at the gray hour, and down below he worked all day in the damp darkness with his father. He came out of the hole in the evening when the light was fading. That six months of light was new to him and he wanted to play; a nine year-old boy—and he wanted to play.

But soon after that strike the desire for knowledge, which was to lead him probably to a seat in Congress, came. The darkness and sombreness of the mine made him thoughtful. Somehow when he was four years old his mother had taught him to read, and he conned paper back novels at nights until he fell asleep, but the desire came now for something else.

He heard a miner one day tell another that in the West the Indians were being pushed farther and farther toward the sunset, but that the United States ran clear around the world. Lewis had never heard of the Pacific Ocean, and he wondered how big the country was. He dropped his baseball to listen to the men talk. He borrowed school books and read them, mastered them and hunted for more.

DELVES INTO HISTORY AND PHYSICS

When he was twelve years old his mother died, and from then until he was sixteen he had to help keep house and work during the day. He had little time for reading, but at sixteen went to the

Stanton territory in the hard-coal region to look for work, and here his accumulating desire for knowledge was fired one day.

He bought a copy of Macaulay's Essays and two books on physics at a book store for a nickel, and he read one of the books on physics that night. And then for three years he read everything he could find. He delved into astronomy, histories of the world and political science. One day he was buried in a pile of slag and they dug him out for dead. When they took his clothes off they found a book on physics.

He went to the Schuylkill region. He was restless. He says now he hardly knew what ailed him. He was dissatisfied. He worked all day relentlessly waiting to get home to read, and then he was so tired he fell asleep. He read all the books he could find about Schuylkill, and then went back home.

Some of his enemies up in the Sixth district—because every man who ever amounts to anything has enemies—say he has socialistic tendencies, but if he was going to be a Socialist he would have been an out and out one when he was eighteen. He saw the coal operators running "company stores"—the miners called them "Pluck Me" stores that charged $1 for six pounds of sugar and took all the miner's wages for the little food they sold him. If he did not deal in a company store, he could not get work.

He resented this, but he was reading Daniel Webster then, and the calm reasoning of Webster was the beacon light for the miner boy. He figured it out that it did not need a revolution to do away with that store. And it didn't. He has lived to see many of them disappear. And it was down in the deep hole thinking of Webster that he first wanted to go to Congress.

HOPED TO GO TO CONGRESS

Nobody knew what Davie Lewis was doing. "The Kid" they sometimes called him because he was so small, but most of them called him "Davie" then and do yet. They never poked fun at him, because while "The Kid" was little the picking had broadened his shoulders and he could hit an awful blow. But he preferred not to fight. The habit of the scholar was strong even then. And so, in the solitude of the mine he hoped that some day he would be a Congressman.

At eighteen he went to Mount Savage. He had joined the Knights of Labor by this time and because Davie was square and because he would willingly write a letter for a miner who could not write the miners loved him. And Davie made his maiden speech in the Knights of Labor. He did not rant and squeal about the wrongs of the workingman. He talked mildly like a scholar, and he said that the proper candidates would mean better laws.

And then the miners knew why Davie read so much. And they were proud of him. One night he went to Cumberland with his lodge and made a speech there. He was called on suddenly and he arose nervously, but when he had forgotten himself some of the fruits of those long nights of study came out.

BEGAN TO STUDY LAW

There was a man named Donnelly in the meeting. He was a typesetter on a newspaper and he liked Davie because of the speech. After the meeting he asked him if he would not like to study law.

"That was the greatest moment of my life," says Mr. Lewis. "I had thought that maybe I could be a cabinetmaker if I saved $200, but—to be a lawyer. It was wonderful. I had read of lawyers, but I had never seen one."

But Davie was to suffer even greater pangs. Donnelly told Mr. Benjamin A. Richmond about him, and Mr. Richmond sent for the young miner.

"You want to study law?" he asked him.

"Yes sir," said Davie.

"Do you know any languages?"

"I know a little Welsh," said Davie.

Mr. Lewis knows now why Mr. Richmond turned away and laughed, but it was serious to the mining boy, standing there, quavering, on the threshold of a new life and talking to a lawyer.

WORKED WHILE OTHERS SLEPT

The result was that Davie went home with a copy of Kent's Commentaries. He was delirious almost, he says, and carried the volume like a sacred text. Then for four years he studied law. He worked all day in the mine and at night when he got home he studied. Many times when things just would not get clear he took a book into

the mines with him and in the breathing spaces, by the dim light of he lantern on his cap, he worked out the problems.

But his greatest trial was staying awake. Tired from work, he would fall asleep. Finally he held the book so that it ached the muscles in his arms, and then he stayed awake. Nights there were when everybody and everything seemed to tell him to quit. Men told him that he was tackling too big a job.

But he stuck on. He says, "a saint" had come into his life. It was Rev. John W. Nott, the Episcopal minister at Mount Savage, now an aged man. Dr. Nott taught the miner boy Latin and cheered him on. But it was a hard fight. He had to set his teeth and put his head down and hit the line hard. Harder than those who talk about such things ever do hit the line, but Davie won.

And on April 20, 1892, a miner with his Sunday suit on was admitted to the Cumberland bar. When he walked out a lawyer the miners told it underground. It went over the mountains into the hard coal region and down into West Virginia. "The Kid"—they still called him—had won.

"INSURGED" FROM REPUBLICANS

From that day he took his place as a lawyer with a duty to perform. Men who liked this spunk gave him their business, but he always had time to spare for a poor miner with no money. And he liked politics, or perhaps was interested in politics is better. His father was a Republican and so was Davie until 1896, and then he "insurged."

"I saw then," he says, "what the present-day Insurgents see now. The old standpat element of the Republican party would obstruct the path of every piece of legislation that would make people happier—that would help them to live. Then Bryan came in 1896 and I liked his policies of legislation, and I have been a Democrat."

TO THE STATE SENATE IN 1901

In 1901 Lewis was nominated for the State Senate on the Democratic ticket and he won by 250. McKinley had just previously carried it by 1,500, but the miners and the people trusted him because they knew him. He saved Allegany County $3,500 by local reforms and he put a bill through making it mandatory for the com-

pensation of miners for injuries incurred while at work. It was declared unconstitutional.

But Lewis did not stop. He was a full-grown man then, nearing forty, and he had been fighting too long. It was his first public office, but when he ended his term in the Senate he never gave up. He lobbied for a bill at the last Legislature which levies a tax on mine owners and mine operators as well.

The money is held in trust by the county treasurer. When a miner is killed his people get $1,500. If he is hurt, he gets $1 a day.

RAN AGAINST PEARRE

In 1908 he ran against Colonel Pearre for Congress. He carried Allegany County, but the people in the other part of the district did not think he had a chance. This last time he accepted the nomination again and he has made a campaign that is like him.

He speaks on the tariff. It took him two months to prepare that speech and David Lewis knows when he starts to talk. If anybody in the audience questions a single detail, Lewis knows. He learned to think in the sombreness of the mines—to think and think deeply—and he is, after all, a student—thinking what is best.

And now after Davie has studied and fought since he was nine years old—throwing up the coal of ignorance, climbing, climbing and never allowing anything or anybody to interfere with the one aim—to know what was right and act straight—the people of the Sixth district are talking of him and the votes will tell."—*Sun*, October 25, 1910.

"Mr. Lewis *was* elected to Congress, carrying the Sixth District in the election of 1910, the first time it has been carried by a Democrat since the election of General William M. McKaig in 1892."

"Mr. Lewis as a member of Congress has been assigned to the Labor, and Military Committees; has introduced a measure for the automatic compensation of accidents on railways, and the bill for the elimination of the express companies and the creation of a system of postal express articulating rural and suburban points with the railways through the rural delivery system, at rates greatly reduced from express company charges. His speeches on parliamentary reform, to secure a deliberative House, and on postal express, have received nation wide attention."

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B.F. Johnson Inc. Washington D.C.

Yours Truly

A. B. Hargett

PETER LILBURN HARGETT

ONE of the most prominent, and also most useful of the business men of Frederick City in the present, is Peter Lilburn Hargett; a native of Frederick County, born on the farm known as "Castle Henry," on December 12, 1852; son of Samuel and Eleanor (Burns) Hargett. His people were among the early German settlers of Frederick County about one hundred and fifty years ago. Peter Hargett sailed from Rotterdam, in the ship *Two Brothers* in 1750, and was the great-great grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father was by occupation a farmer—a substantial citizen who served as a county commissioner and magistrate. On the maternal side of the family, Mr. Hargett's mother's name indicates Scotch origin.

The family name of Hargett is very rare, and its derivation uncertain beyond the fact that originally it was probably Saxon, and in modern times may be derived either from Germany or England.

Mr. Hargett was a healthy country boy, whose time was divided between attendance upon the schools and the ordinary labors of a boy on a farm. He was well educated in the public schools and the Frederick College. His life was spent on the farm until he was twenty-five years old, when he located in Frederick in 1877 as a member of the hardware firm of P. L. Hargett and Company, composed of himself and three brothers. The history of that firm during its thirty-three years of existence has been one of continuous success. Mr. Hargett has developed business capacity of a high order, and has been uniformly successful in his ventures. The best work perhaps of his life, and which is a result of his farm training, is the silo which he and others have devised. At the Jamestown Exposition the silo offered by him took the first prize. In 1903, in connection with his brother, Douglass H. Hargett, he organized the Economy Silo and Tank Company, of which D. H. Hargett was president, and Peter L. Hargett, treasurer and manager. D. H. Hargett died in 1908, and the business was then reorganized and called The Economy Silo and Manufacturing Company, with Mr. P. L. Hargett as president and manager. Our people are just beginning to appreciate fully

the importance of the work of the farmer and the necessity for the proper development and improvement of our farms. The silo is an important feature in modern farm life, and Mr. Hargett by presenting an improvement in this necessary adjunct to intelligent farming, has rendered a distinct public service. For many years he has been connected with the Frederick County Agricultural Society, and is now its vice-president.

But the hardware business and the silo represent but a small part of his business activities. He is president of the Jefferson and Frederick Turnpike Road Company, which having been purchased by the State was made part of the State System of Good Roads on August 20, 1910; treasurer of the Berlin and Lovettsville Bridge Company; treasurer of the Hygeia Ice Company, and director of the Citizens National Bank, succeeding his brother, Douglass H. Hargett, in four offices upon the death of the latter in 1908.

Mr. Hargett is an active member of the Republican party, and takes a keen interest in political life, being now one of the sitting members from Frederick County of the Maryland House of Delegates, and elected by a large majority. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Elks. His church relationship is with the Reformed Church.

He has never grown away from the love of the soil. Even as a boy he loved the farm life, and though the larger half of his life has been spent in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, he has always retained an affection for the land and kept an interest, owning now a good farm near Frederick, which he operates successfully and which gives him the sort of recreation which he best likes. As a farmer, as a business man, as a public man, he has set an excellent example of good citizenship, has practiced a rigid integrity in all his transactions, and has won the absolute confidence and esteem of the community with which his family have been identified for generations.

Mr. Hargett has never married.

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Very truly yours
Geo. E. Hill

JOHN THOMAS HILL

IN THE north end of Ireland there dwells a people whom we know as "Scotch-Irish." This little people has never been a nation—has never been powerful—has never been numerous. And, yet it has written its deeds upon the pages of history in such fashion that men now study them with a sense of awe, that so small a people could accomplish so great things. The dominant strain was Scotch. What the Scotch blood lacked was supplied by an infusion of the Irish; and what these two lacked was supplied by yet smaller infusion of the English. We have thus a composite people; a people with strenuous religious convictions, and as a result of their religious convictions, the stronger and better qualities of the races from which these people sprung were preserved, and the weaker qualities eliminated. No man can read of the deeds of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in defense of their religious liberties, without being thrilled. In the making of America this little people has contributed a part entirely out of proportion to numbers. In Pennsylvania, in Virginia, in the Carolinas, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, where the blood is mostly found, it has been ever in the front rank of progress. The best of our pioneers came from this stock—the sternest champions of civil liberty came from this stock. The statement is credited to General Washington that in a dark hour of the Revolutionary struggle, he said: "If defeated everywhere else, I will make my last stand for liberty among the Scotch-Irish of my native Virginia." It was a Scotch-Irishman who was the ranking colonel at the famous battle of King's Mountain, the turning point of the Revolutionary War in the South. One of the most colossal figures in our War between the States, Stonewall Jackson, was a Scotch-Irishman. The strongest figure in the War of 1812, and later one of the most notable Presidents our country ever had, was the Scotch-Irishman, Andrew Jackson. Sam Houston, the hero of Texan independence, and one of the greatest figures in our history, was also Scotch-Irish. Instances could be multiplied without number, but these are enough.

Of this stock comes John Thomas Hill, vice-president of R. C. Hoffman and Company, Incorporated, of Baltimore, whose residence is

at Roland Park. Mr. Hill was born in Baltimore on September 19, 1856; son of Samuel and Mary J. Hill. His father was an industrious man of retiring disposition, born in Coleraine, County Antrim, Ireland, and came to Baltimore in 1848. Mr. Hill's mother was born near Magherafelt, County Derry, Ireland, coming to Baltimore in 1854.

Mr. Hill obtained his education in the public schools of the city, and in 1870, a boy of fourteen, entered the service of Hoffman, Thompson and Company, dealers in iron and steel, as an office boy. He did not discontinue his studies, but remained as a student in the Baltimore City College for over two years, attending college in the morning, spending his afternoons in the office, and pursuing his studies at night. His natural tastes inclined to historical, biographical and religious literature. He gave close attention to business and mastered its details, being promoted from time to time; and after more than eighteen years of service, was admitted to an interest in the firm, which had in the meantime changed to the style of R. C. Hoffman and Company. He remained a partner in this firm for sixteen years; and when on May 1, 1905, the firm became a corporation under the style of R. C. Hoffman and Company, Incorporated, Mr. Hill was made vice-president, which position he yet retains.

He is a quiet business man who achieves results by persistent industry. He has been governed in the conduct of his business affairs by the belief that what others have done he can do, and has always adhered to a strictly ethical standard in all of his undertakings. Aside from his immediate business, he is a director in the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore Trust Company, and president of the Elizabeth City (North Carolina) Electric Light and Water Company.

He is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, and active in the work of that great religious organization, of which he has been a deacon and trustee, and a Sunday school superintendent. At the present time he holds the office of elder of the Central Presbyterian Church, and president of its board of trustees. He holds membership in the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia; the Presbyterian Union of Baltimore; the Presbyterian Association, of which he has for years been one of the board of managers; was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Union, and several years a member of its executive committee; one of the board of governors of the Pres-

byterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, and has given much of his spare time to religious and charitable work. In social life he is affiliated with the Merchants Club, the Baltimore Country Club, and the Mount Washington Club. His political affiliation is nominally with the Republican party, but he has that measure of independence which has caused him at times in State and local elections to vote for the candidates of other parties on questions of character and qualification.

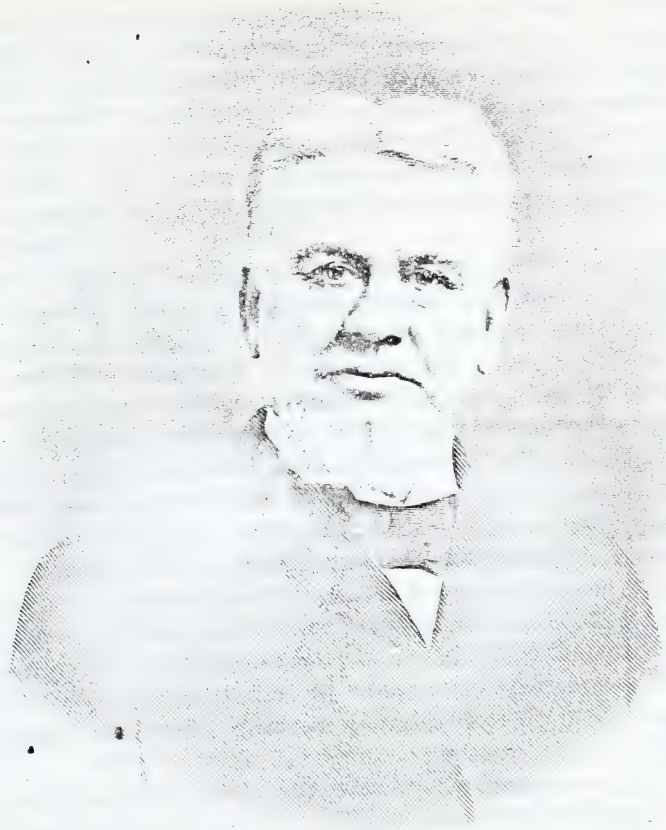
The North-of-Ireland Hills have in the old country a long and brilliant record. Coming to Ireland from either England or Scotland, the family became prominent as far back as the period of the commonwealth in England and was conspicuous in the later Irish troubles in the time of James II. There have been a half dozen titles in the family, the most conspicuous being that of Marquess of Downshire. One of these Hills served as a general in the Protestant army during the famous siege of Derry, and died, sword in hand. Mr. Hill's grandparents were James and Sarah (Stirling) Hill, of Coleraine. So through his grandmother he inherits a strain of Scotch blood. This strain of Scotch blood was strengthened through his mother, who was Mary J. McKenzie, a daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Holt) MacKenzie. The MacKenzies, of Scotch-Irish origin, was one of the four greatest of the Highland clans of Scotland, being able at one time to muster twenty-five hundred fighting men, and ranking only after the Campbells, the Camerons and the MacDonalds. The original name was MacKenneth—later softened into MacKenzie, and appearing now most frequently as McKenzie, and sometimes as McKinzie.

Mr. Hill has found his chief recreation in travel. He knows his own country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf, from actual observation. He has made two trips to Europe, visiting England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, and has also twice visited Panama. Modest and unassuming, his reading, his observation and his travel have made of him a thoroughly well rounded man.

WALTER COTTRELL QUINCY

WALTER COTTRELL QUINCY, who had a long and distinguished railroad career extending over a period of more than forty-five years, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 16, 1831, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on February 3, 1895. His parents were Captain John Douglass and Elizabeth Stanley (Keating) Quincy. John Douglass Quincy was a son of William Adair Quincy, who was the son of Edmund Quincy, of Boston, Massachusetts. William Adair Quincy's sister married John Hancock, the famous Revolutionary patriot, and was one of the most brilliant women of her generation. William Adair Quincy was captain of the brig *Mohawk*, engaged in the trade between Boston, the West India Islands, and South American ports. In the Island of St. Bartholomew, then a Swedish possession, he became acquainted with Mrs. Steinmetz, of Philadelphia, whose brother was a shipping merchant in the island, doing a very large business; and this brother introduced Captain Quincy to his sister and niece. This introduction resulted in Captain Quincy's marriage with the niece, Miss Steinmetz. It thus happened that John Douglass Quincy was born in the Island of St. Bartholomew.

The first of the Quincy name in America was Edmund, who came from Wigsthorp, Northumberland, to Boston in 1633. It has been one of the most distinguished families of New England. The old Quincy mansion was one of the most splendid homes in the town of Quincy, named in honor of Edmund Quincy; and generation after generation the family has furnished strong men to the country. The title to the old mansion is now in the Colonial Dames of America, and it is used as a place of deposit for valuable historical records. There were three or four Edmunds in different generations, and three or four Josiahs. There seems to have been not a single man of inferior quality in the family, though of course they were not all of equal talent. In England the family dates back to the Norman Conquest, when one Robert de Quincy followed William the Conqueror from France to England. A descendent of this Robert



B F Johnson Inc Washington D C

Yours very truly
W. C. Quincy

became Earl of Winchester, and was one of the noblemen who at Runnymede, on June 15, 1215, wrested from King John what is known in history as "Magna Charta," the foundation of English liberties, and the progenitor remotely of the Declaration of Independence. From that time down to the coming of Edmund Quincy to America, the Quincy family had occupied honorable position in England, and the position won in the old country has been well substained by the American family.

Walter C. Quincy was educated in the schools of Baltimore and Washington, and at the age of eighteen obtained a position under the famous engineer, Benjamin H. Latrobe, who was then building the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. During his later years, speaking of this first employment—which was obtained for him by Mr. Benjamin Deford, an old friend of the family—Mr. Quincy stated that at that time (1849) boys of his age received a weekly wage of two or two and a half dollars, and that when Mr. Latrobe informed him that his pay would be one dollar per day, he saw in reach of him an independent fortune. He learned civil engineering in the hard school of practical work in the '50's of the last century, and in a very brief space had so established his reputation as a reliable, careful and resourceful engineer that he was trusted with important work. In 1852, the road was opened to Wheeling, Virginia, and Mr. Quincy was then sent to West Union, Doddridge County, Virginia, as resident engineer in charge of five miles of heavy construction work, including the West Union Tunnel, which had two shafts, and which is the longest on the line of the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, this branch having twenty-three tunnels, and after its successful completion, was sent to Baltimore as engineer of maintenance of way at the eastern end of the line. He remained in this position until the John Brown Raid and the outbreak of the Civil War necessitated the placing in charge of active road operations, of a strong man. Looking around for the right man in this critical emergency, Mr. Quincy, then barely thirty years of age, was made acting road master, in which capacity he served until 1868. His service during the Civil War was of enormous value to the Federal government. The road was in a sense a frontier line. It had all the usual difficulties incident to the storms and floods of a mountain country, added to which were the incessant interruptions and breakages of the line caused by Confederate raiders. Mr. Quincy met every difficulty in the most masterful manner. His

fertility of resources was simply marvelous. In one case, when terrific rains had swept out the bridge over the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry and instant transportation of troops across the river was necessary, he wired Baltimore for cables and rigged up a temporary crossing of suspended wires, in which he carried across the soldiers and the supplies in twenty-four hours, thus averting a dangerous situation. In that connection he received from W. P. Smith, the master of transportation on March 31, 1862, the following telegram: "Consider yourself saluted by three thousand cheers and five thousand guns for your successful efforts in restoring the road. I congratulate you. You have achieved much and shall receive the credit due you.

(Signed) W. P. SMITH."

On May 2, 1864, he received from the President, John W. Garrett, a personal letter of the most complimentary character, advising him of resolutions passed by the board of directors "as a special mark of approval and appreciation for extraordinary and valuable services rendered to the Company since the commencement of the War" and authorizing him to draw on the treasurer for a bonus of five hundred dollars. Mr. Quincy's war record was not only honorable, but most serviceable. A young man, he was on one occasion drafted to make up the Maryland contingent of the Union army. When advised of that fact, Secretary of War Stanton said that he would rather have Mr. Quincy where he was than a regiment of fighting soldiers. In 1868, Mr. Quincy was promoted to be general manager of the Trans-Ohio Baltimore and Ohio leased lines, with headquarters at Zanesville, the headquarters being changed in 1871 to Columbus, and in 1875 to Newark—the last move being occasioned by the building of the Chicago Division of the Baltimore and Ohio, of which road he was president. He remained in this capacity until July, 1878, when he left the Baltimore and Ohio, after nearly thirty years of unbroken service, to become general manager of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, which was opened for business in January, 1879. In 1887, he left the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, to take charge of the railroad business of Jones and Laughlin, of the American Iron Works of Pittsburgh, which position he filled up to his decease on February 3, 1895. While living at Newark, Ohio, in July, 1877, occurred the greatest and most dangerous railroad strike of our generation. In a letter now in the possession of Mrs. Quincy,

written by Governor Thomas L. Young, of Ohio, to John King, Jr., then vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, among other things Governor Young said the following: "My congratulations on the happy result of the strike so far as it affected your interests in Ohio; and I desire to say that your good fortune at Newark and along your lines branching from that point, is mainly due to the cool-headed judgment and managerial ability of W. C. Quincy, Esq., your general manager, whose courage and energy under very exciting circumstances commanded my admiration, and merit your good opinion and my thanks." It was acknowledged on all sides that it was due to Mr. Quincy that the strike at that point was so handled that not a life was lost or a dollar's worth of property destroyed.

On April 15, 1890, at a meeting of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, Mr. Quincy by request delivered an address, the nominal subject of which was "Early Reminiscences of Railroad Building on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Forty Years Ago." As a matter of fact, the address really covered the first fifteen years of his service on that road, including the war period, and is one of the most interesting stories ever told, as it recited in simple fashion many incidents connected with his war experience, and illustrated in a most graphic manner how the unassuming men who wore no uniforms made it possible for the fighting men to get to the front, to be fed while there, and thus able to do the fighting. Mr. Quincy evidently had the happy art of telling a story to an audience in exactly the same fashion that he would have set down and told it over to two or three companions. It is a very unusual art and gives an interest to any story which it lacks if told in any other manner. The address was of such absorbing interest that the Society listened to it with the most intense attention, and at its conclusion unanimously voted him their thanks. It is a contribution to the history of that troubled period of our country's life well worthy of preservation.

His last years were spent in the quiet discharge of his duties. He was not an old man when he passed away, but he had been forty-five years in the thick of affairs during the most epochal period of our history.

Mr. Quincy was a man of engaging personality. Possessed of fine natural courtesy, of a kindly temperament, and of a helpful disposition, he never lost an opportunity during life to give the helping hand to any young man who came in his way. Resulting from

this, he enjoyed a wide personal popularity, and this, combined with his strong qualities which gave him the esteem of men of large affairs, made his life not only a useful, but a happy one.

He was married on October 4, 1853, to Martha Ridgley Smith, daughter of Joshua Pusey and Anne Grace Smith, of Harford County, Maryland, a lineal descendant of the noted English family of Howards. Mrs. Quincy is the youngest of seven children, and the only one surviving. Of this marriage, the only child, a son and a most promising young man, Benjamin Latrobe Quincy, died in his thirtieth year.

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Yours Very Truly

Frank Morton

FRANK MARTIN

DR. FRANK MARTIN, clinical professor of surgery and operative surgery in the University of Maryland, was born at Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on October 21, 1863, son of Dr. James S. and Lucretia Griffith (Warfield) Martin.

His father, a practicing physician, was a surgeon on the Pacific Coast Line steamers during the early days of California, was a leading spirit among the people, who—in those pioneer days—so rapidly built up California, and are known as "Forty-niners." During the cholera epidemic in San Francisco, Dr. Martin rendered valuable and active service in the work of his profession. Outside of his professional work, his principal characteristic was a strong love of nature.

This branch of the Martin family was founded by four brothers, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. Dr. Martin's great-grandfather settled in Baltimore, and his grandfather, born in Baltimore, was a graduate in medicine of the famous Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and served as Surgeon in the Volunteer service during the War of 1812. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Bladensburg, and received his honorable discharge at the end of the war, in 1815. He was married to Ruth Dorsey Hawkins, a descendant of Sir Charles Hawkins, who distinguished himself at the siege of Gibraltar.

As a child, Dr. Frank Martin lived the healthy life of a boy in a small village, going to school during the regular term, and following athletic and other out-door sports of boyhood in his leisure hours. He had no regular tasks invoking hard manual labor, though he assisted in the care of his father's horses and had special charge of the garden; and to these out-door activities, he attributes largely his sound bodily condition through life. He developed a taste for books of science, and particularly books upon chemistry, anatomy and surgery—which is not strange in view of his antecedents, his father and grandfather having both been practicing physicians. He was

fortunate in both of his parents, his mother being exceedingly helpful in the shaping of his character along right lines.

Dr. Martin went through the Brookville Academy, and from that school went to the Maryland Agricultural College, from which he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the same year (1884) he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, and was graduated as a physician in 1886. Outside of his parental antecedents, he was fortunate during his attendance upon the medical school in having been thrown in close contact, and intimate association with Dr. L. McLane Tiffany, who was then his chief, and was professor of surgery in University of Maryland, a most accomplished instructor, a brilliant operator, and a master in the science of surgery.

From 1887 to 1891, Dr. Martin was house surgeon in the University of Maryland Hospital, and then became lecturer on surgery in the University of Maryland. In later years, his efficient work led to his promotion, and he is now serving in the capacity mentioned in the opening sentence.

He is author of several pamphlets and articles on various surgical subjects, which have been published in the leading medical journals. His affiliation with medical societies and social clubs is extensive—holding membership in the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the University of Maryland Medical Association, the West Virginia Medical Association, the Southern Surgical Association, the Tri-State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Bachelor Club and the Junior Cotillion Club.

He was married on June 2, 1897 to Miss R. Anna Coates, daughter of Dr. Charles E. and Anna Hunter Coates, of Baltimore.

Dr. Martin's religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and holds his membership in the old Emmanuel Parish of Baltimore. He is not an active political partisan, but has usually voted for the Democratic party, though on the monetary issue he twice voted for McKinley. He inherits his father's love of nature, and spends his vacations in the woods, with an occasional game of golf, but finds little time to indulge in regular relaxation.

A man of fine capacity in his chosen profession, who has made a success of his own life-work, his advice to the young man starting in life is of practical value, and that advice is couched in these words:

"Success most surely follows one who is willing to work incessantly, to keep ever before his mind what his object in life is, and to carry out his plans in the most earnest and thorough manner, for the greatest achievement of success follows in the life of the man who has a clear knowledge of what he wants to do and just how to do it."

DOUGLASS H. HARGETT

THE late Douglass H. Hargett, of the firm of P. L. Hargett and Company, seed and implement dealers, of Frederick, Maryland, was born on a farm in Frederick County, on the 16th of July, 1846; and died at Frederick on September 29, 1908.

His father, Samuel Hargett, was a farmer, justice of the peace and county commissioner, a man of sound and strong character and religious principle, deeply interested in all that concerned the public welfare of the county. He married Miss Eleanora Burns, daughter of Edward Burns, who was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Of the ancestors of Mr. Hargett, Peter Hargett, the first of the family to come from Germany to America, settled in Maryland in 1750, coming over in the *Two Brothers*, which sailed from Rotterdam.

Edward Burns, father of Mrs. Hargett, served on the American side in the War of 1812.

The childhood of Douglass H. Hargett was passed upon a farm. He had vigorous health, and he was required even in his early boyhood to hold himself responsible for certain daily duties about the home and the farm. Early taking up the routine of farm work, this contact with the practical things of every day life, together with the strong moral and spiritual influence of his mother, fitted him to meet the hard work of later life. He attended schools near his home; and in such time as he could properly reserve to himself from tasks of farm work, he found companionship in the books in his father's library—the standard poets and historians, with an early fondness for reading with his mother *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Bible Stories* and the lives of famous men and women.

For a time he attended Frederick College and later he took special courses in bookkeeping, political economy and banking, at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1867. In 1868, he taught in the schools of his county, continuing to work on his father's farm when not engaged in teaching. In subsequent years he took an intelligent interest in scientific agriculture, and was successful as a farmer, a stock man, and a gardener and fruit culturist. In 1877, he estab-

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Fraternally
Douglass H. Hargett

lished a mercantile business; and after that time he was interested, as a general industrial promoter, in various organizations. He was a director of the Frederick and Middletown Electric Railroad; he was from 1886 forward a director of the Citizens National Bank; he was treasurer of the Hygeia Ice Company, from its organization until his death, and of the Berlin and Lovettsville Bridge Company; he was president of the Economy Silo Tank Company a number of years; and president of the Frederick and Jefferson Turnpike Company.

Mr. Hargett organized the Maryland State Turnpike Association, and was its first president; and to this organization may be traced many improvements in road building. The Frederick and Jefferson Turnpike Company, of which he was president, is thought by its friends to be one of the very best turnpike roads in the United States.

The chief business of Mr. Hargett always rested in his membership in the firm of P. L. Hargett and Company, Seed and Implement Dealers.

Beside these firm and corporation interests Mr. Hargett was directly or indirectly interested in a number of minor enterprises. He never allowed his financial interests, or his personal business, to divert his attention from general plans for the public welfare, and as a trustee of the public schools of his city, he ever took an active interest in all matters of education.

In politics, Mr. Hargett was a Republican, his political convictions having been formed by a steady reading of the New York *Tribune* since 1865. But he held himself no advocate of a national partisanship; and he frequently found himself at issue with the measures advocated by the Republican party. In 1897, he was nominated and elected clerk of the circuit court, serving for six years.

Mr. Hargett was a member of the Reformed Church, in which he filled the office of elder and deacon, and active in the general work of his church; he was especially interested in foreign missions, and delivered many addresses for the mission cause. He also made addresses on other public questions, several of which have been printed; and he was the author of some creditable verse. In 1903, at the opening of the Maryland Corn Institute, at Frederick, he welcomed the farmers of the county and the state; and his enterprise and his executive ability did much towards the success of that institution, whose symbol (the "Mondamin Pin" by the sale of which the institute was chiefly financed) was devised by Mr. Hargett.

He was a Mason, a member of the Elks, and of the Society of the War of 1812.

On May 22, 1877, Mr. Hargett married Miss Emma M. Whipp, daughter of George T. and Mary A. B. Whipp, of Jefferson, Frederick County, Maryland. Of their four children, the eldest son, Burns, lost his life by an accident when eleven years old; the second, Walter S. Hargett, M.D., is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is a practising physician in Philadelphia; a daughter, Bessie Mary, a graduate of the Woman's College of Frederick, Maryland, is now Mrs. Robert Clapp, of Kannapolis, North Carolina; while Earlston L. is a law student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Asked for suggestions to his younger fellow citizens, which might help them in winning success in life, Mr. Hargett wrote: "Learn all you can concerning the work you are set to do. Think well before you act; and then do your best to accomplish the best you have thought. Determine to do only what will benefit others as well as yourself, striving above all else to be useful to your fellow men. Protect the weak against the strong; and never compromise your integrity or violate your sense of right."

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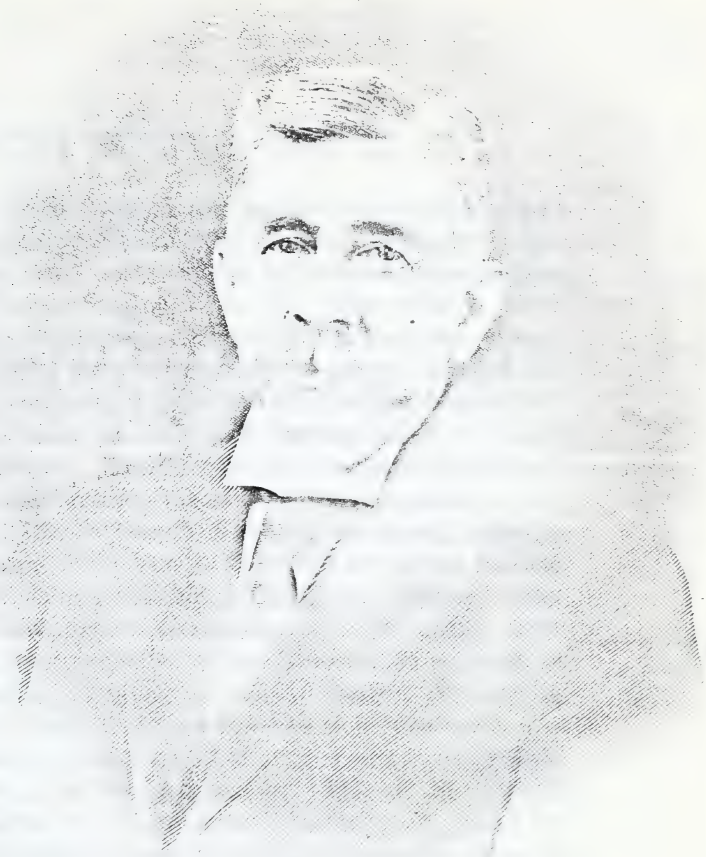

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Yours Resp.
Enoch B. Abell.

ENOCH BOOTH ABELL

THE old county of St. Mary's, first settled of all the Maryland counties, has been a great nursery of men. In the early days of the Colony, the home of culture, inhabited by a prosperous population, it gave tone and character to the whole colony. Then came the modern time, when steam superseded sailing vessels, and railroads took the place of the stage coach. St. Mary's left off the main lines of travel, fell upon evil days; but many of the descendants of the early settlers, wedded to the soil by generations of residence, adhered to the old country. The famous old Charlotte Hall School for boys and young men has been maintained now for nearly a century and a half. St. Mary's Female Seminary for young ladies, a State institution situated at St. Mary's City, the site of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, is in a flourishing condition. And so today a brighter time is coming for the old county, and like many other sections of the East, long neglected, it has ahead of it a period of prosperity far surpassing anything it has yet known. It may be ten years, it may be twenty years away—but it is inevitable. As educational development is an index of true progress, the establishment at Leonardtown, the county seat, in 1885, of St. Mary's Academy, by the Sisters of Nazareth, of Kentucky—a school for young ladies; and the more recent founding, at the same place, of Leonard Hall, by the Xaverian Brothers, a school for boys and young men, already bespeaks for the county the dawn of a new era of progress and development. Another sign of progress and development may be found in the recent construction of a macadamized State road from the county seat to the nearest railroad station, a distance of sixteen miles.

A prominent citizen of the present time in that county is Enoch B. Abell, lawyer, publisher, and for the past fourteen years clerk of the circuit court. The name of Abell in Maryland is almost identified with the publishing business. The Baltimore *Sun* stands as a monument to one of the greatest newspaper publishers our country has known. He was of New England stock of pure English descent.

Enoch Booth Abell, though not a member of that immediate family, has duplicated in a country paper and in a smaller way the success which Arunah S. Abell won in a metropolitan journal.

British genealogists tell us that the family name of Abell had its origin in the Anglo-Saxon, Abal, meaning "strength" and the career of some of these later American Abells would indicate that strength has not departed from the family. The name is an ancient one in Great Britain, found in the Roll of Battle Abbey and in the Domesday Book. The family has been armigerous in that country for centuries.

Enoch B. Abell, of Leonardtown, was born in that ancient village December 13, 1855; son of James Franklin and Maria J. (Nuthall) Abell, both natives of St. Mary's County. His father was a son of another Enoch B. Abell; followed the occupation of farming and brokerage; filled the office of constable for many years; and was a trustee of St. Mary's Female Academy. Enoch B. Abell, after attending the public and private schools of his neighborhood, entered as a student at Georgetown University, in September 1872, and was graduated with the degree A.B. in 1877, and then read law under the late Colonel Benjamin G. Harris and Judge B. Harris Camalier, his brother-in-law and now associate judge of the seventh judicial circuit of Maryland. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and began the practice of his profession that same year. In 1883, a strong Republican in his political convictions, he in conjunction with the late Frank N. Holmes, a former schoolmate, established *The Enterprise*, a weekly newspaper, as a vehicle for conveying his views to the public of his section. In that same year he became clerk of the levy court, a most responsible position, and served three terms of two years each, acting in 1901, as secretary and member of the building committee of the new court house. In 1889, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of M.A.

Mr. Abell is identified with all movements looking to the development of his native county, and occupies many important positions in private and business life. He is treasurer and general manager of the Leonardtown Joint Stock and Transportation Company; treasurer of the St. Mary's Live Stock and Improvement Company; treasurer of St. Mary's Race Association. As a source of recreation he manifests great interest in the light harness sport, and is the breeder and owner of a trotter, "Russel G.," winner of the handsome

silver cup awarded for speed by the Road Drivers and Riders Association, D. C., May 11, 1910, on the Washington Speedway.

As the years went by, Mr. Abell made character and gained the confidence and the esteem of his fellow citizens, in addition to which he made a substantial success of his business affairs. So it came about that in 1897, he was elected clerk of the circuit court for a term of six years. In 1903, so efficient had been the discharge of his duties, he was elected for a second term; and in 1909 was again elected for a third term, which he is now serving. As an evidence of the great trust his party reposes in his judgment and leadership, it may be noted that he has held the position of chairman of the Republican County Central Committee and a member of the Republican State Executive Committee for the past fifteen years. He was one of the Fifth Congressional District Delegates of Maryland at the Republican Presidential Convention, at Philadelphia, in 1900, and, prior to the nomination, was a strong advocate of McKinley and Roosevelt, "first, last and all the time." His Republicanism dates back to his college days, when in 1876, he became president of a Hayes and Wheeler Club, organized in the college, during the memorable Tilden-Hayes fight, and led a small band of followers against the united Democracy of the school in a joint debate which finally terminated in a small sized riot, when the authorities intervened and broke up the meeting. He was also a delegate from his native county to the Cambridge State Convention in 1895, which nominated the late Lloyd Lowndes, who was the first Republican governor of Maryland after the Civil War.

In 1904, he became one of the organizers, and since its establishment has been a director of the First National Bank of St. Mary's—a bank which has a surplus greater than its capital.

Mr. Abell is a communicant of the Catholic Church, and a member of the Knights of Columbus. He was one of the incorporators of the Southern Maryland Telephone Company, and is still a member of its board of directors. He is the owner of eight or ten houses in his native town, also of five farms in the county, outside of his business investments in real estate in all sections of the county. In fact, he is an up-to-date man of affairs.

On September 1, 1884, Mr. Abell was married to Katie M. Camalier, oldest daughter of the late John A. and Mary E. Camalier, and sister of Judge B. Harris Camalier of the seventh judicial dis-

trict of Maryland, and to them have been born five children: Benjamin Kennedy; Ellen Marguerite; Mary Elizabeth; James Franklin, and Maria Heloise Abell, all of whom are graduates of St. Mary's Academy, except James Franklin, who matriculated at Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland, and later at Leonard Hall.

He believes, and believes truly, that the great need of his county is the extension of the railroad line clear down the Peninsula, either to the old town of St. Mary's, or down to Point Lookout; and that with the establishment of better shipping facilities, with its genial climate and kindly soil, the old county, now nearly three hundred years settled, will enter upon a period of new development.

A public spirited and useful man, Mr. Abell's fifty-five years of life have been full of arduous work and successful achievement.

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Wm. D. Gardiner

ASA BIRD GARDINER, JR.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, JR., of Baltimore County, Maryland, comes of a family which during the past three hundred years has contributed many excellent citizens to our country, and which prior to that, for five hundred years was conspicuous through numerous branches in Great Britain. The name Gardiner in the earlier centuries seems to have been indifferently spelled: Gardener, Gardiner, and Gardner. The same coat of arms appearing under these three different spellings demonstrates beyond question the common origin, irrespective of the spelling. At the present moment, there are two titles in the family, Baron Gardner, and Baron Burghclere—the first of which is now being contested by rival claimants. Of this family, Baring-Gould, the English author, says that "they derive from some worthy working man who, when engaged in the potting-shed or in manuring the soil, had no notion that a descendant would wear a coronet." This is merely his quaint way of saying that it is one of those family names derived originally from an occupation, as a multitude of our English family names are. The Gardiners have been prominent in Great Britain as far back as the first Crusades, and the coat of arms used by the progenitor of this branch of the family is found in England, with slight variations, in about six different branches. The prominence of the family in Great Britain may be judged by the fact that altogether there are at least fifty coats of arms granted to it during the last eight hundred years. In Thomas Wall's *Book of Crests*, an old book printed in 1530, under No. 558, appears the following: "Gardiner of———— beryth to his crest an oold man's hed silver long here and berd sable his necke rased geules and albanoys hatte on his hede silver the reversion lyke a wrethe purple." It will be noticed in the description of the coat of arms of the American Gardiners that the bearded Saracen's head with the wreath, etc., reproduces in a way this old crest.

The family of Asa Bird Gardiner, Jr., is descended from Sir Osborn Gardiner, Knight, Lord of the Manor of Orell on Douglas River, Wigan Parish, West Derby Hundred, County Palatine of Lancaster,

England; and this Sir Osborne Gardiner was rated as the chief of that Anglo-Saxon family. This was in the year 1128. As early as 1150, this family had the following coat of arms: "Or, on a chevron, gules, between three griffins heads erased, azure, two lions counter-passant of the field, or." Apparently this was the first coat of arms granted the Gardiner families. They saw service in the third and seventh Crusades, and there was added to this coat of arms the following crest: "On a wreath a Saracen's head, couped at the shoulders, full-faced proper; on the head a cap turned up gules, and azure and bearded sable. The motto: Praesto pro patria." When the Herald's College was established during the reign of Richard III, in 1484, these arms were recognized in several grants to cadet branches of the family. The American family was founded by George Gardiner, Gentleman, of London, England, sixteenth in descent from Sir Osborn Gardiner. George Gardiner married at St. James Church, Clerkenwell, London, Sarah Slaughter, youngest daughter of Paris Slaughter, Lord of the ancient family Manor of Upper Slaughter, in the Hundred of Slaughter, Gloucestershire, England. George Gardiner was a member of the Church of England; but for some reason, he elected to come to Puritan New England, and in April 1637, sailed in the ship *Fellowship*, with his wife, his three little sons, George, Nicholas and Benoni, and three servants, arriving in Boston, June 29, 1637; thence moved on to Providence Plantations; early in 1638, moved to Pocasset, Rhode Island, and finally settled in Newport. He was a member of the General Court which met on March 12, 1640, to establish a government for the Colony of Rhode Island. He was elected ensign for the Colony on March 13, 1644, and commissioner to the Provincial Legislature of Rhode Island on October 28, 1662. He was a man of consequence in his generation, a large landed proprietor in Newport, and in the King's Province, now known as Washington County, Rhode Island. His sons were principal contributors in the erection of Trinity Church, Newport, in 1690, and the Narragansett Church in King's Province, in 1698. Many of George Gardiner's descendants have been eminent men. One of his grandsons, John Gardiner, born 1695, was chief justice of Rhode Island for several years, and its deputy governor until he died. A great-grandson, Doctor Sylvester Gardiner, born in 1707, was one of the proprietors in the Kennebec Purchase, Maine, and the city of Gardiner was named in his honor. Doctor Sylvester Gardiner's eldest son, the Honorable

John Gardiner, graduated from Glasgow University in 1755; studied law at the Inner Temple, London, under Sir Charles Pratt, afterwards known as Lord Chancellor Camden; and although Mr. Gardiner was a Whig, he was made attorney-general of the Island of St. Christopher, in the West Indies, in 1758, holding the position until 1783, when he returned to New England. Doctor Sylvester Gardiner's eldest daughter married Colonel the Right Honorable Arthur Brown, of the British army, member of Parliament for County Mayo, and second son of the Marquis of Sligo. Another great-grandson of George Gardiner, the Honorable Sylvester Gardiner, nearly related to the subject of this sketch, was born in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, in 1747, and in May, 1787, was elected by the Rhode Island General Assembly to be a delegate from that State to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Still another great-grandson of George Gardiner, the Honorable John Gardiner, born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, in 1747, was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1788.

Asa Bird Gardiner, Jr., is the ninth in descent from George Gardiner, the immigrant, through all three of his sons, George, Nicholas and Benoni, by reason of intermarriages in the later generations. Many of the intermediate ancestors in these three lines have been conspicuous in the public service in Rhode Island, Mr. Gardiner's great-great-grandfather, Othaniel Gardiner, born in Exeter, Rhode Island, in 1743, entered the Continental army during the Revolution, and died in December, 1777, near Lake Champlain, holding the rank of first lieutenant.

Mr. Gardiner was born at Filston Manor, Glencoe, Baltimore County, Maryland, July 31, 1866; the oldest of four sons of Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner and his wife, Mary Austen. His father, Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, born in New York City, September 30, 1839, has had a most remarkable career. A man of profound learning, he obtained the degree A.B. from the College of the City of New York in 1859; LL.B. from New York University, in 1860; A.M. from his Alma Mater in 1862; Honorary A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1864; A.M. from Columbia University in 1869; LL.D. from New York University in 1875, and L.D.D. from Hobart College in 1896. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1860. He entered the Federal army May 27, 1861, as a first lieutenant; was a captain in 1862; served with distinguished gallantry during the war, in the first year in Virginia; for some reason resigned, but only stayed out of the army a little

while, when he raised a company for the Twenty-Second New York; returned to active service; participated in the great campaigns of 1862-3; was wounded at Carlisle, Pennsylvania; received a medal of honor from Congress for distinguished service at Gettysburg; mustered out of volunteer service in 1866; entered the regular army in the same year with the rank of second lieutenant; transferred to First Artillery in 1869; on account of his legal knowledge became a judge advocate, first of the Military Division of the South, and later of the Division of the Atlantic; was professor of law at West Point Academy, 1874-78; acting secretary of war, 1887-88; re-engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City; became district-attorney of New York County in 1897, and is one of the best known men of that great city. Colonel Gardiner was placed upon the retired list of the army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 23, 1904. He is a well known legal author along military lines, having published in 1874, *The Writ of Habeas Corpus as Affecting the Army and Navy;* and in 1878, *Practice and Proceedings of Courts Martial.* In 1885, he published a history of *The Rhode Island Continental Line in the Revolution;* and in 1905, *The Order of the Cincinnati in France.*

Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner married Mary Austen, daughter of George and Caroline (Millemon) Austen, of Baltimore County, Maryland, on October 18, 1865. George Austen, the father of Mrs. Asa Bird Gardiner, was the second son of John Austen, a gentleman of Kent County, England, who was a descendant of an ancient Anglo-Saxon family in Kent County, whose tombs and memorials principally occupy the walls or graveyard of St Martin's Church, Canterbury, the most ancient church edifice in England, where St. Augustine held services. Upon the expiration of the entailment of the Manor of Filstone, near Bessels Green, Cheapstead, Kent County, England, John Austen sold the estate, and with his wife, neé Martha Colgate, embarked at Gravesend, March 16, 1795, for Baltimore. He purchased an estate in Harford County, Maryland, for sixty thousand dollars, which descended to his eldest son, John. The second son, George, married Caroline Millemon, daughter of George and Rosanna (Coleman) Millemon. George Millemon was a prominent citizen of Baltimore in the early years of the nineteenth century, living in 1805, on the corner of what is now Saratoga and Calvert Streets. He was a architect and planned many of the earlier buildings, such as the courthouse, the Maryland University Hospital, and the Belvede

Bridge. He had served in the Continental army in his younger days during the Revolution, and was one of the signers of the protest at a meeting of the prominent citizens of Baltimore, in 1811, which was sent to the President of the United States to be forwarded to the King of England. He was first sergeant in Captain Michael Haubert's Company, Fifty-First Regiment, Maryland Militia Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Henry Amey, and fought in the Third Brigade, Maryland Militia, under Brigadier General John Stricker at the Battle of North Point, September 12, 1814, and subsequently a member of the Association of the Defenders of Baltimore. The lineage of Asa Bird Gardiner, Jr., has been dealt with here at considerable length somewhat upon the line advanced by Doctor Oliver Wendell Holmes, that to make a gentleman you have to begin one hundred years before he is born, and we see here in eight hundred years of faithful public service and private good citizenship, there has been developed a long line of men equal to every responsibility which has devolved upon them.

Asa Bird Gardiner, Jr., went through the Columbia Grammar School, in New York, and thence to Columbia College, School of Arts, from which college he was graduated with the Class of 1887, and the degree B.A. While in college he became affiliated with the Delta Kappa Epsilon College Fraternity, and took an active part in college athletics, being particularly fond of rowing. After his graduation, he entered upon a business life in New York, and was pursuing his career there quietly, when the death of his uncle, Edward Austen devolved upon him the care of the Filston Estate, in Maryland (named for the ancient home of the Austen family in Kent County, England, which was originally called Fel stone). Appreciating that such a property could not be handled at long range, it consisting of a valuable two thousand acre farm at Glencoe, he returned to Maryland in 1894 and took up this work, which he has since prosecuted diligently and successfully.

On January 6, 1897, Mr. Gardiner was married to Mary Norcom Campbell, daughter of Howard Campbell, of New York.

From the time of Mr. Gardiner's return to Maryland up to the present, he has been a student of his trade, or more properly speaking, profession of farming; for when analyzed it will be seen that the successful farmer needs a wider range of knowledge than any other man in any other vocation whatsoever. If anyone doubts this, an investi-

gation of some of the successful farmers of the country will develop the fact that these men have brought to their aid every resource of science, and thus achieved what looks to the uninitiated as marvelous results. Mr. Gardiner has put all of his attainments and all of his intelligence into this work, and in addition to this, a man of great public spirit—as he could not well otherwise be with such antecedents—he has done what has been possible under the conditions surrounding him, to advance the welfare of his native county and of the city of Baltimore, which is in effect his home.

The old coat of arms of the Gardiner family has already been given. It is not amiss to give here the coat of arms of the Austen family, of which his mother was a member. From the Herald's visitation to the County of Kent in 1619, but used from far earlier days, we give this description: "Or, a chevron gules, between three lions' gambs erect and erased, sable. Crest—on a mural coronet, or, a buck sejant, argent, attired gold."

RICHARD DUNN HYNSON

THE late Richard Dunn Hynson of Chestertown, one of the strongest lawyers and ablest business men of the Eastern Shore, was born in Chestertown in 1865, and died there on June 2, 1907. Considering that his life was cut short at the early age of forty-two, Mr. Hynson really achieved wonderful results. His father, Richard Hynson, was a leading lawyer of his time; and his mother, Caroline L. Marsh, was descended from the famous Eccleston family. The Hynson family has been identified with the Eastern Shore of Maryland since 1650, and has been prominent in that section all these generations. It has contributed numerous men to the armies of the country; to learned professions; to business circles, and to public life. The family has always been large owners of real estate, and from its beginning, which was on Kent Island, has steadily multiplied and prospered. In the first generation, the names appearing are Richard, Thomas and George. Thomas apparently was the progenitor of the family. He settled in 1650 in Kent Island and was clerk of the county in 1652.

Richard D. Hynson had no difficulties to surmount in obtaining an education, as his parents were cultured people of means and saw to it that he had the best of advantages. He attended the Washington College in Chestertown, and was graduated in 1883 in the classics. He took a business course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College in Baltimore; entered the law department of the University of Maryland, obtaining his degree of Bachelor of Law in 1886. Fond of reading, especially history, he was a thoroughly well-informed man outside of his professional studies. Mr. Hynson developed ability as a lawyer, and promptly took rank as one of the strong men in his profession. His father did not long survive the son's admission to the bar, dying in 1889, three years after Richard D. Hynson entered upon the practice. In February, 1890, he was appointed by Governor Jackson member of the board of directors of the State House of Correction, a position which had previously been filled by the father and which was quite a compliment to a young man of twenty-five.

He so well discharged the duties of the position that he held it for the remainder of his life, a period of seventeen years, by successive reappointment. A Democrat in his politics, Mr. Hynson had one thing in common with his father—neither one of them were ever office seekers, neither one seemed to care for public position. He held membership in the Maryland Bar Association. He attended the Episcopal Church, with which his family has been identified ever since its settlement in Maryland. He developed strong business capacity, and was one of the business leaders of Kent, serving as vice-president of the First National Bank, and he took a leading part in the securing of new enterprises for the city and in the general material development of the country.

On February 1, 1892, Mr. Hynson was married to Emma A. Gilpin, daughter of Joseph E. Gilpin of Kent County. She survived him, with five children: Caroline Marsh, Helen Eccleston, Eugenia Gilpin, Alice Dunn and Mary Rogers.

Cut off in the prime of life, Mr. Hynson left a fine record of achievement and a character second to that of no man of his section, as to integrity, capacity, and honorable conduct in life.

ALEXANDER BROWN

THE banking house of Alexander Brown and Sons has been a tower of strength in the financial circles of Baltimore for an even one hundred years. The present head of the old firm, General Alexander Brown, is of the fourth generation, the business having been founded by his great-grandfather, another Alexander Brown. Alexander Brown (I) was born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, November 17, 1764. He belonged to that old Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock which has made of Ulster, naturally the least desirable section of Ireland, a garden, and which has contributed to America one of the most virile and valuable elements in its population. Alexander Brown grew to manhood; married; and to him were born, before he left Ireland, four sons: William; George; John A., and James. In 1800, a man of thirty-six, he came to America and established himself as a linen merchant, a most natural occupation for a man reared in the center of the linen manufacturing industry of the world. He was successful as a linen merchant; and in 1810 or 1811 founded the banking house of Alexander Brown and Sons, taking his four sons in as partners. He was evidently a very able man, and ably seconded by his sons, for their business grew apace, and out of it grew the great houses of Brown Brothers and Company, Philadelphia; Brown Brothers of New York, and Brown, Shipley Company in London. When Alexander Brown (I) died April 6, 1834, he had lived long enough to see the banking house one of the strong concerns of the Western Continent. The second son, George, born in Ireland, April 17, 1787, succeeded his father as the resident partner and manager of the Baltimore house. He married Isabella McLanahan of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and of this marriage was born General George Stewart Brown, May 7, 1834. At the age of twenty, George Stewart Brown entered the bank, and in due time succeeded to the management. In 1857 he married Miss Harriet Eaton of New York, member of the famous New England family established in Dedham in 1635, and which has given to our country at least fifteen eminent men, mostly along legal and educational lines.

One, however, General William Eaton, was a most notable soldier. Another, William Wallace Eaton, United States Senator (who belongs almost to our own generation, for he died as late as 1898), was one of those sturdy New England Democrats who held up the flag of Democracy in the face of overwhelming Republican majorities, from the time that Republicanism first showed its head, up to the day of his death.

Of the marriage of General George Stewart Brown with Miss Harriet Eaton, the present General Alexander Brown was born in Baltimore, October 25, 1858. George Stewart Brown was a man of much force. Inheriting a full share of the banking ability of the Browns, he was a political leader in the reform movements as far back as 1859, which had to deal with the desperate situation in Baltimore when that city was controlled by what was known as the "Plug-Ugly" element. Again in 1875, and again in 1889, he was prominent in reform movements, in the latter year having been chairman of the nominating committee of one hundred. He was a director in many large and important enterprises, among them the House of Refuge; trustee of the Peabody Institute and the Blind Asylum, and prominent in Presbyterian Church work.

General Alexander Brown, the present head of the old banking house, was educated in Princeton University, and was graduated in 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then spent two years in Europe and in 1880 entered the bank as an employee, becoming a partner in 1882. His father died on May 19, 1890, and the young man, then but thirty-two years of age, became head of the firm.

While at Princeton, General Brown was quite an athlete, and during his residence abroad acquired a fondness for fox-hunting, which was entirely suited to his cool, daring, resolute temperament. On his return, he became a member of the Elkridge Club, and for many years was M.F.H. of that club.

General Brown possesses in an eminent degree the quality of reticence, so essential to the successful conduct of a great bank, to which is added an unusual quality of foresight combined with enterprise. He was a very young man when he first became head of the great firm of Alexander Brown and Sons. In addition to the resources of that concern, he had always in case of need the backing of Brown Brothers of New York, and Brown, Shipley Company of London. This gave him the use of enormous capital wherever it could be profitably

employed. Some of his moves in those early days were looked at askance by older and conservative business men; but it only took them a few years to learn that moves which to them were apparently venturesome, were bottomed upon the soundest reasoning, and that the new head of the old bank was a leader who could be safely followed.

An example of his methods was seen in his handling of the city railway proposition. Messrs. Nelson Perrin, T. Edward Hamilton, and other business leaders were interested in the railways of the city of Baltimore and thought they had a thoroughly good grasp upon the situation. Mr. Brown completely outgeneraled the older men, who thought they were in control; and subsequently effected a consolidation of practically all the street railways in the city. It was an immense deal and gave to the people of Baltimore their first real conception of the capacity of General Brown.

His father before him had through the terms of many governors of Maryland held the position of paymaster-general of the State; and in 1892, General Brown was appointed inspector-general. This place had not come to him by inheritance, nor yet by virtue of his business standing—it had been honestly earned by his hard service as a member of the famous Fifth Regiment, in which he rose to be a captain.

At an early age in his career, General Brown was married to Miss Bessie Montague, and they have several daughters. He has a splendid town residence at the corner of Cathedral and Madison Streets; and a beautiful country seat on the Reisterstown Turnpike, known as "Mondawmin." General Brown's marriage brought into the family another distinct strain of blood, and his daughters have in their veins several very strong strains. The Browns represent the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. Through the Eatons, of which family General Brown's mother was a member, comes the English-Puritan blood; and through the Montagues comes a strain of Norman blood. In the peerage of Great Britain at the present time, branches of the Montague family hold the Manchester Dukedom, the Sandwich Earldom, the Swaythling Barony, and the barony known under the title of Montague of Beaulieu.

General Brown at one time took a great interest in aquatics, and had built for him by the Herreshoffs at Bristol, Rhode Island, a steam yacht which he called *Ballymena*, named for the village in which his

great-grandfather was born. He subsequently sold this to a gentleman of Providence, Rhode Island. He holds membership in the Maryland, Baltimore, Baltimore Country, Elkridge, Bachelors' Cotillion, Maryland Steeple Chase Association, and Merchants' Clubs; is a director or officer in a large number of leading corporations, such as the Canton Company, National Mechanics Bank, Merchants and Manufacturers Association. He is an attendant upon the Brown Memorial (Presbyterian) Church, which was built by his family.

General Brown through life has taken constant pleasure in outdoor sports, ranging from fox-hunting down to coon hunting, and he has a ducking shore on Byrd River, where he has frequently gathered together a choice company of his friends and indulged in the fascinating sport of coon hunting, followed by midnight suppers around big log fires.

One connection of the Brown family has been especially creditable to them. His grandfather was one of the founders of the House of Refuge—and from that fargone day down to the present, the head of the banking house of Alexander Brown and Sons, whether it was George Brown, George Stewart Brown, or Alexander Brown, has been a director.

In American banking circles, no name is better known than that of this old firm. It has withstood the financial storms and panics of a century; it has seen "red dog money," individual notes, shin-plasters, Confederate money, and greenbacks all have their day; it has seen the banking business of the country pass through many mutations, and finally arrive at something approximating a coherent system. Through all these changes, the firm of Alexander Brown and Sons has always "stood pat." It has met every liability; honored every obligation, and with each succeeding generation has grown stronger. The history of this firm is a testimonial not only to the ability of the several generations of this family, but also to the true conservatism and to the rigid integrity which has enabled it to weather every storm, and in its centennial year to stand as a model of American banking institutions.

REVERDY JOHNSON

REVERDY JOHNSON, one of the greatest of American lawyers, United States Senator, attorney-general of the United States, minister to England, statesman and jurist, was born in Annapolis, May 21, 1796. His father was John Johnson, Senior, chancellor of Maryland, attorney-general of the State, and a lawyer of high standing. John Johnson's father was Robert Johnson, said to have been an officer in Washington's army in the Revolution. Reverdy Johnson's brother, John Johnson, Junior, was also chancellor of Maryland, occupying that high office when it was abolished in 1854. On the maternal side, his mother was a daughter of Reverdy Ghiselin, of French descent, and for a long period commissioner of the Land Office at Annapolis.

Mr. Johnson was graduated from the Old St. John's College at Annapolis, at the age of sixteen, and began reading law under the direction of his father, and later under Judge Stevens.

In 1815, then only nineteen years old, Mr. Johnson was admitted to the bar and began practice in the village of Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County. The young lawyer won instant recognition, for in 1816–17, he served as deputy attorney-general, as the State's attorneys were then called. In 1817, he located in Baltimore, the bar of which boasted such men as Luther Martin, Robert Goodloe Harper, William Pinkney, Roger B. Taney, and William H. Winder. The young lawyer was able to hold his own with the best of them; and in 1821, then only twenty-five years old, he was elected to the State Senate for a term of five years as a Whig, and was reëlected to succeed himself. After serving two years of his second term, he resigned, and for the next seventeen years devoted himself actively to the practice of the law. In these years he had taken his place as a recognized leader of the Whig party and as a man of the first order of ability. In 1845, the Whigs being then in power in Maryland, he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and in the Senate Mr. Johnson gave evidence of his patriotic wisdom and his liberality of thought by supporting the Democratic administration in the prosecution of

the Mexican War, going in that matter counter to his party. In 1848, the Whigs were successful and elected General Taylor to the Presidency. He tendered Mr. Johnson the position of attorney-general, which he accepted, resigning his seat in the Senate to take up the duties of that office. On the death of President Taylor and the accession of Mr. Filmore, he retired from the Cabinet and resumed the practice of his profession. It is said of him that at that time he was engaged in almost every important case in the courts of Maryland and in the Supreme Court. His reputation as a lawyer was nation-wide, and his advice and legal services were in demand from distant States.

In 1854, an English house engaged him to argue a case involving a huge claim against the United States government which was to be tried before the joint English and American commissioners. In this case he was associated professionally with Lord Cairns, then a member of the House of Commons and a leading English lawyer who was subsequently Lord Chancellor of England under the Disraeli administration. While in England in connection with this case, Mr. Johnson was the recipient of most flattering attentions from public men and members of the bar. In 1856, the Whig party being then moribund, Mr. Johnson identified himself with the Democratic party, with which he coöperated for the remainder of his life. Mr. Johnson practiced his profession assiduously, with an every-increasing fame as a lawyer, up to 1860, when the agitation preceding the Civil War began. An avowed Union man, he did not believe in the doctrine of secession and was one of the delegates from Maryland to the Peace Convention which assembled at Washington. On the outbreak of the war, Mr. Johnson espoused the cause of the Union and was sent to the General Assembly of the State as one of the representatives from Baltimore. After the capture of New Orleans, President Lincoln appointed him a special commissioner to proceed to that city, to revise the decisions of General Butler, the military commandant, in regard to matters involving our relations with foreign governments. Arriving upon the ground and investigating the case, he considered it proper to reverse General Butler's decisions. The good effect of this conclusion was so immediate that he was tendered the thanks of the administration. In the winter of 1862–63, he was elected to the United States Senate, and in March, 1863, took his seat in that body, which he had left fourteen years before to enter the Cabinet. He

voted for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. Upon the collapse of the Confederacy, Mr. Johnson, a farsighted statesman, took the ground that the wisest thing to do was to issue a proclamation of unconditional amnesty and to immediately re-admit the seceding States without any conditions whatever.

In 1868, Mr. Johnson resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States to accept the place of minister to England, to which he had been appointed by President Andrew Johnson. In England, he negotiated the Johnson-Clarendon treaty for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. This treaty was rejected, not because it was unfavorable to the United States, but because it was an achievement of the Andrew Johnson administration, to which the majority of the Senate was bitterly hostile. Mr. Johnson's successor as minister to England, succeeded in getting from the British government nothing that Mr. Reverdy Johnson did not get. In England, Mr. Johnson's great ability was fully recognized, and he received more attention than any other American minister in many years. Numerous dinners were given to him, and his speeches were received with general favor. Indeed it is likely that this country and England are still feeling the effects of Mr. Johnson's wise diplomacy. A feeling approaching bitterness had grown up between England and the United States, growing out of the Trent affair, the Confederate cruisers, and the almost open sympathy of the English people for the Confederates in the Civil War. Mr. Johnson was largely instrumental in allaying this feeling and promoting the friendship which since then has bound the two countries together.

After Mr. Johnson's return from England, he lived ten years. In that time he tried but few cases, and those few perhaps more as a diversion than for any other reason. The last case in which he engaged was that of Metcalf vs. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. This was not an interesting or important case, merely an ordinary damage suit for false arrest and imprisonment. The decision was against him in the Baltimore Court, and he took the case to the Court of Appeals. He argued the case there on the 10th of February, 1876, and that evening he dined with a party at the Government House as the guest of Governor John Lee Carroll. He could not abide the smell of tobacco smoke, and as the guests around the table began to light their cigars, Mr. Johnson arose and went into the office. The windows of this apartment come down nearly to the floor and

open over a deep areaway. A few moments after he left the dining room, a fall was heard, and Mr. Johnson's dead body was found lying beneath the office window. He was almost totally blind, and it is supposed that he stumbled through the open window, thinking that he was about to step through the door on to the porch. He fell some fifteen feet, and his death was apparently instantaneous.

In an address before the Maryland State Bar Association, in 1905, Judge J. Upshur Dennis, of Baltimore, gave some personal recollections of Mr. Johnson. He was a man of medium height, sturdily built, and enjoyed perfect health. His capacity for work and his physical and mental endurance were wonderful. His features were strong, his forehead of great height, fullness and breadth. He was almost blind. The sight of one eye had been destroyed, and that of the other was greatly impaired. He could not walk the streets without a guide. He could not recognize the features of any of his acquaintances, but he recognized voices in a wonderful manner. The loss of his eye occurred when he was still a young man, and resulted from a most singular accident. There was a horse race at Washington between a horse owned by President Andrew Jackson and one owned by Judge Gabriel Duval, of the Supreme Court of the United States. At the race, two members of Congress, Mr. Stanley of North Carolina, and Mr. Wise of Virginia, quarreled and one of them challenged the other to fight a duel. Mr. Johnson was Stanley's second, and these two one Sunday morning were practicing with duelling pistols. Mr. Johnson aimed at a hickory sapling, from which the ball rebounded striking him full in the eye and destroying it.

Mr. Johnson was great as a statesman and a diplomatist, yet his highest fame will always rest, among the people, upon his achievements as a constitutional lawyer. The evidence of this is found in the Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and in those of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. But Judge Dennis believed that he was at his best as a *nisi prius* lawyer. He was always good-natured, and at the trial table full of fun. In the skilful cross-examination of witnesses he was almost without an equal. He relied but little upon authorities, but reasoned out his theories on principles.

GEORGE NORBURY MACKENZIE

GEORGE NORBURY MACKENZIE, of Baltimore, lawyer, was born in Baltimore on the 4th of May, 1851. His parents were George Norbury and Martha Anna (Downing) Mackenzie. The elder Mackenzie was a merchant of Baltimore, a man of liberal education and high ideals. The family came from the Mackenzies of Seaforth, Scotland. The first emigrant of the family from Scotland to this country was Thomas Mackenzie, who settled near Holland's Cliffs, on the beautiful Patuxent River in Calvert County, Maryland. His home in Scotland was the Highland town of Inverness, and he was probably in the rising of 1745.

Among the distinguished ancestors of George Norbury Mackenzie may be mentioned Robert Brooke, a member of Lord Baltimore's Council, and, for a time, by Cromwell's appointment, acting governor of Maryland; Bartholomew Coppock, member of the council of Pennsylvania, 1688–1690; John Demming, one of the patentees of Connecticut; Captain John Hance, of Calvert County, who saw service against the Indians; Edward and Major John Howell, of Southampton, Long Island, Governor's assistants in the colonial government of Connecticut; Francis Hutchins and James Mackall, burgesses of Calvert County; Richard Treat, a patentee in the Royal Charter of Connecticut; Captain Stephen Williams, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, captain of a troop in 1704 and 1705; Sir William Lovelace, of London, and Richard Duke, of Calvert, who came to Maryland in the *Ark* with Leonard Calvert in 1634.

The childhood and youth of George Norbury Mackenzie were spent in Baltimore where his father was engaged in business. His health was good, but he was more devoted to intellectual than to other pleasures, and he devoted his time largely to reading history and the standard works of fiction. His opportunities for obtaining an education were all that could be desired, and he used them to good advantage. His father sent him to Pembroke Academy, a private school, and, after finishing his course there at the early age of sixteen years, he engaged, in 1867, in mercantile business. More than twenty years

later he determined to study law and entered the law school of the University of Maryland, completing the three years course in two years, and graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1890. That year he began the practice of his profession and has steadily adhered to it, and with marked success, refusing absolutely to be led away by politics or any of the allurements of public office. He believes in the principles of the Republican party, but he is not a partisan and always esteems the public welfare above party success. He has, however, given much of his time to the study of American history and has taken a deep and abiding interest in the various patriotic and historical societies. Of these societies he is a member of the following: Order of Runnemede, Military Order of French Alliance of United States and France, Society of the *Ark* and *Dove*, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of War of 1812, American National Red Cross, Maryland Historical Society, Old North-West Genealogical Society, Saint Vincent de Paul Society, Holy Name Society, Society of the Propagation of the Catholic Faith.

In these societies he has held official positions as follows: Registrar-general since 1892 of the Society of Colonial Wars, founder and lieutenant-governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland, grand marshal Colonial Order of the Acorn, historian of Society of Americans of Royal Descent, charter member and ex-registrar of the Maryland Society Sons of the American Revolution, charter member of the Maryland Society War of 1812, recording secretary for two years of the Maryland Historical Society, secretary of the Maryland Branch American National Red Cross, assistant historian General Military Order of the French Alliance of the United States and France, and Founder of Maryland Commandery of same, honorary vice-president for Maryland of the "Old North-West" Genealogical Society.

In 1907 he published *The Colonial Families of the United States of America*. In 1911 the second volume of this great work was published.

Three years after his graduation at the law school Mr. Mackenzie became office counsel and assistant secretary of the American Bonding Company. In 1896 he resigned that position. But it was the beginning of important financial activities. In 1896 he organized the Citizens Trust Company of Baltimore, with a capital of $2,500,000 and became its secretary and treasurer. One year later he resigned from the Company to establish the banking house of Geo. N. Mac-

kenzie and Company. In 1904 he organized the C. D. Pruden Company with a capital of $100,000. Of this Company he was the vice-president and treasurer. In 1909 he organized The American Realty and Trust Company. Of this corporation he is the president. In connection with all these varied enterprises, and in spite of the great amount of work they required, Mr. Mackenzie continued the practice of the law. He has always distinguished himself by his enterprise and untiring industry and his determination to succeed.

Early in life, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Mackenzie became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and during all the years of his manhood he has been a devout member of that church.

He has been twice married and has four children living, and has lost four. The first wife was Lucie Fennille Emory, daughter of Ambrose M. and Mary (Tilyard) Emory, of Baltimore. To this lady Mr. Mackenzie was married on the 15th of April, 1874. Five children were born of this union: George Norbury Mackenzie, the 3d; Mary Gertrude Mackall; Colin Evans Williams, who died in infancy; Anna Vernon; and Catherine Tennille, who also died in infancy.

The oldest of these children, George N., married in 1898 Sara Roberta, daughter of Judge George Y. Maynadier, of Harford County, Maryland.

The oldest daughter, Mary G. M. Mackenzie, married in 1903 to Louis William Jenkins, of Prince George's County.

Mrs. Mackenzie died June 27, 1900.

On the 14th of June, 1902, Mr. Mackenzie married Mary Elizabeth Forwood, daughter of William Smithson and Rebecca (Glenn) Forwood, of Belair, Md. Of this marriage there have been three children, two of them dying in infancy.

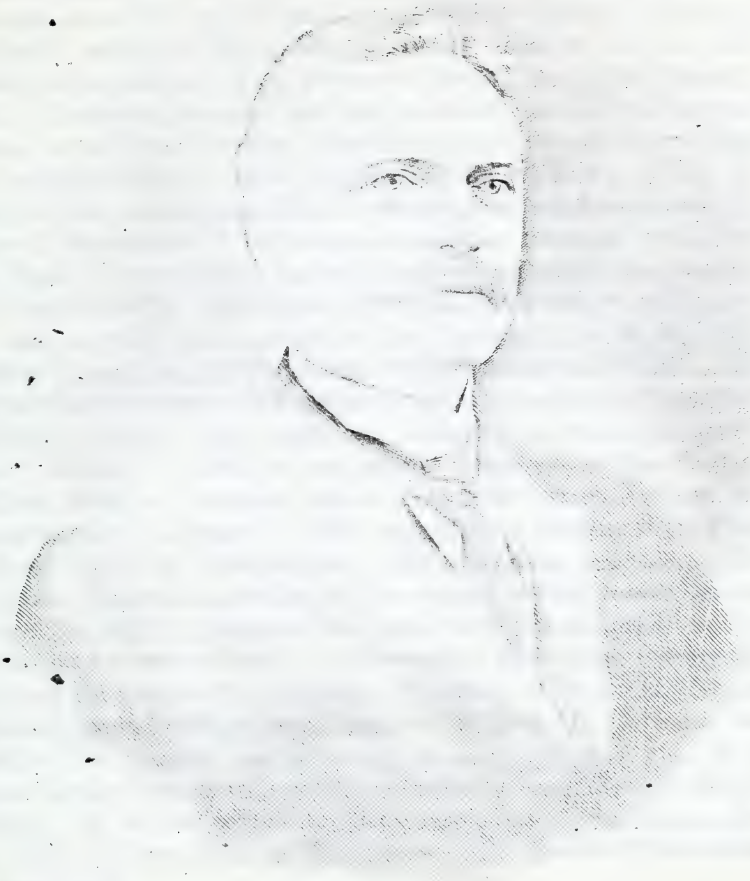
EMORY LORENZO COBLENTZ

EMORY LORENZO COBLENTZ, of Frederick, Maryland lawyer, president of the Central National Bank of Frederick and from its organization in 1887 to 1898, assistant treasurer and now vice president of the Valley Savings Bank, of Middletown president of the Peoples Fire Insurance Company of Maryland and of the Frederick Railroad Company, and counsel of the Walkersville Savings Bank of Frederick County, The Economy Silo and Manufacturing Company and of other important corporations, was born near Middletown, Frederick County, Maryland, on the 5th of November 1869. His father, Edward L. Coblentz, until his retirement from active business a farmer was a man of strict integrity who prided himself upon making his word his bond. His wife was Mrs. Lucinda F. Bechtol Coblentz.

Emory Lorenzo Coblentz's ancestors came to the United States from Germany. His great-great-grandfather, Harman Coblentz, moved into the Middletown Valley from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, a short time before the Revolutionary war.

The successive members of his family for several generations, while they have not occupied prominent positions in public life, have been a strong sturdy stock, of decided influence in the community in which they have lived.

With the best of health throughout his boyhood Emory Lorenzo Coblentz grew to manhood in the country, until he was sixteen years old living on his father's farm. He was a student of the Middletown Classical Academy, and he later completed his course of study at the Middletown High School. On March 12, 1886, he took a position as clerk in a general store in Middletown, but he continued his studies during that winter. A year later, in February, 1887, he was made assistant treasurer of the Valley Savings Bank of Middletown, then just organized; and he continued as the active cashier of this institution until (in 1898) he resigned in order to take up the practice of law. His legal studies he had pursued before and after banking



Very truly Yours
Simon D. Evans
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hours, in addition to his duties as an official of the bank; and while he thus studied law he had the benefit of systematic instruction and guidance under the private tutorship of the late Charles W. Ross of Frederick, especially during the two years—1895-7. He was admitted to practice law at the Frederick Bar on the 14th of January, 1898. His earlier intention had been to make banking his life occupation, but with more mature judgment he chose the profession of the law, toward which he found himself half unconsciously drifting by reason of the constant necessity for learning and applying principles of law in the conduct of his business as assistant treasurer of the Savings Bank. Since 1898 he has been actively engaged in the practice and has attained a most enviable position in his chosen profession. He was secretary and counsel to the Frederick and Middletown Railway Company until December, 1908, when he was elected president of that Company, which company was absorbed by the Frederick Railroad Company upon which Mr. Coblentz was made its president. On July 1, 1908, he was elected president of the Central National Bank of Frederick which institution largely through his intrumentality, on August 1, 1909, acquired the business of the First National Bank by consolidation. His welcoming address to the Maryland Bankers Association on the occasion of their recent Annual Convention held in Frederick has been warmly commended in the hearing of the writer hereof. In December, 1907, upon the organization of the Peoples Fire Insurance Company of Frederick County with cash capital $100,000 and surplus of $25,000 Mr. Coblentz was made its first president and still serves them in such capacity. He is counsel for the Economy Silo and Manufacturing Company of Frederick County. He is also counsel for the Corporation of Middletown, for the Valley Savings Bank of Middletown, and for the Walkersville Savings Bank.

He is identified with Christ Reformed Church of Middletown; and he is superintendent of its Sunday School, which numbers over five-hundred members.

On the 27th of September, 1893, he married Miss Amy A. Doub. They had four children, all of whom have survived their mother who died very suddenly February 7, 1904. On May 15, 1906, Mr. Coblentz married Miss Mary V. Kefauver, daughter of Richard C. and Laura V. Kefauver of Middletown, Maryland, and one child has been born to them.

By political convictions he is a Democrat and he has never swerved from allegiance to the principles of that party. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine; and he is also a member of the Elks.

His principal relaxation and enjoyment apart from his profession is music, of which he is extremely fond. He has recently edited a book of music designed especially for the use of Sunday schools, which is having a wide circulation.

By way of advice to his younger fellow citizens who wish to attain success in life he says: "One of the necessary elements of true success is such a knowledge of mankind in every walk of life as will enable you sympathetically to take their point of view whenever you get into contact with them. A college education should help to do this, practical experience and good judgment will also largely help to accomplish this desirable end."

ADRIAN CEOLFRID McCARDELL

ADRIAN C. McCARDELL, president of the Frederick County National Bank, of Frederick, and one of the representative men of his section, was born in Washington County, Maryland, on December 29, 1845; son of Wilfred Dubois and Catherine (Humrichouse) McCardell. Wilfred McCardell was a farmer, a man of strong character, a leader in the community, but never an office-seeker, though he did serve his county one term in the House of Delegates. He was descended from Richard McCardell, one of the three brothers McCardell who came from Scotland, Richard settling in Maryland, one brother in Pennsylvania, and another brother in Kentucky, from whom the wife of former President Andrew Johnson was descended, she having been a McCardell of Kentucky.

Young McCardell was a healthy boy, reared on the farm until he was twelve years old. His father died when he was sixteen years old, in 1862, leaving a widow and Adrian as the eldest of seven children but his mother had a most profound impression upon the character of the growing boy, which has been the controlling factor in his conduct through life. His education was obtained in the public schools of Washington County.

In 1861, General Franklin E. Bell, then captain of commissary, offered Mr. McCardell a clerical position in his department, to report at Manassas, Virginia; but the first Battle of Bull Run intervened and the waiting-orders have since stood. Captain Bell was a second cousin of Mr. McCardell, and he afterwards became the head of the United States army.

Mr. McCardell came to Frederick in 1862, as clerk in a confectionery business. His own observation taught him that energy, honesty and pluck were winning qualities, and as he was ambitious to go forward, he exercised those qualities to such effect that on November 1, 1869, then being only twenty-four years old, he was able to begin business as a merchant on his own account. The business then established still continues, A. C. McCardell, Manufacturing Wholesale and Retail Confectioner. From that time to the present he has been a conspicu-

ous figure in the business, social and religious life of his community. His business ventures have been successful, and he is a man of substantial means, while his counsel and judgment have been widely drawn upon.

Since 1888, he has been a director of the Mutual Insurance Company, and its president as successor to the late Colonel Charles E. Trail, since May, 1909. Since 1882, he has served as a director of the Frederick Town Savings Institution. He has served as treasurer and director of the Woman's College since 1884; as treasurer and elder of the Evangelical Reform Church since 1898; as superintendent of the Sunday school since 1899; as president of the Frederick County National Bank since 1905; and since 1901, he has been a director and the chairman of finance committee of the Mount Olive Cemetery Company. From 1898 until 1907, he was president of the Business Men's Association.

The Frederick County National Bank, of which he is now the most efficient president, has a remarkable history. This old bank dates back to 1818, when it was organized as a State bank. It withstood all the financial storms of that period; survived the panic of 1837, and in 1841 was burglarized and robbed of one hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars in gold, bonds and notes. About one hundred and sixty thousand dollars of this was recovered, and the old bank continued its career until after the passage of the National Bank law, when it became nationalized. It has passed safely through every financial crisis the country has known, now has a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a surplus of fifty thousand dollars and has paid to its stockholders in the last ninety-two years an immense sum in dividends.

Another institution in which Mr. McCardell is profoundly interested is the old Evangelical Reform Church, of Frederick, which dates back to 1740, and the history of which is one of the most interesting that can be found in any part of our country. Mr. McCardell is a business man who believes in Christian citizenship, and conducts all of his business affairs on most rigid ethical lines. He acknowledges his indebtedness to a devoted Christian mother and wife, both of whom have throughout life been to him strong towers in a moral and religious way.

His chief recreation throughout life has been found in his horses, being very fond of riding and driving. Politically he is a lifetime Democrat.

On April 11, 1872, he married Miss Alforetta R. Stonebraker, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Knode) Stonebraker. They have seven children: Adrian LeRoy, assistant cashier of the Frederick County National Bank; Edgar S., now running the retail department of the old business; Albert N., of Waters and McCardell, Germantown, Maryland; Wilfred S., now connected with the old house; Ernest N., and the Misses Mary A. and Pauline R. McCardell.

JOHN WATERS

JOHN WATERS inherits many of the sterling characteristics of his English and Scotch ancestors, and has been a thrifty and progressive man of affairs. He was born near Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1840, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Lynch) Waters, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather was a farmer of New Jersey and spent his entire life in that State. Jesse Waters settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, when a young man, became the owner of a large estate, and upon his removal to Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1843 he continued his agricultural operations, which he pursued successfully for many years. In the city of Baltimore, at the extreme old age of ninety-three years, his life ended. The maternal grandfather of John Waters was a native of Londonderry, Ireland. In early manhood he came to America, settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and married Mary Webb, of Baltimore, a member of an old family of that city. The mother of John Waters died in 1882, at the age of seventy-six years. She bore her husband five sons and five daughters, nine of whom reached maturity and two are living at the present time. A son, Jesse, was a soldier in the Confederate army and was killed in battle.

John Waters spent his childhood in the vicinity of Baltimore from the time he was three years of age and received his education in the public schools. When sixteen years of age he left home and began working at the carpenter's trade, and followed this occupation near his old home for two years. In 1858 he began a three years' apprenticeship at the trade in Baltimore, after which he spent some time in traveling in the North and South. In 1865 he engaged in business for himself as a contractor and builder, and has met with marked success, and all over Baltimore City may be seen monuments to his skill. Among the many important public and private structures erected by Mr. Waters may be mentioned the Maryland Penitentiary, Charles Street Power House, Eutaw Street Power House, East Baltimore Street Power House, all of the old Baltimore City Passenger

389-370

Yours Truly

Col John Mosby

Railway, the three large power houses of the United Railways and Electric Company, located on Pratt Street, the large car barns of the United Railways and Electric Company, located on Columbia Avenue, St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, addition to the Mercy Hospital, Drovers and Mechanics Bank, National Howard Bank, College of Physicians and Surgeons, four exchanges for the Maryland Telephone Company, department store conducted by Stewart and Company, Graham's Storage Warehouse, Knickerbocker Building, Border State Savings Bank, Second Hospital for the Insane at Springfield, Maryland, St. Joseph's Hospital, addition to Mount Hope Retreat, addition to Spring Grove Insane Asylum, Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company's Building. Mr. Waters rebuilt several structures after the big fire in Baltimore in 1904, including the International Trust Building, The Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company's Building, The Baltimore News Building, The Pratt Street Power House, The State Tobacco Warehouse, addition to the banking house of Alexander Brown and Sons, warehouse for Mr. J. LeRoy White, on Baltimore Street, and many other structures. Mr. Waters is now erecting buildings for the Maryland Hospital for the Negro Insane at Crownsville, Maryland, and office and tower building for the Maryland Casualty Company.

He is a director in the National Howard Bank and the American Bonding Company. In 1893 he bought the old Dumbarton Farm, near his old home, and his estate now consists of about five hundred acres of admirable farming land, which he looks after and manages himself. He has one of the finest country homes in the State and he and his family spend the entire year there. He has given particular attention to breeding of standard racing horses and has some of the finest and fastest horses in the State.

Miss Elizabeth Rawlings, of the city of Baltimore, became his wife, and they have two children: Ida Grace, wife of Edward M. Parrish; and Mary, widow of Dr. Clarence Busey, late of Baltimore. Mrs. Waters is a daughter of Captain Rawlings, a member of one of the old and prominent families of the State. Mr. Waters is a member of all the Horse Breeders' Associations of the United States, has been President of the Pimlico Driving Club, a member of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and has labored in the interest of agricultural affairs. He has been a member of the City Democratic Committee, a delegate to various city and State conventions. He is one of the foremost citizens of Baltimore County and universally esteemed.

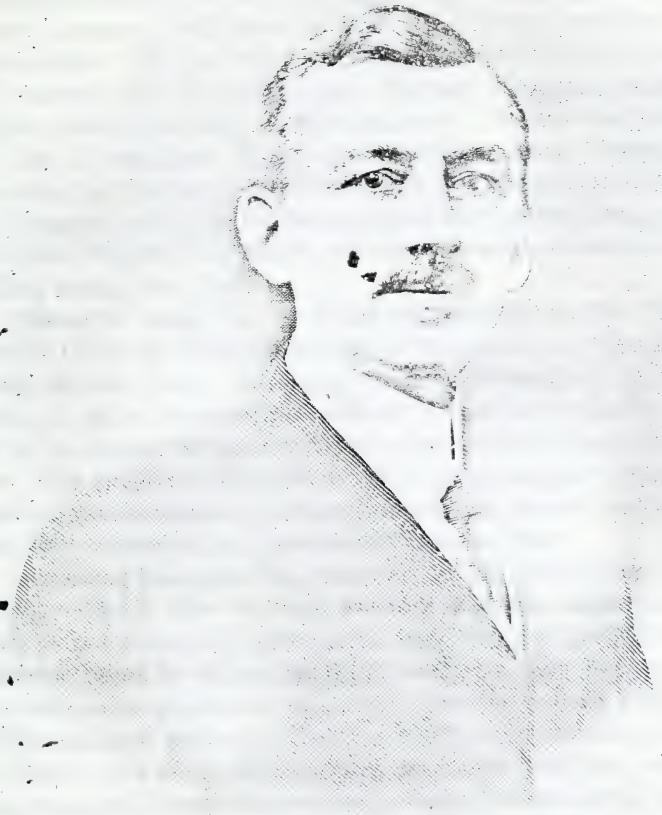
ELMER MAURICE BEARD

ELMER M. BEARD, president-treasurer of the Independent Ice Company, of Baltimore, is a comparatively young man who, after making of his business operations a substantial success, not without strenuous struggle, is yet an optimist and has not lost faith in the essential goodness of humanity.

Mr. Beard was born in Baltimore, November 19, 1866; son of George W. and Ann Virginia (Buckingham) Beard. His father was a retired naval officer, a man of fine literary and mechanical tastes and most tenacious temperament.

In both his family lines, Mr. Beard is of English stock, and both families have long been armigerous in Great Britain, the Buckinghams being a particularly conspicuous family, and a county in England bearing that name. His people have been identified with our country since 1719, when John Reese, who married Catherine Evans and who is the earliest of his known ancestry in this country, migrated from England to America.

As a boy, Mr. Beard was a strong, healthy youngster; fond of music and books; devoted to his parents, and especially attached to his mother, who exercised a pronounced and most helpful influence over him in every way. He had the benefit of good training in the public schools, with which he was content; for his inclination being toward a commercial life, he did not care to take advantage of the opportunities offered for higher education. He formed, however, a taste for good reading, which has remained with him, and is partial to the works of such writers as Dickens, Shakespeare, Kipling, Tennyson and Holmes. His entire business life has been spent in one occupation. He entered the natural ice business in Baltimore in 1887, as a clerk. He knew that he had nothing to depend on for preferment but his own exertions. He knew also that his parents, whom he so highly honored, did not always have as much money as would suffice for his ideas of comfort in life. Being himself partial to these necessary comforts, and realizing that the only way by which to get them was through the medium of money, he early formed the determina-



Very truly yours
Edwin M. Beard

tion to make money. Hand in hand with that went the desire to compete on equal terms with his fellowmen, and he regards this as the controlling factor in his business career. He belongs to that type of business man who is perfectly willing to meet a competitor on equal terms—nay more, will insist on such equal terms, and then let the best man win. He has been now twenty-four years in the ice business, both natural and manufacturing. He has filled practically every position within the scope of that industry. He has been connected with the Church-Lara Company; the Terry-Lara Company; the Kennebec Ice Company; the Consumers Ice Company; the American Ice Company; and when the Independent Ice Company was organized in November, 1898, Mr. Beard was elected president-treasurer, which position he has since held.

Partial to social life, he holds membership in the Baltimore Country Club; the Merchants Club of Baltimore, and the Maryland Society of New York. In national affairs a Republican, in State and municipal affairs he acts independently, standing more for the man and the particular things sought to be done, than for any party allegiance. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Beard retains his boyish fondness for outdoor sports, and has given some little attention to athletics in a personal way.

In looking back over the record of the last twenty-four years, he modestly admits that he has accomplished the important things which he has personally undertaken, but is very emphatic to have it understood that he did not do it without a struggle, but on the contrary such accomplishment came only after the hardest kind of work and the greatest patience. For the young man starting out in life, Mr. Beard rates as one of the strong needs this quality of assiduity—that lasting patience combined with diligence which keeps one steadfastly upon whatever venture may be the work of the moment. He believes also that it is a good thing to cultivate the faculty, one might say, of charitableness, that is, of looking for the good in people rather than the evil. In this he cites his own experience, which has been an extensive one, and which has proven to his satisfaction that there is more good than evil in human kind. One can readily understand how the cheerful optimist would have the advantage in the struggle of life over the gloomy pessimist—and this furnishes somewhat of a key to Mr. Beard's business success.

In the first year that he engaged in his present business, March 16, 1887, he was married to Pamala Jane Read. Of this marriage there are two children, Elmer Read and Ann Virginia Beard. In a preceding paragraph, mention has been made of Mr. Beard's ancestral line. In an additional line appear the following names: Joseph Reese, Mary Lee Reese, Sarah Reese, David Maulsby, William M. Reese, Susan Thomas, Elizabeth and John Beard. The Reese name is Welsh. Thomas is either Welsh or English. Beard is English, and Maulsby is a modern form of the old English name of Malby or Maltby. From this it will be seen that Mr. Beard is of Welsh and English stock and, therefore, of pure British blood.

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Sincerely yours,

Louis D. Vais

LOUIS THEODORE WEIS

THE life of Louis T. Weis, of Baltimore, who has risen from the position of an immigrant boy to one of prominence and conspicuous usefulness in his adopted country, is an epic of hard work. He comes of that strong Teutonic stock which has led in the forefront of civilization for the last thousand years, and which is the dominant strain in those all-conquering nations, the Germans, the British and the Americans. Born in Germany and up to the age of ten attending the elementary schools, his father having preceded them to the United States, the rest of the family, consisting of his mother, a brother and two sisters, came across the ocean to join the father, when Mr. Weis was a little boy of ten. The father died while the family were en route, and upon his arrival in this country the little fellow had to go to work and help sustain the family. He picked up his knowledge of the English language, and his English education, by hard work at night—after having already done a day's work. He learned the printing business with Sherwood and Company and was afterwards employed as assistant foreman of the *Baltimore American's* composing room. He then became manager of the Chesapeake Label Company. In the meantime, he had taken an active interest in political affairs as a Republican, and had become a man of influence in his community. In 1891, he organized and became interested in the American Label Manufacturing Company. In 1896, Governor Lloyd Lowndes, as some recognition of the position which Mr. Weis had won in the community, and also impressed by his qualifications, appointed him liquor license commissioner. He served the term and was reappointed in 1898, and resigned in 1899. He had, however, attracted attention in higher quarters—and looking abroad for a suitable man, in 1901, President Roosevelt tendered him the appointment of United States commissioner of immigration. He accepted, served a four years' term, and was reappointed in 1905 by President Roosevelt. He served a second term of four years, and was reappointed in 1909 by President Taft. In 1911, he resigned the position which he had filled with ability for ten years to accept the

position of president and general manager of the American Label Manufacturing Company, of which he had been the organizer years before.

It does not need any argument to establish the qualities of the man who, coming from a foreign country at the age of ten, and having immediately to go to work, so educated himself, and developed such character as to be able for ten years to fill with honor and credit one of the most important public positions in the country.

Mr. Weis is a Mason, a member of the German-American Lincoln Club, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Germania Maennerchor and the Arion Singing Society. His religious affiliation is with the Lutheran Church. He married Miss Margaret Weippert, and to them have been born six children, of whom five are living.

Mr. Weis has made a splendid success of life, and his views—both as to individual and public matters—are therefore worthy of consideration. When asked to make some suggestions to young people striving to make a success of life, he answered in these words: "Be honest, choose your vocation, learn it well, work hard and conscientiously for your employer, abstain from vices of all kinds, live within your means, save as much of your salary as you can and invest your savings judiciously."

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Alfred Jenkins Shriver

ALFRED JENKINS SHRIVER

SINCE David Shriver came from Pennsylvania to Maryland, in 1760,and settled at Little Pipe Creek in Carroll County, which estate has ever since remained in possession of the family, the family of that name has been prominent in Maryland, and has given to the State many excellent citizens. David Shriver (1735–1826) the original Maryland settler was an active partisan during the Revolution, and was elected a member of the Convention which adopted and established the Declaration of Rights and the Constitution of the State. He served in the General Assembly as a delegate from his county for more than thirty consecutive years and afterwards in the Senate. By his will he liberated at his death his fifty slaves. The name is of German origin, originally Schreiber, and the Maryland family is immediately descended from Lorenz and Margarete Schreiber—both of whom died in 1684, and were natives of Alsenborn, Electorate Palatine, Oberamt Lautern, Germany. That this family is of noble lineage is shown by the fact that in the year 1206, Duke Hermann assembled at his Castle of Wartburg, six of the most renowned poets of Germany, whose names are known—four of these were knights of ancient lineage, and the first-named among them was Heinrich Schreiber. This is the stock from which the Maryland Schrivers come—the present form being merely the Americanization of the name.

A prominent member of this family of the present day is Alfred Jenkins Shriver, lawyer, of Baltimore. He was born in that city on June 5, 1867, son of Albert and Annie (Jenkins) Shriver. Mr. Shriver's father was a merchant. His mother was a daughter of Alfred Jenkins, a leading citizen of Baltimore in his generation—a man of highest character and most kindly qualities. From 1845 to 1875 Alfred Jenkins was the most distinguished and also the wealthiest member of the Jenkins family and occupied to it the same position that Michael Jenkins does today. This Jenkins family, of Welsh origin, was founded by an immigrant from Wales about 1670. Mr. Shriver's mother, born on May 21, 1841, died on September 28, 1906;

she was a notable woman of the highest and finest Christian character, and at her funeral Cardinal Gibbons delivered an address, testifying to the value of her exemplary life—one paragraph especially calls for reproduction, he said: "Annie Jenkins Shriver was an exemplary Christian. Her life was an inspiration to me. It quickened my faith. It has strengthened my zeal, and has set before me in most alluring characters the beauty and attraction of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. She has left a precious treasure of happy memories. She has left a treasure of good works and a beautiful example."

In this same funeral address the Cardinal referring to the father of Mrs. Shriver, and the grandfather of the subject of this memoir, said:

"Alfred Jenkins was among the most opulent and conspicuous citizens of Baltimore. He was a member of the trustees of this Cathedral. He was a man of the most genial and happy disposition and sunny character. He was the soul of hospitality. Many of the bishops who came to Baltimore on various occasions sat at this festive board of his. The clergy of the Cathedral frequented his house, among them the venerable Archbishop Spalding, who was bound to Alfred Jenkins by the closest ties of friendship—a friendship which continued until death separated them; in the year 1875, that Alfred Jenkins died, I felt it my sacred duty as the Bishop of Richmond to hasten from the Missions to Baltimore and take part in his obsequies."

With the advantage of such an ancestry, Alfred J. Shriver had every advantage in the way of home training and scholastic opportunity that could be given to any boy. Naturally a studious boy, of rather delicate constitution, he entered Loyola College in 1882 and continued there till 1888. He always there was first in all his classes and received from Loyola all its highest honors, including five gold medals. He then entered Johns Hopkins University, and obtained from that great school his degree of A.B. in 1891. His popularity there was attested by having been elected president of his class. In his senior year he stood first in scholarship in the largest class ever graduated from Johns Hopkins. His attainments may be gauged by the fact that he won the inter-collegiate thesis prize over twenty-five hundred competitors in 1887. He took the post graduate course at Johns Hopkins University as "University Scholar" in 1891 and 1892, and at the same time prosecuted his studies in the law department of the University of Maryland, and was graduated as a lawyer in 1893,

standing second in his class and also second in the thesis contest, since which time he has steadily followed his profession as a practicing attorney. In 1894, Loyola College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M.

Mr. Shriver's law practice has been, to a considerable extent, concerned with estates and will contests. A scholarly man, he has been the author of several legal works which have attracted the favorable attention of the profession—these are: *Res Gestae as a Rule of Evidence; Law of Wills of Personal Property in Maryland prior to August 1, 1884; Status of First Preferred Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.*

Mr. Shriver is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa College Fraternity; he was for more than ten years secretary of the General Alumni Association of the Johns Hopkins University. Now in the prime of early middle life, he has achieved an honorable position in his chosen profession, and the standing of a good citizen of his community. He is a member of several social clubs having been one of the founders and first officers of the Johns Hopkins Club. He has taken a prominent part in the social life of the city. He resides at the University Club. His name is among the 320 from Maryland mentioned in *Who's Who in America.*

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BUSTEED

AMONG the representative men of the Eastern Shore, who for many long years has been a leader in the ancient town of Centreville, is Charles A. Busteed, who might properly be classed as a merchant, though he has been engaged in a variety of things, and is possibly more largely a farmer than anything else. He comes of a distinguished lineage. The family was founded in Maryland by Warner Rafield Busteed, who came from Ireland and settled in Baltimore about 1794. This Warner R. Busteed was the second son of an Irish lord, probably Cusack, that peerage now extinct, being then in the zenith of its power. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Lord Robert Earnest, who in a spirit of adventure, ran away from home and came to America as a stowaway, while yet a boy. This was about the time of the troubles in Ireland which culminated in what is known as the "Emmet Rebellion." Young Busteed was reared by the Leverings, of Baltimore, a notable family of that city; and in 1804, married Sarah Bell. Four children were born to them: Robert; Warner R. (II); Margaret, and Mary. Warner R. Busteed (II) married Catherine M. Barwick, and of this marriage Charles A. Busteed was born at Old Brick Mill, near Denton, Caroline County, on October 31, 1854.

The Busteed family is peculiar in Great Britain from the fact that there seems to have been but one family of the name; for while many families can be found scattered through different sections and having a different origin, though the same name, this is not true of the Busteed family. It seems to have been very closely allied to the Cusacks, a famous Irish family, which dates from the fargone battle of Clontarf, in the thirteenth century, and which has been famous in Ireland from that time to the present, holding a number of titles.

Mr. Busteed developed no special tastes in his boyhood. He was spare of build; was strong, active and healthy, living on the farm until he was nine years of age, when his parents took him to Philadelphia, where he remained until he was fifteen. During these years, he attended the country schools and the public schools of Philadelphia, going through the grammar school, and at the age of fourteen

entered a wholesale drug house, where he remained for a year. He then went back to the farm and worked for two years, attending school in the meantime, and at seventeen became an apprentice in the old *Observer* office, at Centreville, then conducted by his brother, W. W. Busteed, where he learned the printer's trade. The spirit of adventure moved him, even as it had done his grandfather; and so he went West, to Minnesota, but only remained a short time, when he returned to Centreville to accept an interest offered him by his brother in *The Observer*. He remained a member of the firm of W. W. Busteed and Brother, until 1885, when his brother sold out, when he became senior member of the firm of Busteed, Roberts and Brother, and was editor-in-chief until August 1889, when he sold out to William J. Price, Jr. During these years he had been making some money and much character.

Retiring from the newspaper business, he established a brokerage firm consisting of himself, his brother, W. W., and William J. Price, Senior. This connection lasted until 1894. He then became a member of the firm of Busteed, Price and Carter. Mr. Carter sold out in 1897, when the firm became Busteed, Price and Catlin, extensive dealers in hardware and farm implements.

In the meantime, on November 3, 1881, Mr. Busteed was married to Miss Mollie G. Wilkinson, daughter of Captain John Wilkinson, and they have one son, John Wilkinson Busteed, now a young man. Mr. Busteed's father-in-law, Captain Wilkinson, died in the middle eighties, and he was elected a director in the Queen Anne National Bank to succeed him. He held this position continuously up to four years ago, when he was made vice-president of the bank, which position he held until July, 1910, when he severed his connection with the institution.

Years ago he became interested in farming lands, and invested a goodly share of his profits in that direction, until he is now one of the large land-owners of the county, his holdings aggregating many hundreds of acres of the best farm lands in that section.

He has never cared for political honors. Active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee and steward, he has been a strenuous upholder of religion and civic righteousness. Possessed of much public spirit, he has taken a hand in everything that would contribute to the welfare and the entertainment of his people; and so is president of the board of managers of the Centreville Opera Company.

He loves bowling, baseball and tennis. He is an active fraternalist, holding membership in the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Royal Arcanum. Though not an aspirant for political honors, he is a strenuous supporter of the Democratic party. He has served for several years as a representative to the Maryland Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, being at the present time District Deputy Grand Master, and is enjoying the same honors in the Royal Arcanum. He is also a Past Chancellor in the Knights of Pythias. It will be seen from the record that he is an active member in everything in which he is interested.

His early education was limited to the public schools; but like all men who have long training in newspaper offices, he became a wide reader, his preferred lines being historical, biographical and financial, and he is now one of the best informed men of his section in nearly all directions.

For many years past he has been a community leader, not because of any self-seeking on his part, but because of his natural ability, fortified by his excellent attainments coupled with an earnest desire to be of service to the community—and he has long been recognized as not only one of the most honorable business men of his section, but one of its most valuable citizens.

The Busteed coat of arms is thus given by Burke, the English authority: Lozengy ar. and gu. a chev. az. Crest—An eagle rising ppr. The explanation of which is that on a shield divided in lozenge shaped figures, alternately silver and red, appears a blue chevron—the crest being an eagle in the act of rising.

If, as seems more than probable, Mr. Busteed is descended from the Irish family, which held the title of Cusack for several centuries—the title becoming extinct in the last century—it is of interest to note the description of the coat of arms of that family, taken from an old *Book of Crests* issued by Thomas Wall in 1530, in the paragraph headed "Crest of Irish Nobles," under No. 89, he makes the following statement: "Cusacke of Irelond beryth to his crest a maremayden silver holdyng her tayle in her right hande standyng in serckelet gold mantelyd asur doubled gold; which translated into modern English means that the Irish lordship of Cusack had, as its coat of arms, a silver mermaid standing in a golden circle, holding her tail in her right hand, with blue and gold manteling, or ornamentation, around the circle.

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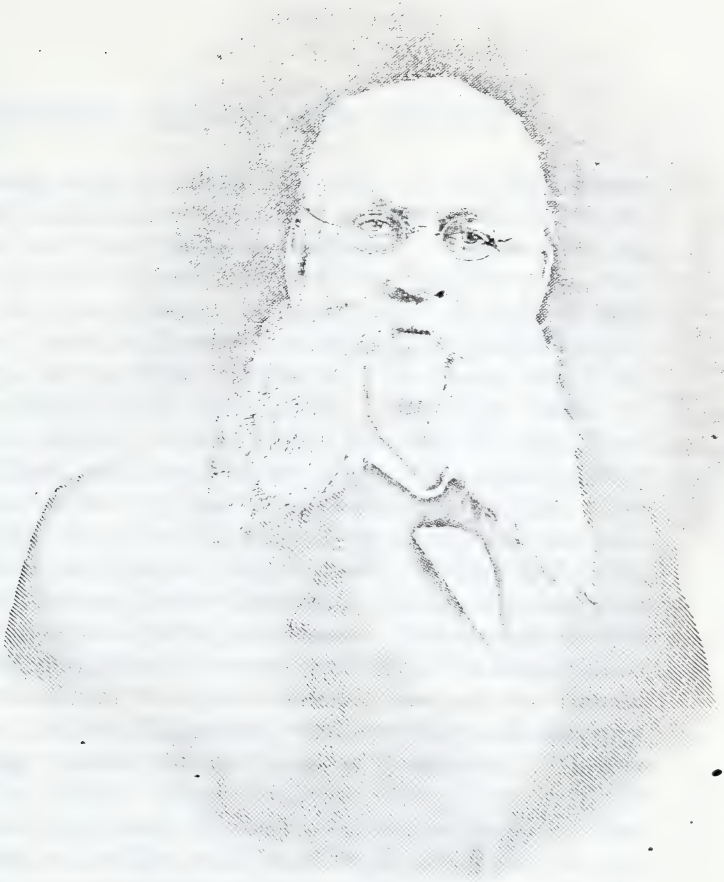

Very Truly Yours

HENRY BENJAMIN MEIGS

THE family name of Meigs goes back to the Anglo-Saxon period in England and is said to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *maeg*, meaning "strength." The record of the Meigs family in America shows that they have lived up to the original meaning of the word—they are strong men. In Great Britain there are quite a number of names derived from the original Anglo-Saxon: *Madge*, *Maggs*, *Meggs*, *Meigh*, and the Scotch form *Meik* all these in addition to the form Meigs. The Meigs family in America was founded by Vincent Meggs, who with his sons, John, Vincent and Mark, came from England about 1634; settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1640; and finally located at Guilford, Connecticut, in 1650. John, one of the sons of the immigrant, took part in the protection and escape of the regicides, Whalley and Goffe, who had made their escape from England to Connecticut, and were being followed up by the British government. This was about 1660. From these early immigrants have come a number of the distinguished patriots of our country. The first to become prominent was Captain Janna Meigs of Guilford, Connecticut, who served in the Indian wars and was Deputy Governor of the Colony of Connecticut. Then in the line appears Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs (born in 1740), one of the first to take up arms in the Revolutionary struggle, who had a brilliant career as a soldier, rising to the rank of colonel. He was one of the founders of Marietta, Ohio, the first permanent white settlement in that State. In 1801, he was appointed Indian Agent for the Cherokee Indians in Georgia, and spent the remainder of his life in that State, discharging that duty. His son, Return Jonathan Meigs (II), born 1764, was a lawyer; a judge; a soldier; Governor of Ohio, and nine years Postmaster-General of the United States. The next great figure in the Meigs' line was Josiah Meigs, born 1757, was admitted to the bar; was a newspaper editor, and after a varied experience became an educator. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Yale College, 1794 to 1801, and first president of Franklin College (now known as the University of Georgia),

from 1801 to 1811. He opened the college exercises under an oak tree. When he left Georgia in 1811, he became Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, which position he held until his death in 1822. Return Jonathan Meigs (III), grandson of Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs of the Revolution, was born in Kentucky in 1801; was a lawyer; agent for the Cherokee and Creek Indians for seven years, 1834 to 1841; appointed United States District Attorney in Tennessee in 1841; and in 1863 was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by President Lincoln. He was a law author of note. Coming down the line, we find Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, born in Augusta, Georgia, 1816; grandson of Josiah Meigs. He became an army officer; served for many years in the regular army; rose to the rank of major-general during the War between the States, and was one of the distinguished soldiers of that period. Next appears William Montgomery Meigs, born in Philadelphia in 1852. He is a lawyer and author, having been a regular contributor to periodicals, and the author of *The Life of Josiah Meigs*, and *The Life of Charles J. Ingersoll*, and also a work entitled *The Growth of the Constiution*. It will be seen from this brief record that the Meigs family of Connecticut has given to the country a number of strong men whose services have been about equally divided between the North and the South—which is as it should be.

Among the present-day members of the family, Henry Benjamin Meigs, a prominent insurance man of Baltimore, has taken high rank in the business world of his adopted city. He was born in Highgate, Franklin County, Vermont, on November 23, 1844; son of Captain Luther and Phoebe (Stockwell) Meigs. His father was a farmer who served as a Selectman of his town; as a Commissioner of his county, and as member of the Vermont legislature. For forty years a servant of the town or county in some office of trust. He was a quiet man of determined character, rather austere in manner, but strictly just. Henry B. Meigs was reared under the hard, but wholesome conditions which obtained in the Green Mountain State in his youth; was a robust youngster; given plenty of hard work on the farm; was partial to sports, and had pronounced military tastes. In retrospect, he sees that the conditions under which he was reared have contributed much of value to him in later life. His mother passed away when he was a small boy, and his character was largely

molded by the strong-minded father. While working on the farm as a boy, he attended the local schools in the winter months for a few years, and thus obtained all of the education he ever had in the schools but all his life he has been and now is an industrious student of the best literature, industrial development, practical business methods and achievements. He acquired a taste for history, biography and travel, and these tastes have remained with him. He is the author of *Meigs' Genealogy*, a history of the Meigs family in America, which may be found in the principal libraries of the country.

Upon the outbreak of the War between the States he became a soldier in Company K of the Thirteenth Vermont Regiment; served in that company until 1863, and then in the Vermont Frontier Cavalry, in which he served until the end of the war.

In 1866 and '67 when in Colorado he was elected Captain of a troop of cavalry raised for the suppression of an Indian insurrection in Colorado and Wyoming.

Especial mention of Captain Henry B. Meigs is made in the "History of the 13th Vermont Regiment" as deserving a medal of honor for heroic conduct at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Captain Henry B. Meigs is, perhaps, the only man in the United States who is the sixth in regular descent who has borne arms in America; that is, in the Colonies or under the Stars and Stripes.

Inheriting a fair share of the pioneer spirit and adventurous disposition which has characterized this family, after his discharge from the army, Captain Meigs went to the Far West and engaged in ranching, mining and merchandising. He was a member of the city council of Julesburg, Colorado, from 1867–69, and those who recall conditions along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad in those early days of construction will understand that his position as a town officer in Julesburg was not a sinecure. After some years in the West, Captain Meigs returned East and located in Malone, New York, becoming general agent of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company at Malone, which position he held from 1876 to 1888. While serving in that capacity, he also held the office of Receiver of Revenue at Malone, 1880–81. In 1888 he accepted the appointment of manager of the Southeastern Department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, at Baltimore, and this position he has held from that time to the present. His administra-

tion of this office has been most successful and he is among the recognized strong business men of the city.

He frankly admits that his life has been shaped by circumstances and that the strongest influences urging him forward to do things was pride in an honorable ancestry and a distinguished family name. Naturally he has profited by contact with successful men, and quite naturally also he has felt during his career that he has lost something from the lack of a broader education in his earlier youth.

Captain Meigs has been twice married. His first wife was Alvira Stanley, to whom he was married on October 18, 1872. On February 17, 1909, he married secondly Nellie Merrifield.

He possesses a full measure of that patriotic spirit which animated his ancestors. He is a member of the Founders and Patriots of America; of the Society of Colonial Wars; of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Sons of War of 1812; of the National Genealogical Society; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Society of the First Army Corps; of the Thirteenth Vermont Regimental Association, and of the Masonic fraternity. The bent of his mind can easily be gathered from the record of the societies to which he belongs. He has been Counselor-General to the General Society of Founders and Patriots; genealogist of Pennsylvania Branch of the same; Counselor of Sons of War of 1812, and Counselor to the Genealogical Society.

The Meigs' family have always been too truly independent to be restrained within a rigid party collar; hence it is not surprising to find that Captain Meigs in politics is an Independent, with a certain measure of bias toward the Republican party. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a director of the Florence Crittenden Mission, one of the finest reformatory charities in our country. He finds recreation in travel and in driving.

For the young man starting out to make a career, he has nothing to recommend beyond a clean personal life; clean associations; personal sobriety; active industry, and a patriotic devotion to one's people and country.

Captain Henry B. Meigs belongs to a family which for nine generations without a break has contributed its full share of valuable citizens to our country. They have been pioneers and builders—lawyers, soldiers, statesmen, patriots. To his credit be it said that, coming from such a strong ancestry, he is by no means the least of his clan.

Captain Meigs has recently erected in his native town a handsome white bronze monument in honor of the soldiers of all the wars who went from the town of Highgate. For five generations preceding him, his ancestors were soldiers, his father Captain Luther Meigs was a soldier of the War of 1812–14, his grandfather and great-grandfather soldiers of the Revolution, and the two generations preceding in Indian and Colonial wars.

NORMAN BRUCE SCOTT, JR.

THE Scottish clan of Scott has an authentic history which goes back to the year 1130. The family name is older than that, but that was the first date in which the records make mention of the family. Uchtredas, son of Scoti, was the father of Richard, ancestor of the Scotts of Buccleuch; and Michael, ancestor of the Scotts of Balweary. From that time down to the present, the clan of Scott has been much in evidence in Great Britain. They have held titles in that country for time out of mind, among which may be mentioned Barons, Earls and Dukes of Buccleuch; Earls of Tarvis; Earls of Dalkeith; Barons of Dunninald, and numerous lesser titles. The present head of the Scottish family is William Henry Walter Montague-Douglas-Scott, sixth Duke of Buccleuch, and eighth Duke of Queensberry. Of this ancient clan comes Norman Bruce Scott, Jr., of Hagerstown, one of the leading lawyers of Western Maryland. Mr. Scott was born in Hagerstown on April 26, 1856; son of Dr. Norman Bruce and Catherine (McPherson) Scott; so that on both sides of the family, he is of Scotch origin. His father was a physician. His maternal grandfather was John B. McPherson of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His immediate family in America was founded by his grandfather, John Scott, who came from Belfast, Ireland, settled in Carroll County, Maryland, and married Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of Norman Bruce of Scotland; so that there flows in his veins the blood of three great Scottish clans: Bruce, Scott and McPherson. The Scotts and McPhersons are pure Scottish; while the Bruces, originally of Norman stock, have been so long identified with Scotland that one is apt to forget their Norman origin. The McPhersons, like the Scotts, have an authentic record which goes back to the first half of the twelfth century.

Mr. Scott was a healthy boy, and early developed a taste for the law. Even in his youth, his preferred lines of reading were historical and legal. He was educated first in Washington County schools; and thence went to Mercersburg (Pennsylvania) College. He was graduated by that institution in 1877 with the degree of

A.B. He then entered the law department of the University of Maryland and was graduated in 1881 with the degree of B.L. In the year of his graduation, he began practice in Hagerstown, and has followed his profession assiduously and successfully up to the present. From the very beginning of his career, Mr. Scott has been an active Republican. 1894 found him a member of the house of delegates of the general assembly. From that, his party friends in 1895 sent him to the State senate, where he served on the committee on judicial proceedings and 1898 found him as chairman of that committee, his term having been for four years. In 1898, after concluding his term in the senate, he was appointed by President McKinley naval officer of the port of Baltimore and served out his term in that capacity, returning at the conclusion of his public service to his law practice at Hagerstown.

He is a member of the State and county bar associations; and his religious preference inclines to the Presbyterian Church. He is a director in, and counsel for the Mechanics Loan and Savings Institute. He has a large general practice, and is recognized as one of the ablest men at the bar of Western Maryland. Mr. Scott has never married.

JOHN GOTTLIEB MORRIS

THE Reverend Doctor John G. Morris, who during his life was one of the most eminent ministers of the Lutheran Church in America, was born in York, Pennsylvania, on November 14, 1803, and died in Lutherville, Maryland, October 10, 1895.

He was for nearly seventy years a minister of the Lutheran Church, and for more than sixty years of that period was in active work. His parents were John and Barbara (Myers) Morris. His father was a physician and surgeon, a native of the Duchy of Brunswick, Germany, who came from that country to America in 1776 and enlisted in the American army, was assigned to duty in Armand's Legion and served to the end of the war; then settled in York, Pennsylvania, where the remainder of his life was spent. Dr. Morris was a man of independent spirit, genial and kindly heart, much interested in the young, approachable by all classes, a master of books, a lover of men, and possessed of wide information on many subjects. The son had therefore the advantages which accrue from the best of home training. He was educated in the York County Academy; Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Princeton University, and the Gettysburg Theological Seminary. He earned the degree of A.B. from Dickinson College in 1823. After private study in theology at Newmarket, Virginia, and Nazareth, Pennsylvania, he entered Princeton Seminary and graduated in theology in 1826. In later years after he had become distinguished, the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg.

On February 4, 1827, Doctor Morris became pastor of the First English Lutheran Church of Baltimore. He continued in this work thirty-three years, until 1860, when he became librarian of the Peabody Institute and served in that capacity for three years. From that time on, his pastoral work was irregular. In 1866, and again in 1876 to 1877 he served as pastor of the Third Lutheran Church. In the meantime, in 1874 to 1875, he had served as pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, and from 1879 to 1885 he was pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran

Church of Lutherville, Maryland, this being his last regular work, as in 1885 he had then reached the ripe age of eighty-two years.

Doctor Morris was a man of enormous industry. In addition to his pastoral and public work, he was a voluminous author; and while space will not permit even a résumé of his work in this direction, his *Life Reminiscences of an Old Lutheran Minister* show the following of his more important contributions to the literature of the country: 1832, *Catechumen's and Communicants' Guide*; 1832, *Exercises on Luther's Catechism*; 1834, *Henry and Antonio; or, To Rome and Back Again* (translation); 1839, *Von Leonhard's Lectures of Geology* (translation); 1842, *Exposition of the Gospels*, two vols; 1844, *Year Book of the Reformation*, five articles in Luther's Catechism, illustrated; 1853, *Life of John Arndt;* 1856, *The Blind Girl of Wittenberg, Catherine Von Bora;* 1859, *Quaint Sayings and Doings of Luther, Register of the First Lutheran Church in Baltimore, from 1827 to 1859;* 1861, *Synopsis of the Described Lepidoptera of the United States*, catalogue of books for the Peabody Institute; 1873, *A day in Capernaum;* 1876, *Bibliotheca Lutherana*; 1878, *Fifty Years in the Lutheran Ministry*; 1880, *Diet of Augsburg*; 1881, *Journeys of Luther*; 1882, *Luther at Wartburg;* 1883, *Koestlin's Life of Luther* (translated); 1886, *The Stork Family* (biography).

His pastoral work and his publications show comparatively as much work as any able bodied man could do; but on top of this, he held membership in the following societies: Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia; Academy of Sciences, Boston; Society of Natural History, Nurnberg, Germany, with diploma; New York Lyceum; Iowa Historical Society; Society of Northern Antiquarians, Stockholm, with diploma; Royal Historical Society, London, with diploma; American Association for the Advancement of Science; National Society of Sciences, Washington, D. C.; American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; Brooklyn Entomological Society, all of which are of a character to contribute to the public welfare; and during his life he filled actively the following positions: president of the Baltimore Lyceum; president of the Linnaean Society of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; president of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore, Maryland; president of the Maryland State Bible Society; president of the Maryland Academy of Sciences; president of the Maryland Historical Society; president of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland; president

of the Historical Society of the Lutheran Church; president of the Academy of Church History of the Lutheran Church in America; vice president for Maryland of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; president of the Synod of Maryland of the Lutheran Church, secretary of the same; president of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States; director of the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; trustee for over sixty years of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; lecturer of Pulpit Elocution, and on The Relation of Science to Religion, at the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; lecturer on zoölogy at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Special attention may be called to the fact that he served for over sixty years as a trustee of one college; that he gave a large measure of time to official service in these various societies, and that he found time to be a regular lecturer on religious and scientific questions. Looking over these things, we begin to get some idea of the immense activity of the man. He was a lifetime student who was able to give out so much, because he took in so much.

Some idea of the varied character of his learning may be gathered from a paragraph taken from one page of his *Reminiscences*, which we here quote in full: "I was always fond of spouting scraps of poetry, many of which I committed to memory, as well as some larger extracts from Shakespeare, which I can recite at the present time, although I have forgotten many other passages which I committed since those juvenile days. My juvenile reading was of course desultory. We had no large daily papers or illustrated weeklies or monthlies. Of course I went through *Sanford and Merton, Robinson Crusoe, Thaddeus of Warsaw*, and other popular books of that character. I read novels of the older school, for the modern school had not yet opened. Even about my fifteenth year I ventured on Milton, but I was not yet grown up to it, but Goldsmith, Boswell, Cowper and other English authors of a like and unlike character were greedily read. I found Johnson's prose too heavy for me, excepting his *Rasselas*, which I gloated over. A good portion of Swift was gone through; some of Addison, Sterne and other old English writers, and some of later years, as Pollock, Montgomery, Kirkwhite, Campbell and others. I tried Hume, but could not master him, and Gibbon was too heavy. I had learned German well enough

to relish Kotzebue's plays and others of that school. I liked Gellert, but I could never get through Klopstock's *Messiah*. As I grew up, and during my student years, I read some of Scott, Cooper, Irving, Dickens, Thackeray, Macaulay, Disraeli, and many other novelists, while Cook's *Voyages*, Plutarch's *Lives*, Mungo Park's *Travels*, *Anarcharsis* and a number of other travels and voyages were read, either before I went to college or during my college years. Goldsmith's *Animated Nature*, a book which naturalists now laugh at, was the only book on that subject to which I had access in those remote times, and it was perhaps the reading of this which imparted to me a taste for studies of a kindred character, which I have pursued with some interest in later years."

The above paragraph written with his own hand gives a much better idea of the bent of his mind than could be done by any other individual in pages of explanation or description.

Dr. Morris was a great lover of nature and spent much of his time in the open air in pursuit of his studies of insect life. To this fact he attributed his long life and freedom from many of the ills to which the flesh is heir. He was partial to fishing, and also to athletics, being notably fond of base ball—though of course not as a participant, merely as an observer. His studies in entomology had purpose in them, and he accumulated a very large collection of butterflies.

In addition to the societies above mentioned, he served as president of the German Society of Maryland, and was for many years a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A man like Dr. Morris, of patriotic antecedents—himself a lover of his kind and keenly interested in everything that went on around him—naturally paid close attention to public affairs; but his other work was so insistent and so filled his time, that he never took any active part in the political life of the State or nation, except to cast his vote as a citizen, usually adhering to the Republican party after that party was organized.

The year after his death in 1896, the Lutheran Publication Society of Philadelphia published his life, which makes a book of remarkable interest in view of the fact that he lived to such a great age and spent nearly seventy years in active work—a record rarely surpassed in our history. It is perhaps true that his active record

as a minister has not been surpassed in our country; for certain it is that few men have ever been able to do active ministerial work up to the age of eighty-two.

On November 1, 1827, Dr. Morris married Eliza Hay, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Rudisill) Hay. Of this marriage, nine children were born, two of whom are now living: Miss Mary Hay Morris of Lutherville, Maryland, and Mrs. Georgianna (Morris) Leisenring.

Measured by any standard, Dr. Morris was a great man—great in learning; great in faith; great in industry; great in the results of his work. Early in life he put behind him mere earthly advancement and ambition, and devoted his life to the good of his fellow man. No man can measure, or even estimate, the good which has resulted to the world from the seventy years' labors of such a man.

JAMES SEWELL THOMAS

THE Honorable James S. Thomas, city register of Baltimore, has a record of thirty-eight years of service in the governmental department of that city. This in itself is a rather unique distinction, outside of anything else.

The Thomas family in Maryland and in Baltimore has furnished many useful men and a number of distinguished names. The original emigrants were from Wales and settled in Kent County on the Eastern Shore. This was far back in the colonial period of the State. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Thomas served in the War of 1812, belonging to what is termed in Baltimore "The Old Defenders," and held the rank of corporal in the Fifty-Eighth Regiment during that war.

Mr. Thomas was born in Baltimore on May 23, 1849; son of James Pentz and Ann Elizabeth Thomas. His father was a banker and broker in business circles, a man of sterling integrity in all business affairs; a Christian gentleman in everything; and in his home a pattern of kindness and courtesy. Among the notable members of Mr. Thomas' family may be mentioned Sterling Thomas and Rev. Thomas McGee, both of whom are familiar names in the annals of Maryland. The records of old Kent County give many pages to the Thomases, and enumerate not less than twenty-five men of the name, many of whom have rendered distinguished service, and one Philip Francis Thomas was governor of Maryland in the last century. At the present moment in the city of Baltimore, in addition to James Sewell Thomas in the public service, the business circles of the city recognize in Douglas H. Thomas one of its strongest men.

Mr. Thomas as a boy was robust, healthy, fond of sports. Coupled with this, he had a pronounced taste for mathematics. His mother, a woman of strong domestic tastes and imbued with correct ideas as to her duties to her children, made a strong impress upon his youthful life which has abided with him and been perhaps the most potent force in his conduct through life. Mr. Thomas was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, followed by a course

in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, where he remained for two years, completing his educational training in the sophomore class of that university in 1867. He entered business life as a bookkeeper for his father in 1868. On October 2, 1872, he accepted a position in the city register department, and from that day to the present has been identified with the city government—thirty-eight years of continuous service. He was promoted to deputy register on May 6, 1884, and on May 28, 1907, was unanimously elected city register by the city council for a four-year term. He has been connected with every administration which has governed the city now for nearly forty years, and no greater testimonial could be given to his fidelity than his unanimous election by the city council, irrespective of partisan considerations, to fill his present responsible office. Some idea of why he holds this unique position in the city may be gathered from his line of reading. He says that in addition to standard works of literature, he has found the most helpful reading in the city code and the new charter. A public official who finds his most interesting reading in the dry pages of the city code or a new charter is evidently a man who can be safely trusted with administration. He is a modest man—he acknowledges that he has never at any time in his life "thought he knew it all;" and he has therefore been very observant, believing that every man with whom he came in contact might possibly be his master in some one thing, and from that man he could learn that one thing.

From 1868 to 1872, he served as a member of the famous Fifth Regiment. This seems to be part of the education of every young man in Baltimore who afterwards arrives at any distinction. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Church, and in fraternal circles he holds membership in the Royal Arcanum, National Union, and the Order of Eagles. In a social way, he is a member of the Democratic Club and gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party—notwithstanding which he is able to command the support of men of the opposite party.

His chief recreation is in base ball; and though he may sometimes be a minority in politics, he is certainly in the overwhelming majority of the American people when he acknowledges his partiality to base ball.

Mr. Thomas lays down a working code for a young man starting out in life which he puts in three lines, and which is an epitome of

sound sense and so thoroughly correlated, that it is here given in his own words: "Be truthful, honest and economical. Work hard, and be loyal to your employers. Think for yourself when you become of age."

On December 2, 1873, he was married to Miss Mary H. Sauner. Of this marriage, three children, two daughters and a son, have been born, of whom one a daughter, is living, who is married to Harry F. Regester, son of Robert Regester. They have one son Robert Thomas Regester, born June 15, 1903.

JAMES EDWARD ELLEGOOD

JAMES E. ELLEGOOD of Salisbury, who for many years past has ranked among the leading lawyers of his section, was born near Salisbury on the first day of January, 1842. His parents were Robert Houston and Maria (Parker) Ellegood. His father was by occupation a farmer—a man of unusual force of character, possessed of a very strong will, much firmness of purpose, and a vigorous intellect. He served as a judge of the orphans' court in his county and as United States collector of internal revenue.

On both sides of the house, Mr. Ellegood is of English descent. His immediate family has been settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland since the early colonial period. The family name of Ellegood is very ancient, coming down from the Anglo-Saxon period in England. The genealogists tell us that it was derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Aethelgeard,* which means a "noble guardian." The Danish form of the name is *Ellegaard.* It appears in the *Domesday Book* prepared by the early Norman kings under the form of *Elgert,* and the common form of the name in England is Elgood. In our own country, Mr. Ellegood's ancestors were chiefly engaged in agriculture; and, as he says, while not specially eminent, have always been substantial citizens. No man could have a better ancestry than this. As a boy, he had the usual tastes of a healthy boy, except that he developed a desire for a seafaring life. He did such work on the farm as falls to the average boy, having no regular tasks; and though not indolent, he was never attracted by farm life. The most lasting impression of his boyhood was made by his mother, who died when he was young; but prior to her death, when a very small boy he recalls her advice on temperance as the best temperance lecture he ever heard, and attributes to her influence a life of total abstinence from intoxicants. He went to the local schools; and then having obtained an appointment to Washington College, a State institution, he entered that school and was graduated in 1863, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He taught school for a short time at Salisbury; received an appointment in the treasury department at Washington, where he spent a year;

and while there was appointed purser on a steamship running between Baltimore and Liverpool. This enabled him to gratify his seafaring tastes—but down at the bottom there was a strong desire to be useful in a rather larger way than was afforded by the life of a steamship officer, and so finally he attended law lectures in Columbia University at Washington, and was admitted to practice in 1869. It is a noticeable fact in connection with lawyers who spend some years in other pursuits before entering the practice of the profession, that they are uniformly successful lawyers. The experience gained in other occupations seems to much more than offset their later arrival at the bar.

A lifetime Democrat in his political beliefs, in 1874, after he had been five years at the bar, he was elected by his party State's attorney for his county. In 1891, he was sent to the general assembly, where he served a term, and during his membership was a member of the ways and means committee, and a strong supporter of what was known as Hay's assessment bill. In 1902, he was candidate for congress, but not successful.

He has always been extremely active, both in church and in political life; and in 1904, he was sent as a delegate to the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met that year in Los Angeles.

Mr. Ellegood has established not only the reputation of a strong lawyer, but that of a good business man and financier, and this has brought him into connection with a number of local enterprises, such as the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of which he is a director, and other local industrial and financial ventures.

Mr. Ellegood was married on December 11, 1872, to Miss Rosa B. Wood, daughter of William T. Wood. Of this marriage, there are four daughters. The eldest, Julia, is the wife of Marion A. Humphreys; they have three children, James Ellegood, William J. and Julia Humphreys. The next child, Maria Louise, is unmarried. The third, Grace, is the wife of Henry B. Freeney; they have two children, Rosalie and James Ellegood Freeney. The next daughter, Bessie, is the wife of Harry Mayer, of Dover, Delaware. They have two children, Eliza and Maria Louise Mayer.

Mr. Ellegood believes it to be the duty of every man to be active both in church and in politics; and furthermore that it is his bounden duty to have the same conscience and sound ideals in both places.

One thing crops out in Mr. Ellegood's experience that deserves special mention. In recalling the influences which have shaped his life, he says that his early school text-books were powerful, and he especially remembers the mental and moral stimulus gained from McGuffey's *Third Reader*. This is worthy of more than passing notice. Elderly men who read this brief sketch will recall the series of readers known as McGuffey's Readers. In all the history of American education, and with all modern so-called "improvements" and fads in an educational way, there has never been anything to compare in quality with these small readers prepared by a plain, unassuming old Presbyterian preacher, who was for thirty or forty years professor of moral philosophy at the University of Virginia. Dr. McGuffey put into those books his whole heart. Simple as they appear to be, they have given stimulus in the past to multiplied thousands of strong men, and those men who have had the privilege of studying them in boyhood regret the fact that they have been in a large measure superseded by works so much inferior.

THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH MORRIS

THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH MORRIS was born in Baltimore on December 16, 1817, and died on February 16, 1872. His father, John Boucher Morris, was a prominent financier of his day, and president of the Mechanics' Bank. His mother was Anna Maria Hollingsworth, a daughter of Thomas and Annie (Adams) Hollingsworth. On the maternal side Mr. Morris's ancestry recalls a tragic episode in English history. Bishop Burnett, in his "History of his Times," tells in volume I, pages 480, 497 and 651, a story of Henry Cornish, a merchant, citizen and alderman of London, who was elected one of the high sheriffs of that city and the county of Middlesex in 1680. He was described by a contemporary as "a plain, warm, honest man, who lived very nobly." On account of activity on his part in attempting to unravel the so-called "Popish plot," and alleged complicity with Monmouth in his efforts to usurp the royal authority, he was attainted of treason, and at one of the bloody assizes conducted by the infamous Judge Jeffries, was arrested, tried, condemned and executed within a week's time. This legal murder took place on October 23, 1685. The falsity of the evidence upon which he was convicted appeared so clearly soon after his death, that the attainder, which at that time involved forfeiture of estate, was removed by act of Parliament, and his estate restored to his family, while the witnesses who had testified against him were lodged in remote prisons for their lives. Another writer of that period, the Reverend Edward Calamy, D.D., in his historical account of his own life and time (volume I, page 61) says that his uncle, the Reverend Benjamin Calamy, who had been Chaplain to the king and numbered Alderman Cornish among his parishioners of the St. Lawrence Church, was particularly affected by the cruel treatment of that gentleman, on whose behalf he appeared in court at the time of the trial. He visited him in prison, and was earnestly pressed to go along with him to the place of execution. This he was not able to do, but he freely said that he could as well die with his friend as bear the sight of his death under such circumstances.

Catherine, daughter of Alderman Cornish, married Valentine Hollingsworth, whose great-great-granddaughter, Anna Maria Hollingsworth, married John B. Morris, and was the mother of the subject of this sketch. The coat-of-arms of the Cornish family of London to which Alderman Cornish belonged, is described by Burke as "Az. on a chev. gu. three lozenges of the field, each charged with a cross crosslet sa."

The Hollingsworth family, sometimes spelled *Hollingworth*, is one of the most ancient in England. It can be traced back by authenic records to the year 1022. Its ancient seat was at Hollingworth, County Chester. It is said that the family name was originally spelled *Hollynworthe*, and is derived from the holly tree, called in Cheshire *hollyn* tree, with which the estate abounded. The coat-of-arms is "Az. on a bend ar. three holly leaves vert. The crest is a stag lodged ppr. The motto is Disce ferenda pati."

The Morris family, much more numerous than the Hollingsworths or Cornishes, is found well scattered over Great Britain, being numerous in every part of that kingdom, and especially so in England.

Valentine Hollingsworth, who married the daughter of Henry Cornish, migrated to America and settled in Delaware. He represented, as did also his son, Newcastle County in the general assembly. His grandson moved to Maryland and became a large land owner in Cecil County, where he was a member of the county court. Among other ancestors of Mr. Morris may be mentioned John Winder, born in 1625, and Wm. Winder, born in 1715, each of whom was a member of the county court for Somerset County, Maryland, and justice of the quorum.

The mother of Thomas H. Morris was a second wife. Ann Jenifer, daughter of Dr. Daniel Jenifer, born in 1788, was the first wife of John B. Morris, of Snow Hill, Somerset County, Maryland. She died in 1814 after a brief married life.

The intimacy between the Jenifers and Morrises is shown by the fact that Colonel Daniel Jenifer, son of Dr. Daniel Jenifer and brother-in-law of John B. Morris, who became minister to Austria under Harrison and Tyler, took with him Thos. H. Morris as attaché of the legation.

Mr. Morris had best of educational advantages. After preliminary training, he entered the University of Virginia in the academic

schools, and then graduated from the law department of Harvard University.

He did not, however, actively follow the profession of law, but was known during his life as a man of letters, having been the author of several poems and plays which were privately published, and which were chiefly in the nature of skits on political subjects.

After his return from Europe, where he had been attaché of the American legation at Vienna, he was married, on January 1, 1846, to Miss Mary Johnson, daughter of Hon. Reverdy and Mary (Bowie) Johnson.

His father-in-law, Reverdy Johnson, was one of the most distinguished men Maryland has ever produced. He served with rare ability in the United States senate, as minister to England, as attorney general of the United States and during a long life was one of the best known public men of our country.

Of Mr. Morris's marriage seven children were born, of whom three are now living: Mary, who is the widow of Richard Irvin, of New York; Lydia Hollingsworth, who is the wife of Hollins McKim, of Baltimore, and Camilla Ridgely, who is the wife of Clayton C. Hall, of Baltimore.

On the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Morris adhered to the Union, and during that struggle served as a member of the Home Guard, of Baltimore. He was a member of the Maryland Club, but on account of the political feeling of that day, he resigned and joined the Union Club, which later became the Atheneum. He remained a steadfast Union man during the war, and after that affiliated in a political way with the Republican party. His church relations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for many years he was a member of the congregation known as "Old St. Paul's." Mr. Morris's recreations during his life were shooting and riding, in the way of outdoor sports, and the study of literature and languages indoors. He never sought notoriety or publicity. He was content during life to do his duty faithfully from day to day as he saw it, and to exercise such influence as he might by setting a good example.

No better summary of his character and his life can be given than that which appeared in one of the Baltimore newspapers on the day after his death, and which is here given as it appeared:

"It is with deep and unaffected pain that we are compelled to record the death of Mr. Thomas Hollingsworth Morris, which took

place suddenly, yesterday afternoon (February 16), at his residence, on Washington Place, in this city.

"There was no private gentleman, in our whole community, who commanded, more entirely than Mr. Morris, the respect and regard of those who knew him. His character and tone of thought and life were of the utmost purity and elevation, and he had adorned an intellect of remarkable vigor and independence with the graces and accomplishments of a refined and various culture. His social gifts were many and delightful, and combined with his untiring and cordial hospitality and eminently social spirit to make him, perhaps more than any other single individual, the center of the circle in which he moved. In all the relations of life he was honorable and devoted—a modest, brave and noble gentleman."

Mr. Morris, through all of his ancestral lines, came of good stock. He lived up to the very highest standard which had been set by the strong men and good women who were his forbears; and it was only after he was removed suddenly from the activities of life, that his friends and neighbors fully appreciated the influence which he had exerted and the usefulness of his life.

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